HOLBECK (A PART OF LEEDS.)

On Friday night I addressed the people of Holbeck We were to have met in a large school-room belonging to Mr. Marshall, which he allowed us to use, and for which we did not fail most heartily to thank him, inarmuch as many of his class, aye, and of his inferiors, would have seen us far enough, rather than so far accommodate us. Mr. Frazer was unani-Holbeck Republicans, as they call themselves, being there represented. present; that is a set of shopkeepers, who prefer calling themselves Republicans as a test of their principles, to excuse them from taking any active part in the Chartist agitation. I explained the question of the LAND, of taxation, and of capital and labour, apparently satisfactorily; inasmuch as my audience seemed to understand every word I spoke, and to esteem it as the truth. Now, this Holbeck is a district of Leeds; and it has become fashionable with agitators who estimate the people's patriotism by the people's capability to supply them with pence, to speak alightingly of the men of Leeds and its vicinity; while I assert, and with truth, that in no town in England does a better spirit exist than in Leeds, when the poor understand that the preacher preaches FOR THEIR GOOD, AND NOT FOR THEIR MONEY. The poor have been cruelly ransacked of their little pence-which they never object to pay, when the collection goes into the Chartist exchequer, instead of into the lecturer's pocket. Of this fact, that indefatigable and able lecturer, Cooper, has had ample proof; he goes to work, and never fails to enroll more members than any other individual, because he takes principle as a test of Charlism, leaving payment to wait upon convenience, well knowing that poverty withholds many from joining, who would be anxious to do so. I never met a better set of fellows than the Holbeck Chartists. I took a vote for the six points, name and all, and every hand was held up. A vote of thanks to Mr. Marshall, for the use of his premises, and a vote to the chairman concluded the business; after which enrolled an immense number of patriotic recruits. Before I leave Holbeck and Leeds, just one word: fall off while speaking. Let the leaders abandon their petty squabbles, and I will answer for the the soundness of the

TODMORDEN.

On Saturday evening I addressed the men of Todmorden at considerable length, and never was so

NOTTINGHAM

On Monday morning, I arrived at Nottingham at ten o'clock, and instantly proceeded to the Marketsquare, where an immense multitude had assembled to form a procession for Calverton. Here in Nottingham Whig and Tory have united against £4,000 to be his slaves. They have, indeed! the eine purpose. This has given a new complexion to the Election about to come off. The influence of the big ones has been communicated to the small fry, and many who were pledged to aid us are now filing off by two's and three's. But be assured as they the roads were literally covered, and at every cross the localities contributed their streams. When we reached Arnold, a village three miles from Nottingthrough the rural villages, and out of sight of the upon the ruins of agriculturalists and manufacturers, derstood the first train for Sheffield started at eight. which should be alike profitable to the operative I was accordingly called by Mr. E. P. Mead, and and the agriculturist. The farmers, for the when he called me, I requested of him to go and first time, opened their ears to receive the ascertain from where the omnibus started, when principles of Chartism; and the result of my behold! he returned, and informed me that the first address, was to bring the whole population of train had started at a quarter before seven, and the surrounding district to hear my address in the that no other would start till half-past eleven, which evening, which was of two hours' duration, and all would be too late. This to me was a sad morti--upon the subject of the Land and Manufactures fication; for having beaten the humbugs in 1837, going band in hand. I also exposed the monstrous upon the question of the Ballot at Sheffield, I fallacies and absurdities of the League. Here also abould have gloried in giving the League the finish-

positions, especially when I assured them that learned to do their business without me, of and fer the most wholesome and economical description of themselves. This must be my excuse and consolatax was a direct tax; explaining that if the tion. I long to know the news from Sheffield. tenant paid, the landlord would never kick against To-night I address the men of Nottingham in the taxation, so long as the rent could be paid out of the Market-place, and have just returned from a com- last, on the Pooplo's Charter and the Corn Laws, classes of society, is being extensively circulated in this two meetings in the afternoon and evening of Sunday residue; whereas, if he himself had to pay, as a mittee-meeting, where I met many shopkeepers who which gave general satisfaction to the assembly.

all, and every hand was held up.

I took a show of hands for the Charter, name and ing stroke in 1842. However, I feel convinced of

two things-first, that my friends will take the will

# Dorthern

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SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1842.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

LEGISLATOR, he would take care to inquire into the support Sturge merely from his professions of poli- APPERLEY-BRIDGE. A Chartist meeting was monsly appointed to the chair. But I should men- necessity of every penny that was paid. The tical faith, and many more who anxiously desire a at aix o'clock in the open air a Mr. Richer mere of the school house, which was not only crammed several parties were grouped like gipsies through the in every corner, but the roofs of the surrounding orchards and grounds. In fact, it may be considered

MANSFIELD.

met the procession within about two miles of the ral Associations, town, not the Mansfield procession, but a kind of district procession, got up by the Mausfield Chartists. It was truly astounding, and the order that was preserved throughout surpassed all that could have been anticipated by the Committee. The multitude had swelled to an immense concourse before we reached the town. We paraded every street. and at length reached the Market-place, where a strong and very commodious hustings were erected. The Magistrates had issued orders to the "rurals" to appear in smock-frocks, and to report my speech; and the awkward squad, the yeomanry cavalry, were also in readiness. One of the Magistrates was meeting of the Anti-Corn Law League, in London, in the meeting on horseback, and I did not forget to Master Vincent was brought down last Tuesday remind him of the description of justice the people met at the hands of the Mansfield Magistrates, when I appeared as counsel to presecute the Duke of Port- town to say that admission would be one penny land's volunteer drillers and trainers in 1839. All the shopkeepers were present, and I did not forget to remind them of the altered state of their banking accounts and their warerooms, although their windows may yet keep up a decent appearance. There were a number of soldiers present, who appeared to enjoy the business very much; especially my assurance to the magistrates, that I would come fifty miles to see a review of their yeomanry cavalry. Rare military! these yeomanry men! they are like the Galway volunteer cavalry corps, who we proceeded with the process of enlistment, and had so much to do to mind their riding, that they could not even answer the General, lest they should Clark, Vickers, Mead, and Harrison addressed the

meeting subsequently, and all went off to the

entire satisfaction of the assembled tens of thou-

sands. SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD. At four o'clock, we proceeded en route to Suiton, broiled in my life. It is not necessary to say a and in the course of our way thither, my eyes and word of the patriotism and enthusiasm of the Char-senses were regaled at the sight of the Duke of it. Mr. Beedham (from Hobson's choice) sat and must be remedied before the people can ever injure health, together with other things, contributed o'clock, the time of meeting, there were full 3,000 tists of Todmorden, and district. I met that good Portland's agricultural improvements. I saw land upon the table. Mursell, Beedhan, and Cooper, by and excellent gentleman, Mr. Holland, of Burnley, that, seven years ago, would not feed a goose, now turns, endeavoured to address the meeting, but the country to withdraw their support from any tresistance of the opposing parties prevented a word. at Todmorden. A Chartist shopkeeper was unani- growing splendid crops of potatoes, wheat, barley, being heard. For half an hour, flery alternations party or parties who show by their conduct that mously called to the chair, and many of the masters turnips, and clover; and I thought of the League took place on the platform. Cooper and Beedham and their assurance, that the land would not grow were assailed by the gentlemen as rogues, rascals, tinue; we consider a better order or society cannot and their assurance, that the land would not grow were assailed by the gentlemen as rogues, rascals, tinue; we consider a better order or society cannot be brought about until the whole people are fully After the meeting, I repaired to my Hotel, where enough, BECAUSE it does not. Tory, and high Tory scoundrels, and so forth, when it was demanded by the sons of labour quickly flocked. After we had though he be, give me a Portland in preference to been assembled for some time, two most obtrusive, ten thousand factory lords. If a poor man is disand ignorant, and impertinent slave-drivers in abled in his service, he is never allowed to want; truded themselves; the one a large master, and the while in the service of the slave-owner, the injured other a little one in every sense of the word. One are thrown aside like broken chairs or broken was named Stansfield, as well as I recollect, and the crockery. I fearlessly assert, that if every landed other called Chambers. These men came with the proprietor in England pursued the same course as hall, meanwhile, was filled alternately with outerident intention of casting ridicule upon the Charthe Tory Duke of Portland does, and as the late cries against the "renegade" and "traitor," and tists, and with a hope of meeting some of their own slaves, who would be overswed by their presence. Would be worth, and would get, £2 per week; Mursell told the people he would sit there till They are both associated Sturgites; that is, of the while the population made surplus by ma- morning; whereupon Beedham, still more stoutly, new and improved Corn Law Repeal Confederacy, chinery, would be taken as a reserve from the This faction, though few, not numbering more than masters, and the home trade would be more valuable seven in Todmorden, give the people much annoy- than all the foreign trade in the world. I contend ance. The two persons whom I have named kept for it that two millions of able-bodied men might be ought to remember their brethren," said me up till three o'clock in the morning, and I was partially employed by the landlords; and mind this Cooper; at least it was so in the time of Christ not sorry for it; for, if I mistake not, I administered is slave-labour which I do not advocate, but I wish and his apostles. Mursell immediately took the to their folly a castigation which neither the one nor to draw a picture. I contend that three millions of hint and handed Bedham a sandwich and Cooper a empty fellows belonged to our ranks. The working with such a market, the operative could better men were very angry with them and justly so; as afford to give a shilling a pound for beef, and four the object of both appeared to be to cast all the shillings a stone for flour, than he could now give Cooper on the platform. Soon after ten o'clock, Mr. source from whence our cyils flow; secondly, that odium they could upon the Chartists and working a farthing a pound for beef, or sixpence a stone for men generally, and upon Mr. Fielden particularly. flour. I contend further that the produce which we chartes, that is the young fool, appears to have gave the foreigner last year for £51,000,000 millions obtained it, began to read, by a word at a time, sterling would have brought in the home market more (echoed by Charles Burbage, a stanch Chartist, who right and expedient." The three first of these, Mr. Thomson handled in a clear and appears to have controlled the sterling would have brought in the home market more (echoed by Charles Burbage, a stanch Chartist, who right and expedient." The three first of these was both obtained it, began to read, by a word at a time, lead a copy of the Star in his hand, and having and fourthly, That Universal Suffrage was both obtained it, began to read, by a word at a time, lead a copy of the Star in his hand, and having and fourthly, That Universal Suffrage was both obtained it, began to read, by a word at a time, lead a copy of the Star in his hand, and having and fourthly, That Universal Suffrage was both obtained it, began to read, by a word at a time, lead of the Star in his hand, and having and fourthly, That Universal Suffrage was both obtained it, began to read, by a word at a time, lead of the Star in his hand, and having and fourthly. The three first of these was the control of the Star in his hand, and having and fourthly and tourthly and men generally, and upon Mr. Fielden particularly. flour. I contend further that the produce which we the people took good care to let him know, that but than £100,000,000 millions sterling; while I also con- had scaled the platform) the account of the Burnley and the fourth he reserved as the substance of a for Mr. Fielden, all the masters in the district would tend that every trade and profession would be set to meeting of shopkeepers. A third of the report was inture lecture. The proceeds of the evening were have lowered their wages. This was the sore point; active employment, and that every emigrant, who has and the people saw it. One of Mr. Fielden's over- willingly banished himself from his native land, would, seers (Edmund was his Christian name; I forget his when reformed England and Ireland should thus Chairman immediately "cut their sticks," sirname) rebuked Chambers in a most masterly present inducement, return to their native homes. followed by the elite of the Suffragers. The manner, for supporting his ignorance with false- Within two miles of Sutton, we met the procession; Shakspereans set up a short for victory, and, with Cooper and Beedman in their midst, left the hall, hood and impertinence. I trust that I shall not and, with the single exception of Aberdeen, it was singing "Spread the Charter," and "Wo'll rally again be intruded upon by such persons.

the most striking, lovely, and gorgeous my eyes around him," all the way to their "general's" house, ever beheld. So thought the reporter of the Not- where another round of cheers was given, and the tingham Review, who sat in front of the carriage; multitude dispersed at eleven o'clock. Not one he estimated the number at over 30,000. The time he was in the hall, and he did not make the women dressed in white muslin and black scarfs, attempt to be heard for more than ten minutes. Six air, under the blue canopy of heaven, because there was and ribbands, being mourning for Holberry, ar- policemen were stationed inside the room, with rested the attention of all; while the vast number | their backs to the platform, at the boundary of the of flags, banners, garlands, and framed portraits, Cooper made such allusions among the suffrage the people. The old Reform Whigs have were literally incredible. When marshalled, the setually sold themselves, neck and crop, to procession looked splendid, and passed in proud gnash their teeth. Thousands were outside the hall, array through every street in the town. The treat, unable to get in, and twenty panes were broken in however, was reserved for the three last streets, the hall windows, by stones thrown from without. This meeting has created extraordinary dismay and virtuous Whigs, who were so indignant with the every window in which were crowded with females excitement among the sham-reformers of all deno-Chartists last year for joining the Tories for a spe-waving garlands and small flags, and upon every door minations. and window was a printed motto of some sort or other. There were several triumphal arches day, it was resolved," That Messrs. James Wilcox, mottos, and as they moved along their numbers inportraits, appended in all directions, was great. In one group John Collins was carried with O'Connor, Society." "That Mr. W. Aitken be the Correstit was crowded to suffocation. An adjournment to have manifested such a preference for Toryism that Frost, M'Douall, and Oastler, but one general shout ponding and Central Secretary for the above Society." the Inches was soon moved and carried, and the whole they shall now have a belly-full. On the next of "turn Collins upside down," burst at one and the general election they shall have two thumping same time from every mouth. After having passed names and pence of all those who wish to become marched along Union-street, Castle-street, Marchel-Tories, and in November they shall have a Tory Corporation and a Tory Mayor. This is all the satisfaction the people can take, and this they are

Same time from every mouth. After having passed marched along Union-street, Marchel in the above locality, held on Monday evening, at the will of the members to the above locality, held on Monday evening, at the will of the having passed in the above locality, held on Monday evening, at the will of the above locality held on the above locality held on the above lo satisfaction the people can take, and this they are

Fox, a Chartist veteran, was called upon to preside. "That there be a meeting held the first Sunday in the meeting at great length on the rapid progress of the law of the land?" The question was adjourned till be entered the names of the members of this association, the meeting at great length on the rapid progress of the law of the land?" The question was adjourned till be entered the names of the members of this association, the meeting at great length on the rapid progress of the law of the land?" The question was adjourned till be entered the names of the members of this association, the meeting at great length on the rapid progress of the law of the land?" The question was adjourned till be entered the names of the members of this association, the meeting at great length on the rapid progress of the law of the land?" The question was adjourned till be entered the names of the members of this association, the meeting at great length on the rapid progress of the law of the l resolved upon taking. Since the two parties, Whig The memorial to the Queen was moved and seconded, every month; the first meeting to be held on the Chartist principles in Aberdeen, and the fearful state next week, to give all the members of this locality at the General Secretary having made it his The memorial to the Queen was moved and seconded, and I supported it, when every hand was held on the present moment, there never was so base, so cowardly, so rascally a transaction as the compromise entered into by the Whigs of Nottingham; and dearly, most dearly shall the whole fraternity pay for their viillany. I addressed the pay for their viillany. I addressed the pople at \$6000 to the Queen was moved and seconded, the first meeting to be held on the foresten, and the fearful state of the labouring classes throughout the country. Mr. Absociation Room." "That there be a Chartest as the Give all the members of this locality and it here were well and seconded, and the fearful state of the labouring classes throughout the kingdom, has estimated in the Mottram National Chartest Association Room." "That there be a Chartest as meeting and the fearful state of the labouring classes throughout the kingdom, has the members of this locality and the fearful state of the labouring classes throughout the kingdom, has the members of this locality and the fearful state of the labouring classes throughout the country. Mr. Absociation Room." "That there be a Chartest principles in Aberdeen, and the fearful state of the labouring classes throughout the country. Mr. Absociation Room." "That there be a Chartest camp meeting, and all departed to their respective homes working classes, the give all the members of this locality in the Generom National Charter Association Room." "That there be a Chartest camp meeting, and all departed to their respective homes working classes, the give all the Motorian Room." "All the surfure of the Bouring classes throughout the country. Mr. All the country. Mr. All the country of the this locality and the fearful state of the Generom National Charter Association, so the introduce the number, as the order of the members of the Bouring that the Generom National Charter Association, so the first Sunday in September, in the Generom National Charter Association, so the introduce that the country. Mr. pay for their villany. I addressed the people at where we were very comfortable. I addressed them some length under a scorching sun, and then started being and then rapaired to the tent reject for the in procession for Calverton, (seven miles); and in the whole population seemed to be "a stir;"

truth the whole population seemed to be "a stir;"

the roads were literally covered, and at every cross We had many good songs; and though I had deter- be in attendance." "That the individuals who take amounted to four hundred persons, and he could with that body; likewise to prevent any unnecessary mined not to speak any more, an address presented by the Chartists, forced me upon my legs. At eleven each person having one be solicited to take a card of saw that their beloved country was sinking into ruin, the same. Resolved, that the resolution be sent to the ham, we were joined by a vast procession from that place, and marched on to Calverton, in the sunshine, to Nottingham, and reached there at two in the through the rural villages, and out of sight of the morning. And now for a piece of sad news. Belong spike chimneys. Never did Calverton present tween Mansfield and Sutton, we met that truly good such a spectacle before. It is an agricultural vil- fellow, George Julian Harney, who informed me keepers of Burnley. lage and all the farmers turned out to hear the that he had come for the purpose of bringing me curious doctrines of Chartism. I selected for my to Sheffield, to meet the League, at a meeting called address the favourite doctrine of the League, that for Wednesday by the Master Cutler. I at once manufactures and agriculture should go Hand in consented to go, and actually left for Nottingham colliery districts of the County of Durham. There bypocrisy of the clergy in Trinity Church; on Tuesday HAND; and I explained how their practice was at at that late hour, not being sure of any conveyance variance with their theory, as they were endeavouring to establish the triumph of inanimate machinery ing to establish the triumph of inanimate machinery that I should be called at seven o'clock, as I un-

tion, that our numbers were so great that we were arrangements made by Harrison were very credi- union with the people upon the Burnley principle, called to the chair, and briefly opened the business obliged to adjourn to an immense yard at the back table. Nearly one hundred sat down to tea, while whole-hog, name, and all. I have the pleasure to of the meeting, and called on Mr. Thomas Ibbotson one disagreeable circumstance, not a single accident houses were also filled. There were many of the as the Nottinghamshire feast, the whole country has occurred; and, thanking you all for your devotion to the cause of justice, which is the eause of God, and rejoicing to think that my humble exer-On Tuesday morning I started for Mansfield, and tions have placed funds at the disposal of the seve-

I am your true, your faithful, And uncompromising friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. Nottingham, Wednesday.

Chartist Intelligence.

LEIGESTER .- REJECTION OF THE "POLITI-CAL PEDLAR" BY THE "SHAKSPEREAN BRIGADE."-Last Tuesday night gave another indubitable proof of the firmness of attachment felt among working men to the uncorrupted Charter. Pursuant to a trumpet-note, by the Rev. Mr. Bloodworth, at the evening, to "jump Jim Crow" before the complete Suffrage people. The New Hall was hired for the occasion, and large placards were carried round the each and reserved seats sixpence. Crowds of Shakspereans" were assembled round the principal entrance for some time after the hour at which was stated the "performance" would commence: but three policemen (those singular heralds of complete Suffrage!) were placed at the door and admission refused. Meanwhile, stragglers of the Sturgites and All Saints' Chartists were admitted by a select door! At leugth, the crowd were et in,-amidst blows, kicks, cuffs, yellings, and confusion almost indescribable. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Beedham scaled the platform, and remained there in spite of the lordly information, that "that place was reserved for the committee," and in spite of physical force threats. The Rev. Mr. Mursell and Mr. Vincent made their appearance, after some delay, amidst the execrations of the Shakspereans and the cheers of the Sturgettes, &c. Mr. Mursell said Mr. Vincent had desired him to take the chair, and he therefore appeared as the president for the evening. "I oppose that," cried Cooper, "and propose Mr. Beedham as chairman." "I second it," cried a thousand Shakspercans. But in vain were a forest of hands held up for Beedham; the legitimate chairman of the evening was excluded from his seat by Suffrage gentlemen, who forcibly held down Mr. Mursell in the chair, when he had taken resistance of the opposing parties prevented a word some of the Suffrage wiseacres "what right the Chartists had to interrupt their proceedings !" Mr.

or Mr. Spencer, they would have been heard with respect, but working men would not hear that little renegade Vincent. Cooper pointed his finger at Vincent while he said this, and Vincent looked daggers in return, but said nothing. The crowded declared "then he would remain there till the night followed by cheers. Wine and cakes and sandwiches were then brought for Mr. Mursell. "Christians

Cooper told them if they had brought Joseph Sturge

perated, pushed the little pedlar on his legs to bid on whose behalf the lecturer made a most affecting the audience good night, and he and the Reverend appeal. word could be heard from Vincent during the whole

field, and Josh. Mills, Horsley Hill, be the Committee human beings; on reaching the Hall (which is capable of to draw up rules for the government of the Funeral containing 800 people,) they were informed that

passed an unanimous vote of thanks to the shop- nation to stand firmly by their principles, and use every MONEWEARMOUTH. On Tuesday evening Mr. land. A hearty vote of thanks was then given to the

Williams lectured at this place. mond, and other friends from Durham, have rendered which the mighty mass retraced their steps back to the

PINDER'S BLACKING,—The money due this week to the Executive, from the sale of R. Pinder's blacking is as follows :-

Mr. Jackson, Hull..... 0 3 Mr. Lundy, ditto ...... 0 6 Co-operative Store, Leith..... 1 10

BRADFORD.—A numerous meeting was held at the house of Pat Murphy, the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, on Monday evening last. Messrs. Smyth The farmers appeared perfectly to understand my for the deed; and secondly, that the people have and Hurley addressed the meeting at considerable length on the principles of the Charter, the Corn Laws, and the Repeal of the Union. Eccleshill.—Messrs. Ibbotson, Hurley, and Smith, addressed a numerous meeting at this place,

say, in conclusion, that throughout every town, not to address the meeting. He spoke at considerable gave general satisfaction to the meeting at large. We are very happy to say a great many of the middling classes were present. Mr. Hurly, an Irish of the name." The meeting gave three cheers for the convert, spoke at great length on general politics, and was well received. The cause progresses very fast amongst our Irish brethren residing here. Mr. Smyth, sub-Secretary, addressed the meeting on the Corn Laws, and proved to a demonstration that a repeal would not benefit the working classes without they had the political power in their own hands, to prevent the classes that now make the laws reaping the benefit which ought to go to reward the labourer. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, when the meeting separated.

GREENOCK.—By permission of the Honourable

the Provost and Magistrates, in consequence of a

requisition, a great public out-door meeting was

tion the cause and best mode of alleviating and removing the present unprecedented distress of the country; Mr. John Stott was called to the chair. Mr. Thomason moved the first resolution:—"That we, the inhabitants of Greenock, deeply deplore the heartrending misery and destitution of the great mass of the industrious population of this country for want of the common necessaries of life. We are fully convinced that class legislation, over taxation, the unrestrained power of the capitalist, and the exclusive possession of the soil by a distinct class. are the great causes of the distress. That we view with feelings of deep emotion and indignation, the utter disregard the legislature have evinced for the distress, and the manner in which they have treated of the overy measure brought before them this gestion of culated to alleviate or remove it. We cannot but present one the talented first successful as address to be published in the Northern Star. The present one the talented first successful as address to be published in the Northern Star. The successful as address to be succes of the public revenue by the Government in carrying on a cruel and unjust war, whilst those who produce that revenue are in a state of starvation;" which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. state of misery and destitution, is unjust in principle this occasion of everything likely to drown reason or adjournment to the Pit field took place. By eleven they wish that such a state of things should conand fairly represented in the Commons' House of Parliament; and that the document entitled the last, Mr. Bartlett gave a public lecture in the Damo- terms the colliers were determined to have, before they change, by being made the law of Great Britain and Ireland." Mr. B. W. Marshall seconded it, and and Ireland." Mr. B. W. Marshall seconded it, and than an hour. He concluded amid applause. After a next Monday, in the Pit field, West Bromwich, at Mr. Kidd, the celebrated advocate of the rights of vote of thanks to him, and he had returned thanks and eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as all the notices in this able length and replete with sound argument, supported it. The resolution being put to the meeting. it was carried without a dissenting voice. Joseph M'Lean proposed the next resolution, to the effect, means in our power to bring into one solid bond of union all who are favourable to the People's Charter. being of opinion that it is only by our union, prudence, energy, and determination that we can obtain our just rights, and that we consider him an enemy to his country, that will not unite with his fellow man for the same." Rebert Burrell seconded it, and it was carried by acclamation; after which the meeting broke up.

sued their blackguardly attacks upon Beedham and divided his lecture into four propositions, first, the cooper, thinking the time was now arrived for put- trades' unions were ineffectual to remove these evils; ting the enemy to the route, called to a Charlist, who thirdly, The Charter was the only cure for these not read before the Sturgites, worn out and exast devoted for the benefit of the Stafford Victims,

ABERDEEN.—On Monday evening last, 25th July, the weekly meeting of the Northern District Charter Union was held; but not in their Hall, 38, George'sstreet, as usual; no, and for a very good reason, because (although it has been greatly extended of late,) it could not contain a tenth part of the vast assembly who intended to meet in it. So, for the first time in through the day that the hand-loom weavers were to Union, and having displayed several flags from their workshops during the day, which created a great in the same peaceful manner, and excited by its orderly anxiety in the minds of many of our citizens to witness conduct the sympathy and approbation of many who the scene at night, and at eight o'clock (the hour appointed for meeting) the brave fellows had assembled in Aun-street, to the number of five hundred, and proceeded along George's-street, in a splendid procession, accompanied by an elegant band of music, with a HYDE.—At a delegate meeting held here on Sun- great number of flags and banners, with appropriate Nonwich.-The Chartists of this place have rious Charter; therefore they had come to the determimeans in their power to make them the law of the hand-leom weavers for their noble conduct; and a vote CHARTISM IN THE COLLIERY DISTRICTS .- A spirit of thanks to Messrs. Henry and M'Pherson, for the

Chartist Hall, where they separated. At the conclusion of the meeting seventy-five members joined, which makes four hundred and seventy-five members in one night; and during the last three weeks no less than seven hundred brave men have enrolled themselves amongstour noble army of Chartists determined to be free. bers were enrolled, and a collection was made for and to make such alterations of the plan of organisa-This shows us, in language that cannot be misunder. Mrs. Holberry. Mr. White addressed another tion as might, by the whole people, be deemed

our efforts with success; when the sweet sounds of freedom will be heard from craig to craig, and from hill to glen; when men will cramble to dust the rotten trunk of corruption, and plant in its stead the tree of life—the People's Charter. GLASGOW .- TOLCROSS .- A public out door meeting was held here on Monday evening, which was addressed by Mr. John Colquhoun.

has delivered two lectures in this town, on the evils of class-legislation. ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. A very sensible and well written address of the delegates of fourteen surrounding in front of Mr. Julius Dalby's, on Sunday evening towns and villages, to the industrious and middle

KETTERING .- Mr. Wm. Jones, from Liverpool

HINDLEY,-We had a public meeting in the School-room belonging the Unitarian Chapel, when the following resolutions were adopted :- "That this meeting do pledge itself never to rest satisfied until the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter becomes the law of the land." "That we will not abandon our principles for a repeal of the Corn Law, nor any other clap-trap measure that may be brought before us; no, not even by the abandonment Northern Star, three for O'Connor, three for Frost, Williams, and Jones, three for Mason and the other prisoners, and then separated. HUDDERSFIELD.-A lecture was delivered in

the Association Room, Upperhead Row, on Tuesday night last, to a very attentive audience, by Mr. Tattersal. of Burnley, which appeared to give general satisfaction. WIGAN.-On Thursday last, Mr. Wm. Bell, from Heywood, near Manchester, lectured in our Commercial Hall, to an attentive audience, when forty additional nembers were added.

business of the meeting in the open air, and then Young, and carried unanimously, viz .- "That the Seheld here on Wednesday last, to take into considera- Mr. Bell delivered a lecture to an overflowing cretary be instructed to procure as many copies of the audience. Nearly fifty members were enrolled. FORWICH.—At a meeting of the Council, on Monday last, it was ananimously resolved that the thanks of this meeting are one and are hereby given to the

clear-sighted men of London, for the straight-forward manner in which they opposed the Auti-Corn Law Plague, and laid bare their sophistry and delusion at the Standard Theatre, Whitechapel Votes of thanks were also tendered to Mr. West, the Rev. W. V. Jack son, and F. O'Connor, Esq. for their spirited conduct in opposing Mr. Acland, at Halifax. Mr. J. Campbell, General Secretary, lectured in this city on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22d July, in the Brockmoor, and Pensnett. Mr. Thomas Danks, from Begnar, St. Andrews, Broad-street; the first evening on Wednesbury, was called to the chair. A vete of thanks

plauded during the whole of his addresses.-Mr. O'Connor is requested to visit this district. TROWBRIDGE-On Thursday evening, July 21st, a convivial meeting, consisting of a ball and concert, Robert Burreil proposed the next resolution, which took place in the hall of the Democratic Chapel, under was as follows :-"That this meeting have no hope the management of the Council. The hall was set off in their condition being ameliorated by the present with the portraits of some of the most prominent of the exclusive legislative system, being of opinion that it | Chartist agitators, and behind the place usually alloted is impossible for any class of men to enact laws for the Chairman all the principles of our Charter were inthe benefit of others. That it is the inherent right scribed in large characters. The company, which was of every one who does anything to the support of a numerous, was graced with the presence of many of the State, to have a voice in the making the laws he is female sex. An excellent band of music was in attendbound to obey, and that no class have a right to ance, which contributed in no small degree to the hartax others without their consent—that the turning mony of the evening. To complete the whole, a goodly the wealth produced by toiling millions, to the ex- company of singers delighted the company at intervals clusive benefit of a class who do nothing towards with some lively and appropriate songs. The manner production, whilst those who produce it are in a in which the whole affair was managed, the absence on

> "It is good to be merry and In the course of the evening several recitations were

> hour, when the company separated, highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

LONDON, -CHELSEA. - A ball, concert, and lottery attendance was very numerous, the place being crowded

Chartist, having suddenly departed from the cares and strifes of this thorny wilderness of life, the Chartists in the neighbourhood determined to improve the event, orderly manner, and was well marshalled by numerous policemen, some decorated with the insignia of their order, others without that distinguishing mark of regarding the propriety of his allowing an address being delivered, but his scruples were eventually overcome; and, after he had concluded the burial service, he inthis city, the members of the Charter Union were friend. Mr. Ridley, in a most eloquent and impressive obliged to transact their weekly business in the open manner, addressed the assembled thousands for about three quarters of an hour, drawing tears of sympathy not a Hall in Aberdeen capable of containing the one from the eyes of many a toil-wern slave to our present half of them. The intelligence having been spread system. A collection of 18s. 31d. was received at the gates of the Cemetery for the widow, and five helpless come forward as a body at night and join the Charter children, and many promised to subscribe still further for this humane purpose. The assembly then departed

were previously unfriendly to our cause. STEPNEY.-Mr. Farrer lectured on Sunday evening, to a good audience, at the Rising Sun, Oxford-street, moved, and Mr. Kirby seconded, the following resolution :-" That the thanks of the meeting were due, and formity with the provisions of the plan of organisaacross those streets, and the number of framed James Taylor, W. Aston, James Stafford, of Dukin-creased until the whole street was one moving mass of are thereby tendered, to Mr. Farrer, for the noble tion." stand he made against the anti-Corn Law League, and the manner in which he met and exposed their fal- to express a decided conviction that the plan of organilacies."-Carried. After the transaction of other busi- sation has been infringed upon by the Executive, in ness, the meeting adjourned.

those who have given their names as local lecturers in the dust. Mr. Buchanan then came forward and Locality of the National Charter Association, it was out the addresses take with them cards of our As- assure them that his fellow workmen had not come to expense in regard to calling Conferences, &c. It is

DURHAM.-On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Richmond preached a funeral sermon on poor Samuel Holberry.

THORNLEY, NEAR DURHAM .- On Monday night. Messrs. Jones and Richmond, of Durham, visited Thornley, and lectured to a numerous meeting, who interests and prosperity of the National Charter Assowere highly gratified. At the close of the meeting ciation are also insidiously sought to be undermined by twenty new members joined. Everything is looking well at Thornley. It was announced that Mr. Richmond

White addressed a numerous audience near the tion, while a National Delegate Meeting would be fully Vulcan Foundry, Sumner-lane. Twenty-five mem- competent to discuss and settle all subjects of grievance, This shows us, in language that cannot be misunder- Mrs. Holberry. Mr. White addressed another tion as m stood, that the day is not far distant that will crown meeting at the same place, on Tuesday evening, necessary." and enrolled sixteen members.

- Duppeston-Row.-Mr. George White addressed a meeting here on Monday evening, and called on in the Northern Star, not only of them to stand firmly by the course they had receipts, but also of its disbursements." adopted. Thirty-five members were enrolled, and a large number accompanied Mr. White to the Chartist room, in Aston-street, where seventy-six members were enrolled.

GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING .- A meeting of the members of the General Council connected with the various localities, was held at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, on Sunday last. There was no business of importance.

MR. HENRY CANDY, of Wolverhampton, addressed last, and gave general satisfaction.

Pro for Kolson painter & BURY.—Mr. James Cartledge delivered a lecture upon the evils of monopoly and class legislation on Monday evening last, in the Working Men's Hall, Garden-street. The audience was large and respectable, and at the close of the lecture seven new members were enrolled.

ACCRINGTON .- Mr. Becaley gave a lecture in this place last Friday evening, upon the rights of the people to attend public meetings, which complet two hours in the delivery. He concluded one of the most powerful speeches it was ever our pleasure to hear, amidst great applause. Three cheers were given for Mr. Beesley, three for the Charter, and the meeting separated, highly gratified. Mr. Beesley then gave notice that he would give a lecture that night week apon the Corn Laws, and he hoped the Corn Law Repealers would send some of their heat men, and he would discuss the subject with them.

KIRKINTULLOCK .- A lecture was delivered here ast Saturday evening by Mr. Con Murray, from Glasgow. At the close the following resolution was carried unanimously: -" That this meeting pledges itself to go right a head for the People's Charter, whole and entire, even the name by which we have been hitherto known, and by which we have struck dismay into the ranks of our taskmasters." After enrolling several new members, and giving hearty votes of thanks to the lecturer and chairman, the meeting separated at a late hour highly delighted with the night's proceedings.

NEWCASTLE.—The Chartists of Newcastle held their weekly business meeting on Monday evening, in their Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, Mr. Stephen Binns was unanimously called to the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Sinclair moved, and Mr. Franklin seconded, "That a deputation of two be now appointed to wait upon the Association at Ouseburn, on Sunday morning, to enter into arrangements respecting the Hunt monument fund."- Carried. Mesara Franklin AT BLACKWOOD, five miles from Wigan, on Friday and Sinclair were appointed. Mr. Cockburn moved evening, James Hyslop, from Wigan, opened the the second resolution, which was seconded by Mr. address issued by the Hunt's Monument Committee of Manchester as possible, and transmit them to the country districts, with a request to each locality respectively to co-operate with the Chartists of Newcastle in procuring funds for that laudable object." ... The rest of the business was of a local nature, and the meeting adjourned at ten o'clock.

> DUDLEY .- A delegate meeting was held in the Asociation Room, in this town, on Sunday last, at two o'clock, when delegates were present from Dudley. Wednesbury, Bilston, Birmingham, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Tipten, Coseley, Ettersall-lane, Prince's-end, cester Chartists, through Mr. G. White, 5s. from Walsall, 2s. from Great-bridge, 1s. 6d. from Dudley, and is from Tipton was handed in for the Relief Fund of Messrs. Mason and Co. £1 was ordered to be distributed to the wives and families of the victims. The delegates all gave good accounts of the progress of Chartism in each locality. The next delegate meeting for this district is to be held in the Association Room, at Bilston, at two o'clock on Sunday, August 7th, when each locality is requested to send their delegates.

WEST BROMWICH.-A meeting of forgemen colliers, &c., of South Staffordshire, took place on Monday last, to take into consideration the present reduction of wages, which has, and which is, about to take place in South Staffordshire. The meeting was announced to take place on a piece of waste ground at Swan village, but the ground was too small, and an persons present. Mr. White, a collier from Bilston, with a few remarks, and then called upon Mr. Linney given; the music and dancing were continued till a late the colliers of North Staffordshire; after which Mr. O'Neil, of Birmingham, and Mr. Cook, of Dudley, and other persons, addressed the meeting. Mr. Linney MR. BARTLETT'S LECTURE. On Monday evening then read several resolutions to the meeting, stating the People's Charter, is well calculated to effect such a cratic chapel, to an attentive audience. Though labour- went to work in North Staffordshire, which are to be ing under a severe hoarseness, his lecture lasted for more put at a district delegate meeting, which is to be held abour, came forward, and in a speech of consider- made a few observations as to the duty of Chartists, the part will not expire till next Saturday (this day.) A vote of thanks was unanimously given to the chairman, and three cheers, and one cheer more for the Charter.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—The "Shakspearean brigade"

The meeting quietly seperated.

received an augmentation of sixty on Sunday last, and to excess. The hilarity of the meeting was kept up to of forty on Monday: its numbers now amount to a very early hour. Numerous patriotic songs and reci- 2,600. The Leicester camp meeting on Sunday last tations were delivered and highly applauded. A was addressed in the morning by Messrs, Beetham, of member of the Club of True Highlanders, instituted Luicester, Pepper, of Normanton, and Jarratt, of for benevolent and patriotic purposes, attended in full Loughborough; in the afternoon, by Mr. Bairstow, of highland costume. Two professional gentlemen from the Executive, and Mr. Skevington, of Loughborough; the Queen's Theat'e, in the costume of New Zealand and in the evening, by Mr. Cooper. Mr. Cooper addressed Chiefs, amused the company with a war dance, com- the brigade also on Monday night, in Humberstonbat, &c. A vote of thanks was given to the Master of gate; Mr. Beedham lectured the same night at Wigton; the Ceremonies, Mr. Drake, and to Mr. Claxton, the and Mr. Pepper at Thurmaston. In the course of landlord of the Tavern, for his kindness in granting Sunday, a delegate meeting for the county was held the other will forget in a hurry. I rejoice that they were not Chartists, as I should be puzzled to defend my party against the charge of ignorance, if such my party against the charge of ignorance again on all sides.)

A LECTURE was delivered nere on Thursday, and particular against the Ceremonies, Mr. Drake, and to Mr. Drake, and the Ceremonies, Mr. Drake, and to Mr. Drake, and the Ceremonies, Mr. Drake, and to Mr. Drake, and the Ceremonies, Mr. Drake, and to Mr. Drake, and the Ceremonies, Mr. Drake, and the Cerem friends that they were as much determined to stay proclaiming a Fast for the purpose of entreating amusement of the evening. A gentleman in the room the raised by holding camp meetings each Sunday, till the there all hight as themselves. The gentlemen pur- God to remove evils which he never sent, he gave 2s. 6d. towards the fund for Mr. Mason. were fixed upon:-Blackbrook, near Sheepshead, for FUNERAL ADDRESS -Peter Sadler, late Secretary next Sunday, July 31; Burbage Common, near Hinckto the Tower Hamlets Shoemakers locality, a staunch ley, for Sunday, August 7; Thurmaston, for Sunday. August 14: Wigston, for Sunday, August 21; and Hathern, for Sunday, August 28. Messrs. Cooper, by walking in procession to the grave, and delivering Chartist beverage manufacturers), of Leicester, and a funeral cration over his lamented remains. Never Messrs. Skevington and Bucknall, of Loughborough. Smith, and Crow (of the firm of Crow and Tyrrell, did the East End witness such a demonstration on a similar occasion—it was indeed a noble sight. The procession was conducted in the most peaceful and procession was conducted in the most peaceful and crow to be Treasurer. Mr. James Duffy, the esteemed compatriot of the departed Holberry, is to be engaged in addition to the lecturing force already possessed by Leicestershire. It is resolved to try if our county cannot be made the very core and centre of Chartist

> 1. "That we, the delegates from the various Chartist Associations of North and South Leicestershire, feeling it incumbent on us to express our own honest convictions, fearlessly, and also the sentiments of our constituents, hereby declare that, having read over the account of the Executive's expenses, as centained in the Northern Star of July the 9th, we think the mcmbers of the National Charter Association, generally. have a right to a full and fair explanation, on the part under the vague heads of 'postage' and 'agitating expenses, in the said account; and, that the members of the Executive whose names are displayed as recipients of salary in the said acount, ought to give such a description of their services as to convince all concerned that their pecuniary claims were made in strict con-

agitation. The following document, which was unani-

mously carried at this delegate meeting, is most respect-

fully recommended to the deep consideration of our

2. "That we further feel it to be our bounden duty several important particulars :- First, the half-yearly WALWORTH .- At a meeting of the members residing renewal of the cards has been suspended without the in the above locality, held on Monday evening, at the will of the members of the association having been the 14th article in the plan of organisation, that the Exequtive Committee shall quit office in the month of March, in each year, has been violated, and the strange and unwarrantable proposal has been made that the Executive be allowed to substitute June and July for February and March, in the plan of organisation, and so perpetnate the transgression of rule, and transform an error into consistency for the future.

3. "That we cannot emit, on every occasion, to express our inmost conviction, that the Northern Star is the most invaluable organ of our great cause; and The sum of 9s. 4 d. was collected, and having been made 10s. since, will be forwarded through Mr. Hebson the General Secretary, as a censurable act, inasmuch as our closest observation has led us to the conclusion, that not only are the Northern Star, and its incorruptible Editor, and patriotic proprietor, sought to be injured by the conductor of the Statesman, but the

the same paper." 4. "That instead of the three conferences recently would preach a sermon for the benefit of Mrs. Holberry on Sunday next, at two o'clock.

Called by the Executive, we are of opinion that a National Delegate Meeting ought to be called for the BIRMINGHAM.—OPEN AIR MEETING.—Those 16th August, at Manchester,—since the three confermeetings are continued. On Sunday morning, Mr. ences could only be sectional meetings of the Associa-

> 5. That we are of opinion that, in future, the General Secretary should publish a weekly statement, in the Northern Star, not only of the Brecutive John Skevington.

Thomas Cooper. Thomas Beedham. William Smith. Matthias Nortop. J. H. Bramwich. William Jones. John Jenkinson. Daniel Toon. Charles F. Siddons. Thomas Winters.

Samuel Buch na'l. Charles Jarratt. Samuel Fisher. George Smith. James Baker. William Devenport-John Pepper. John Gamer. Edward Gerry. William Largham.

- : (->**:**:12

Sunday, July 24, 1842.

# Chartist Entelligence.

WISBRACH.-According to previous arrangements, Mr. J. Campbell was engaged to lecture in Wisbeach on the 20th instant. The Council of the Association had decided that an open air meeting should be held in the Market place as a means of enlisting a larger portion of the people in favour of their Charter. Mr. Campbell arrived in Wisbeach from Hull at seven o'clock in the evening, accompanied by a number of gentlemen from Lynn. The meeting was called for half-past seven. and before that time the town was all alive, and presented a most animated appearance. Great numbers might be seen wending their way from every part of the town to the place of meeting; there were persons who had not walked less than ten miles to attend; indeed, there could not be less than six or seven hundred persons present. Mr. R. Anderson, bookseller and news-agent, was called to the chair, who opened the business of the evening by a few brief and timely remarks, and concluded by calling upon Mr. Campbell to address the meeting. Mr. Campbell then rose and delivered a most powerful and impressive lecture, which was listened to throughout with breathless attention; indeed, such an important meeting in favour our lot to listen to, in the course of which he showed, of the people's Charter was never before held in Wisbeach. The attention that was paid, and the good order that prevailed throughout the meeting, were highly creditable to the working classes, and affords another proof that they at least know as well how to behave as the self-styled respectables. To attempt extract would not be doing justice, even could you afford space in your valuable columns: suffice, it, then, to say, that Mr. C. concluded his lecture by an energetic appeal to the feelings and sympathies of the people, and asked whether they would longer than needs submit to such abominations, declaring, at the same time, that there was not the least hope for them, but by adopting the principles of the People's Charter, and enrolling themselves as members of the National Charter Association. At the conclusion a vote of thanks to Mr. C., for his powerful, able, and elequent lecture, was moved by a gentleman from Lynn, and, on being put from the chair, a forest of hands was held up in his favour. Mr. C. briefly returned thanks, and the chairman then declared the meeting dissolved. An adjourned meeting was afterwards held in the People's Hall, for the purpose of entering the names of as many as were willing to join the Association. Mr. Campbell again briefly addressed the meeting, and a considerable accession of members was the consequence, most of whom took out cards. Thus the good seed is sown, which, we trust, will in due season, bear fruit abundantly. It is a nucleus that might eventually become powerful.

LONDON .- DELEGATE MEETING .- On Sunday, the 24th inst, a delegate meeting was held at 55. Old at present." This resolution was put by the chairman, following resolution, seeing so many or the meeting Bailey, Mr. Rose in the chair. It was resolved that and carried unanimously, with only one dissentient that class legislation is the sole cause of the present. were received from Messrs. Rose and Maynard, from With instructions to lay the rules, if possible, before the Council on the ensuing Sunday. The subject of the Provisional Committee was then discussed, and that the names of those localities who were deficient in their ness, the meeting adjourned till Sunday, the 31st inst., to meet at eight o'clock precisely.

CLOCK-HOUSE, CASTLE-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE, SUNDAY EVENING -Mr. Ford in the chair. Mr. Duffield lectured to the assembly in his usual argumentative and able manner, after which the sum of day to distribute those tracts at the doors of churches, chapels, Charlist meetings, &c., at the rate of is. a.day. After some comments upon this new move, the meeting

ON FRIDAY EVENING the anti-Corn Law Conference held one of their public meetings at the Castle, Kent sh-Town. Mr. Churchwarden Houghton, without it being put to the meeting, walked into the chair, and called upon the gentlemen from the Conference to address the meeting, informing his audience that he had taken measures to prevent any interruption from the rascally Chartists. The Rev. Mr. Hutton addressed the meeting briefly, on the distress of the country, and was folhowed by Lawrence Heyworth, of Liverpool. Mr. H. in one of his usual tirades against the landlords, asserted that the whole of the distress was to be traced to the Corn Laws alone, and that remove them and all would be prosperity. He denied the assertion of Sir Robert Poel, that it was partly to be traced to machinery, for he was prepared to prove that as machinery had been ed so had the value of manual labour been increased. Machinery was the greatest blessing of God to man; it enabled them to purchase cheap clothes-(cries of "humbug," "no, no," and considerable confurior.) Mr. Farrer called upon them to hear Mr. Heyworth, and he would answer him. Upon this the Chairman declared that they came to hear statements of the distress in the country from the delegates, and not to discuss the Charter; and he some little confusion, during which Captain Atcherley the Rev. Mr. Massie, who addressed them at some length; after which Mr. Farrer attempted to get to the platform to speak, but his progress was impeded by a barrier placed across, so as to hinder all but their own party having access to the platform. Mr. Fairer, as a ratepayer, insisted upon his right to speak, and swessing that he should not come there, calling him a Mr. F. was seized and nearly thrown out of the window (the Advertiser asserts that he was); while Mr. Farrer was in the back room, Mr. Orator Thempson seized him by the throat, called him a ruffin, tore the stock from his neck, and his collar and shirt front to pieces, and had it not been for the determined exertions of a few friends, who, with difficulty arrived to his assistance, much serious in jury would have been done to him. They then sent for an inspector and some policemen, but finding they would not take him into custody they were compelled to set him at liberty, and they again returned to the meeting Mr. G Thompson then addressed the meeting, amid much confusion. and told them the only way to achieve their rights was

the evidence. The base liars! we dare them to it! LAMBETH CHARTIST YOUTHS meet every Wednesday evening, at eight, and every Sunday afternoon, at three, at No. 1, China Walk, to discuss the principles of the Charter.

living, and am not the hired tool of any party. Mr.

ments are being made to form one at Kenilworth, and ding of human blood for party and petty purposes; noble and patriotic exiles, and we well know, to ing the streets, as it is supposed that there is not above thus wantonly shed, and hope that the young men of Committee, have not done so much as we might have one loom out of every five that is at work, and that not our country will refrain from selling their liberty and done, but we will lay the whole question before you, in full employ. Watchmakers are continually being lives at one shilling per day to aid and abet those and you can then judge for yourselves whether we have robbed of their earnings by way of reductions. I am wars, that we can characterise by no milder name than done our duty or not. The General Committee of informed that one master reduced his workmen five legalised murder." shillings each in one week. Sales are taking place every MURTHALL.—Mr. H. Duncan lectured here on and Jones, was formed out of a Defence Fund Comstaring asi a the face.

LEITH .- A very interesting and lengthened discuswhen, after a very animated discussion, the following unanimously adopted. resolution was unanimously adopted :- " That we, the Chartists of Leith, do resolve that we will, in conjunction with our brethren of England, Ireland, and Scotland, on any given day that may be agreed upon by the Associations throughout the United Kingdom, abstain from all exciseable articles; and further, that We resist all taxation, direct or indirect, to the utmost of our power, until the People's Charter becomes the law of the land," It was also agreed that we recommend the various associations to take up the subject on as early an epportunity as possible, and that the foregoing resolution be sent to the Northern Star, British Statesman, and Dundee Chronicle, for insertion. Mr. Ross, of Manchester, lectured in the Chartist Hall, to a numerous audience, on Friday evening, the 22nd instant; Mr. Samuel Moir was called to the chair, who introduced Mr. Ross to the meeting, when, on making his appearance, he was greeted with several rounds of applauss. Mr. Ross delivered one of the most soul-

stirring and eloquent lectures which it has ever been in glowing terms, the fallacies of the Corn Law agitators, and "new move" gentry; the parsons came in for their share of deserved castigation; in fact he left not a point unnoticed. He concluded a lecture of two hour's duration amidst the hearty plandits of the meeting. The chairman then intimated that Mr. Ross would lecture again on Monday evening, which announcement was received by tremendous cheering. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Ross and the chairman, the meeting broke up highly gratified. ARBROATH.—At a large public meeting, held in

the Chartist Pavilion, to night, Saturday the 23rd, Mr. Abram Duncan, as usual, was introduced by the chairman to the meeting, when he brought to their notice the proceedings of the Anti-Corn Law Conference in London. At the close of his address Mr. James Tosh | meeting was held at the above place, in the open sir. moved, and Mr. Wm. Lundie seconded, the following on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of taking into resolution :- "That this meeting, having taken into consideration the propriety of adopting the memorial consideration the proceedings of a body called the Anti-Corn Law Conference, now or lately sitting in London, After Mr. Evan Morgan being called to the chair, and find that they are not representatives of the working the letter of Mr. O'Connor to the middle classes being classes of this country, not being elected by them to read, the chairman called on Mr. D. John, jun., from state their grievances, although they have spoken in Merthyr, to address the meeting. Mr. John said, their name and claimed their sanction for their proceed- that he was happy to meet his Newbridge friends once four or five weeks longer, and what then will be done BOOKSELLING AND LONDON PERIODICAL ings. That in the course of their discussions upon the more upon this important occasion, and that he hoped distress of the nation, they have done all in their there were not one (though there were great many of power, with the assistance of a hireling press, to incite the middle class there) in the meeting that did not fully the people to outrage and rebellion. This accomplished, understand the principles of the Charter, after so many they would then step into the jury-box, and find their being persecuted for its advocacy, after so many being deinded victims guilty of some offence which would imprisoned and transported for defending its principles. for a month, which is much wanted, and would, we subject them to imprisonment, transportation, and He then went on to draw the most appalling picture of have every reason to believe, be the means of forming death. We therefore call upon the victims of class- the present distress of the lower classes of society, and legislation belonging to every class, to join the Chartists' pointed out the real cause of their sufferings, and also Associations, as the only legal and constitutional means its remedy. After a lengthened address, throughout to remedy the wrongs this nation is labouring under which he was repeatedly cheered, he moved the

Bermondsey; Messrs. Dron and Homphries, from OF THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.—Thursday, the 21st working and trading classes of this nation, and that Lambeth; Mestra Nagle and Cook, from Marylebone; July, being a Fast Day, appointed by the General As- there is no hope of amelioration until the People's that great change should be they do not well Messra. Heath and Wheeler, from Brompton; Mr. sembly, to atone for the sins of the Church, and the Charter become law. Therefore, we are resolved to know; but they are thoroughly satisfied that it can Cuffay, Three Doves, Berwick-street; Messra Graham distress of the nation, the Chartist Association con- stand by the Charter, name and all." After being only be accomplished by union between the middle and and John, from Britannia Coffee House, Waterloo sidering that the people had been fasting too long, while seconded it was given to the vote, and carried unani-Road; Mr. E. Pickersgill, from Globe Fields; Mr. J. the Church and aristocracy were living in luxury mously, policemen and all holding up their hands for Davis, from the Albion, Shoreditch; Messrs. Wyatt from the fruits of their industry, it to be their it. Mr. John then said that the lying Cardiff Guardian and Gardiner, from the City of London; Messrs. duty to consecrate the Fast Day to the cause of liberty. will lif he tell the truth) put the clergy and our Smith and Lucas, from St. Pancras; Messra Accordingly, large hand bills were put up, calling upon enemies out of their wits, by telling them that the justice to the masses; but they will prefer, however without these Pills in the House, read M'Douall' Langwith and M'Frederick, from the Star, Golden the inhabitants to attend a public meeting, for the pur
Newbridge people were Chartists, and whole hog one's strong their aristocratic prejudice, union with the Pamphlet and judge for yourselves. Lane. Several delegates having attended without poss of adopting a memorial to the Government in beto a man. The remonstrance was then read and given masses upon the principles of the Charter, to disunion bringing their credentials, it was resolved that they half of Robert Peddie and William Brook; also an 2dto the meeting, and passed unanimously. Thanks and the absolute ruin which they see it must bring. should be allowed to take their seats, and produce dress of sympathy to the Rev. Patrick Brewster, and Were then voted to Mr. John for his information that There are now about five hundred upon the unemployed them at the following meeting. Mr. Maynard moved, other business connected with the movement. About evening. Three cheers were then given for the return relief fund; one-half of them are employed three days and Mr. Lucas seconded, that a committee of eleven be eleven be eleven be leven o'clock, a large green binner was suspended over of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three for the at a time, at 1s. 6d. each day. They are now employed appointed to draw up rules for the guidance of the the window of the Chartist Hall; it was got up for the Charter, and three for Feargus O'Connor, Esq.; and in draining the Town-moor, and this week a number Council—It was carried unanimously. Messrs. Dron. eccasion by the Irish members of the Chartist Association thanks were voted to the chartest Association thanks as the Wheeler, Maynard, Nagle, Lucas, Pickersgill, Graham, tion; it was a beautiful flag, with a harp in its centre, counted the best and the largest that was ever held Davis, Dowling, Cuffay, and Wyatt were appointed, guarded by a female, with the Charter in her hand. at Newbridge. It is the intention of the New-Above her head were the words "no surrender," and bridge Chartists to continue to hold public meetings below "union is strength." At the other end of the fortnightly. The cause is gaining ground daily in this village, another large banner was floating in the breez. Quarter. body was requested to report at the ensuing meeting It would have required the pen of a Milton to have BARNSTAPLE (NORTH DEVON).—On Monday described the doleful looks and fallen countenances of week, Mr. Powell delivered one of the most instructive payments. After transacting other preliminary busi- the pious oppressors of the poor, as they bended their and convincing lectures on the principles of the Peoway to the church, convinced that their glory was de- ple's Charter that was ever heard in this place, to a parted, that the hypocrisy of priestcraft had lost its large audience of the middle and working classes. charm to deceive—the signs of the times whispered in All present felt the force and truth of his arguments, their ear that the spell was broken, that the masses were and acknowledged it by cheering him thoughout. rising from the sleep of ages once more to assume their Many came to the room, and took their cards after the original dignity, as the rublic. The public works were meeting broke up. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Powell two shillings and sixpence was voted for Mr. Mason; a but partially stopped during the day. The meeting proceeded to Southmolton, where he lectured to a large man entered the meeting and gave a quantity of Corn was held in the evening in the Court adjoining assembly, and much good was done. Law tracts, entitled " Prayer for food," and stated that the Chartiet Hall, at seven o'clock. About six between eighty and a hundred men were employed that o'clock, all was bustle and activity, anxiously waiting the arrival of the Strathblane instrumental band, who kindly gave their services gratis; the band having at length arrived, the multitude formed themselves into a procession, headed by the Committee of the Charter Association, accompanied by Mr. John on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, to numerous and M'Crea, from Ayrahire; the vast assembly falling in behind the procession, then started, accompanied by satisfaction. the band of music, and walked through the village; a good number of banners were intermixed throughout the procession. We observed from the village of Haughead a large and splendid flig, with the emblem of a female holding in her hand a pair of balances, motto—Justice. From the village of Whilton two beautiful flags; one of them had in its centre a large

mentioned. Other banners were dispersed throughout

the long procession, which after proceeding through the village, returned to the place of meeting, where a

covered. The general opinion of those who are Room, John street, Caldewgate. Mr. Joseph Brown acquainted with packed meetings allowed that there Hanson in the chair. Several sums of money were were upwards of three thousand, out of a parish whose paid in to the Treasurer, Mr. James Arthur, from difpopulation is below six thousand. On the motion of ferent districts in the town. After the transaction of Mr. Walter M'Adam, Mr. Walter Graham was called local business, it was moved by Mr. William Blythe, to the chair, who with a few appropriate and pointed and seconded by Mr. John Shepherd-" That the memremarks said that he had great pleasure in introduc- bers of this Council have observed with feelings of ing to them a tried and unflinching friend, Mr. John regret the repeated and uncalled-for attacks recently would allow none but the appointed speakers. After M'Crea, from Ayrshire, who was received with loud made on the Proprietor and Editor of the Northern Star bursts of acclamation. The sulject allotted to Mr. -Feargus O'Connor, Esq, and the Rev. William Hill; now for the first time presented to the Public in a only one personal visit, will receive such advice and attempted to gain a hearing, silence was restored for M'Crea was—Is the distress of the nation attributable and take this opportunity of recording a vote of con- cheap and elegant form, printed in double columns, medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent to the Daity, or the selfish laws of man? The lecturer fidence in those gentlemen, hoping they will pursue the with new Type, thus forming one handsome Volume and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. commenced by showing that the universal Father of even tenor of their way, as they have hitherto done- fit for any Library. the human race willed the happiness of all his sounding the note of alarm whenever danger apchildren; that it was, no doubt, by man violating proaches. That Mr. O'Connor be respectfully requested the laws of God, and with his puny arm turning his to pay Carlisle an early visit."—Carried unanimously. benevolent goodness to their own aggrandisement, un- A very spirited and excellent address was then read by attempted to cross the barrier to the platform, when the whole of the gentlemen rushed forward to meet him, share the bounties of heaven, to be partakers of those late Samuel Holberry. The writer passed in review French, &c. &c. Orders must be given regularly for nent and radical cure. blessings that nature has provided for all her children. the numerous Whig prosecutions of the Chartists, who, the Sunday Chronicle, as none will be printed beyond hired ruffian. Here a scene of the utmost confusion The clergy, he said, were the greatest enemies to man- he contended, were good and benevolent men, anxious the Weekly Demand. prevailed; six or eight of the leaguers, headed by the kind that could be found in society. Give, give, was to save their country from destruction; and who, for Rev. Mr. Massie, seizing Mr. Farrer and dragging him their cry—nothing could satisfy ther rapacious maw. their able advocacy of the people, had Taylor, in Forty eight Numbers at Twopence, or and have previously gone through a regular course They command you to fast while they are fattening been most unjustly prosecuted and inhumanly punished. upon your misery. The mother may weep tears of The writer then took an extensive review of the baneblood for her starving children; a father may be ful effects of class legislation, and showed that so long clothed in rags—they are deaf to the sufferings of as the franchises of the people were monopolised by humanity—their souls are wrapt up in selfishness—they the aristocracy, so long would they remain in poverty are the worshipping disciples of the god of avarice. It and degradation. He concluded by a feeling appeal to is impossible to give anything like a report: suffice it the meeting in behalf of the widow of the late Samuel to say that it was one of those patriotic soul-stirring Holberry, in the following words:—"Need I appear speeches that are sure to captivate the audience. It was to you in behalf of the hereaved and broken-hearted intermixed with some of the fine poetical sentiments widow of Holberry? Need I crave your serious attenwhich distinguish the speeches of Mr. M Crea. It was tion to her pitiful case? No! you are Englishmenlistened to with dead-like slience, and has left a deep you are lovers of liberty! Some of you are husbands, impression upon the audience. He concluded amidst and can duly appreciate the feelings of a wife, under the loud acclamations of the meeting. The Chairman such distressing circumstances. I feel as ured you will now called upon Mr. Robert Wingate to move an ad- freely give your mite, and thus, by a noble act of by peaceful discussion. Mr. Farrer enquired why they dress of condolence to the Rev. Patrick Brewster. Mr. humanity, endeavour to dry up the burning tears, and thus treated those who wished calmly to discuss the Wingate, after a few brief remarks, read an address, solace the agonised mind, of the surviving partner of torpid state of the liver, and a consequent inactivity a period to their dreadful sufferings. question; and challenged Mr. Heyworth to discuss the which was unanimously agreed to. The Chairman next departed worth." A collection was then made, and the of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every question of machinery and the Corn Laws. Mr. Hey- called upon Mr. Alexander Davies to propose the sum of three shillings received. The Council then worth—Were you at the Birmingham Conference? Mr. adoption of a memorial to the Home Secretary in behalf requited the writer to be so kind as to read the same Parrer-No. Mr. Heyworth-Why were you not there, of Robert Peddie and William Brook, praying for a address on Sunday evening, July 31st., at Mr. William Sir? Mr. Farrer—Because I have to work for my commutation of their sentence. He said he was highly Blythe's machine room, Water lane. The address will afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or gratified to see such a large and respectable meeting of be read precisely at eight o'clock, when a second col. speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the ignorance. Heyworth declined discussing the question with him, his townsmen in behalf of freedom. The night being lection will be made for the same praiseworthy object. Heyworth declined discussing the question with him, his townsmen in behalf of freedom. The night being lection will be made for the same praiseworthy object. liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; stating that he was a hired ruffian, and was pocketing far advanced, he would not detain them, but would The writer cheerfully consented, and stated, that he and, instead, of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced Tory gold for disturbing their meetings. The Chair- simply read the memorial, which was agreed to would on that occasion go more fully into the subject. appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, man then bawled out that the meeting was dissolved; and the lardlord placed himself in the chair to perform, or return his fee.

and the lardlord placed himself in the chair to perform, or return his fee. and the landlord placed himself in the chair to prevent to propose a resolution condemnatory of war, and and excellent address.

the Chartists appointing another chairman. Three chairman. Three chairman. Three chairmans and excellent address.

Common and the Star, and three greans for the League. This is a true report of this hole-and-corner league. This is a true report of this hole-and-corner league. The chartest appointing another chairman. Three condemnatory of war, and and excellent address.

BIRMINGHAM.—FROST'S COMMITTEE.—A meeting to the offeed an indulgence at table, distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his they quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose.

PURIFYING DROPS, of repose.

Purifying and excellent address.

BIRMINGHAM.—FROST'S COMMITTEE.—A meeting was held at the Chartist room, in Aston-street, on of repose.

Purifying DROPS, of repose.

Purifying DROPS, of the follow-persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the follow-persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the follow-persons of a FULL HABIT. League. This is a true report of this hole-and-corner movement. Both resolutions were carried without a chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and meeting, which the League, through the medium of dissentient voice. A vote of thanks was then proposed confirmed, after which the Secretary read several the lying Advertiser, would foist upon the public as a fo Mr. McCrae, who in returning his thanks for their letters from London and Dundee. Mr. Taylor was kindness remarked that if they believed in what he elected a member of this committee; after which the folreport they state that they are in possession of docu- had told them he hoped that they would show their lowing address was adopted: ments to prove that we are paid to disturb their meet- sincerity by joining the society. About sixty came ings, and that they will shortly publish the whole of forward and enrolled their names as members of the ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF BIRassociation. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the band for their services, and cheers being given for Frost, Williams, Jones, O'Connor and the Charter, the meeting quietly dismissed. Thus ended one of the best kept fast-days ever held in Campsie; present time, with feelings of the deepest regret upon give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion we have bid defiance to the unhallowed mandate of an the subject of the barbarous treatment of Frost and COVENTRY.—The cause goes on well here. We hireling church; we call upon our countrymen to his companions. We have no occasion to tell you of have enrolled eighty members this week. Lectures adopt the same method upon every opportunity, and the excellent characters of those men, or that one continue to be delivered three times a week, Monday, the ignoble chains that priestcraft have forged for the of them was a magistrate, or that the respect in which Friday, and Sunday evenings. A discussion class has physical and moral degradation of the human race will they were held, was equal to that of the most noble in been formed, which meets on Thursday evening. Also be mapt asunder, and our own country assume her pro- the land, for we believe that these things are well an Harmonic Society, which meets en Saturday evening; per station amongst the nations of the earth. Our motto known to you. We believe that their exertions in the beverage, pop, &c. if required, the profits of which will go is, No surrender. These resolutions were adopted :- cause are deeply engraven in all your hearts. They are to the Association. Mr. Ratterray delivered a very in- "That this meeting hail with delight the proposal of now in the chain gangs for letting their friends and acstructive lecture, on Friday evening last, when some of the Chartist Association of Allos in having an Exe- quaintance know that they were still in the land of the the middle classes began to abow symptoms of union cutive appointed for Scotland, and pledge ourselves to living and making known to them the extent of their by coming and eurolling their names and taking out give it all the support in our power, believing that it sufferings. their cards of memberskip. We have also come to the would tend to promote union, rouse the dormant resolution; and a committee is appointed, to draw up a energies of many that are cold and lukewarm, and these sufferings have been brought on by their advocacy Lecturer's plan. As we have several intelligent and altogether tend to promote the speedy attainment of of your cause. Justice will tell you what you ought to useful men amongst us, we have commenced agitating the people's Charter." 2. "That this meeting beholds do. the out districts. We have formed an association at with indignation the useless waste of public money on Foleshill, which goes on well. Mr. Peter Hoy formed the cruel and unjust wars carried on in India and one at Bulkington, on Saturday evening last. Arrange China; they most solemnly protest against the shed know what has been done for the benefit of these

day; in fact there is no prospect but of a gloomy winter | Monday in last week, to a large audience, and with mittee, which had been established in Birmingham to the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 220,

sion took place at the weekly meeting of the Leith the 21st, the appointed " fast " day, when resolutions hand, amounting to £3 10s. 72d., which sum was Charter Association on Tuesday evening, the 19th July, and speeches in condemnation of the system by which handed over to Mrs. Frost, by the present Committee. on the best means of obtaining the People's Charter, the distrees has been brought about, were moved and

> SWADLINCOTE, -On Wednesday week Mr. West addressed a crowded meeting in their commodious and spacious room, near Gressly Common. His address was highly argumentative and instructive, and brought conviction home to the minds of many. Several Corn Law Repealers joined. Mr. West was requested to preach on Gressley Common, on Sunday morning, with which he complied, and one of the most numerous and respectable audiences ever seen in this part of the country assembled to hear him. His discourse was a truly eloquent and Christian defence of the rights of the poor, which he illustrated by numerons quotations from Scripture. He has done immense good in this neighbourhood.

> BURTON-ON-TRENT.-On Thursday evening a the memorial to her Majesty. Mr. Barton was called to the chair, who, in a neat speech, introduced Mr. J. Briggs, from Derby, to move the memorial. Mr. Briggs made some excellent remarks on the duty of the people at the present crisis. Mr. Hall, of Burton, seconded the memorial. Mr. John West was then introduced to support it, and in a most luminous and eloquent speech. which evidently wrought conviction on the minds of the middle classes (many of whom were present) pourtrayed the system in all its horror, and was most enthusiastically applauded. The memorial was carried unanimously. Three cheers were given for O'Connor, three for the Charter, three for the lecturer, and the vast multitude separated. On Sunday evening Mr. West preached a sermon in New-street; large numbers of the religious body were present. Mr. West unfolded the true doctrine of practical Christianity, and produced a powerful impression.

NEWBRIDGE. (GLAMORGANSHIRE)-A public to the Queen, and remonstrance to the Commons. CAMPSIE.—GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR unparalleled distress, now so prevalent amongst the

GREAT FARRINGDON .- Mr. Powell unfurled the Chartist standard here, on the 22nd instant, lecturing to a very large audience, with considerable effect. KETTERING .- Mr. William Jones, of Liverpool,

delivered two lectures in the Market-place of this town. attentive andiences, who appeared to evince general

ISHAM .- Mr. Jones lectured in this village on Thursday evening week to a good audience, and gave general satisfaction.

CHCRLEY .- Mr. Peter Rigby, and Mr. William Sunner, of Chorley, are two hand-locm weavers; they have been lecturing through the country, and have been at home, trying to get work, but have failed. star, around it were the Six Points of the Charter; Therefore, we recommend them to the sympathies of the other was a likeness of Feargus O'Conner. The the people; they are capable of doing the work which Irish Chartists had the splendid green flag above- they are sent out to perform. JOHN YATES, Sub-Secretary of the National Charter Association.—Chorley, July 24th, 1842.

commodicas hustings was erected. The large equare CARLISLE.—The Council of the Charlist Associations density filled; house-tops and staircases were tion held their usual weekly meeting at the Council

MINGHAM FOR THE RESTORATION OF FROST. WILLIAMS, AND JONES, TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FELLOWS IN BONDAGE, - We address you at the

Chartists of England, you must bear in mind that

Before we speak anything further of this subject, we would wish to speak of ourselves as a Committee. We n a very short time we intend to have this district well and would in the face of heaven and of our country a certain extent, what may be really done. organised. Trade is very bad here, hundreds are walk. thus publicly declare that we are free from the blood We are also aware that many persons think we, as a Birmingham, for the restoration of Frost, Williams,

DUNFERMLINE .- A great meeting was holden on their trial. There was a sum of money remaining in With respect to the funds which were furnished to this Committee for the purpose of attempting the liberation of our friends, the following account will shew what part Birmingham has borne in the contribution to these fands. From the country, as per last balance sheet, the receipts were £21 18s. 2d., and since that time £1 1s. 6d., making a total of £22 18s. 8d. Birmingham, as per last balance sheet, subscribed £17 5s. 103d., and since that time, £1 2s. 1d., making a total of £18 7s. 113d., making a total altogether of £41 17s. 73d. How this money has been expended the balance sheet of the Committee will shew, but the receipts will show that Birmingham has nobly done its Birmingham; Paton and Love, Glasgow; and all booksellers. duty. The Northern Star has forcibly shewn the situation of the noble exiles, and this Committee would wish to know of the country if they think any further memorialising or petitioning will be of any use. If the country decide in the affirmative, and will furnish us public meeting was held in the Market-place, to adopt with the means, we can then go on in our good course without turning to the right or to the left, till we accomplish the liberation of these men.

In conclusion, we recommend untiring perseverence in memorialising the Home Office, till these men are liberated, or at least have their condition ameliorated. If it be a crime in men who have been unjustly treated to tell their friends so, then we would say, "do nothing;" but if you think these noble exiles innocent of crime, let your voices be heard thoughout the length and breadth of the land, till you you gain their entire free-

> Signed, on behalf of the Committee, JOHN WILKINSON, Secretrry, JAMES GUEST, Treasurer,

Bull-street, Birmingham Who will receive any donations or subscription that may be sent. All letters and correspondence to be sent to the Secretary, No. 5, Cregoe Terrace, Bell's Barn-road, Street.

Birmingham.

distress which has been so long and deeply felt in this town, continues unabated indeed on the increase. The nemployed Relief Committee have given partial employment to a large number, but the number of the unemployed from other causes has continued to increase. The funds of the committee will not last more than with the hundreds of now half-starved operatives, it is impossible to say. The prospect is dreadful to contemplate. The sentiments of the shopkeepers and middle classes have latterly undergone a wonderful change. They see ruin inevitably staring them in the face. The sammer is nearly over, and they have experienced none of that improvement in trade which they inticipated, and the winter will, ere long, be that he has OPENED the above Establishment, winter be over, unless there be some great and will ever be his study to deserve. speedy improvement in trade. They, however, have now ceased to hope for any; they confess that a great change must be made; what working classes; and that union they are generally con. | Papers. vinced can only be accomplished upon the principle of SOUTH SHIELDS -On Sunday afternoon, Mr. | (Or sent free to the most remote parts of the King- | KERMAN'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN Chapple, of Sunderland, delivered an excellent address here, from the words-"A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." The audience was very numerous, not withstanding there was a Methodist

TO THE CHARTISTS OF SCOTLAND.

entire satisfaction.

BROTHER CHARTISTS, - Having applied to Mr. John Campbell, Secretary to the English Executive, for inreceived the following answer, which I have forwarded the election of delegates. Yours, &c.,

DAVID THOMPSON. Allos, 23rd July, 1842.

"SIR,—In reply to yours of the 5th ultimo, I am its victims. authorised by the Executive to inform you that on Monday the 19th day of September, will be presented the memorial to the Queen, and as the Executive this subject, imparting information which ought to expect to meet some of our Scottish brethren at the be in the possession of every one who is labouring presentation of the memorial, they will then make such arrangements as will cause a conjoint meeting of the Scotch and English Executives, to take place immediately afterwards. The meeting will most certainly be convened on some day in the beginning of October next; and you are at liberty to make the contents of this note known to the six centres in order to facilitate the election of delegates.

" I have the honour to be, "Your Brother in the good cause, " John Campbell, Secretary. " Salford, July 18th, 1842."

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head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ling agents, with printed directions so plain, that ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the they may cure themselves without even the knowhead, should never be without them, as many dan- ledge of a bed-fellow. head, should never be without them, as many dan-gerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest immediate use.

blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and introduced by the same neglect and imprudence. As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the

recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no constraint of diet or confinement during their use. And for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price

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LILKANAH OATES, BROKER, &c. No. 3, King Charles street, begs to inform the Public that he has taken the above Croft, and from a general opinion expressed by the inhabitants in its favour as purchasers of these Pills against an imitation, by a the most eligible situation for a VEGETABLE MARKET, he has the satisfaction to announce that it is intended to erect for the purpose a suitable who has no right to the preparing of them, the Building, to cover upwards of One Thousand Square Yards of Ground, still leaving some Thousands of Keansley, of Fleet street, whose widow found it Square Yards open, to accommodate Carts from the necessary to make the following affidavit, for the Country, for unloading and loading, or standing, at protection of her property, in the year 1798:—

Twopence each per Day. Entrances-From Guildford Street and Land's Lane for Carts; and a Foot Passage from Albion

Stabling and other Accommodation may be

NEWS AGENCY. ESTABLISHMENT,

Leeds, July 21st, 1842.

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

here and bring with it a great aggravation of those where he intends carrying on the above business in burdens which they now feel so unbearable. It is a all its various departments, and hopes, by strict general impression amongst them, that one half of the attention to all Orders confided to his care, to Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine, in effectradesmen of the place will become insolvent ere the merit a share of the Public's patronage, which thally removing Obstructions and relieving all other

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

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Agent for the Sale of Dr. M'Douall's Celeequal representation. Some, perhaps many, would BRATED FLORIDA PILLS, which have only to be rather it could be accomplished without this measure of known to be duly estimated: no Family should be

> Wholesale and Retail Agent for Jackson's Breakfast Beverage. A liberal allowance made to Country Agents.

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post-office order for 3s. 6d.) THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER,

Camp-meeting not far from the place. The deepest attention was paid, and the address apparently gave BEING a practical Treatise on the prevention and cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment, in all their forms and consequences; especially Pains in Stricture, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate Glands, per Box. Gravel, &c., shewing also the dangerous consequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, formation regarding the time that the English Execu. pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a tive intended to meet with the Scotch Delegates, I have perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. An ample consideration of the diseases of women; to the Northern Star for insertion, in order to facilitate also nervous debility; including a comprehensive the election of delegates. sance, celibacy, sterility, and various other interruptions of the Laws of Nature.

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

This Work is undeniably the most interesting and important that has hitherto been published on under any secret infirmity, whether male or female.

BY M. WILKINSON. CONSULTING SURGEON, &c. 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his Agents. MR. M. W. having devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the generative and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and

to the successful treatment of VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES, Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two, and without Abridgement. This celebrated Work is | country patients requiring his assistance, by making

In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure THE PENNY SUNDAY CHRONICLE will also is completed in one week, or no charge made for

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can

of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignorant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constitution by suffering disease to get into the system. which being carried by the circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy consequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin,

What a grief for a young person in the very prime Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each

of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the follow-

the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexa-FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly ex- tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflictcellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the head-ache so very prevalent with the sex; depreservil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a sion of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly

> HULL-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr. Noble's Bookseller, Market-place.

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UPWARDS of Three Hundred Thousand Cases of well-authenticated Cures, by Morison's Pills of the British College of Health, having, through

Queen's Terrace, Roundhay Road, Leeds; and Mr. Walker, Briggate, and Mr. Heaton, Briggate; Mr. Architecture, Navigation, &c. all the Comforts and even Luxuries of Life, can be placed within the Harrison, Barnsley; Miss Wilson, Rotherham; Mr. Clayton, Doncaster; Mr. Hartley, Halifax: Mr. Stead, Bradford; Mr. Dewhirst, Huddersfield: Mr. Brown, Dewsbury; Mr. Kidd, Poutefract Mr. Bee, Tadcaster; Mr. Wilkinson, Aberford Mr. Mountain, Sherburn; Mr. Richardson, Selby Mr. Walker, Otley; Mr. Collah, East Witton; Mr. Langdale, Knaresbro' and Harrogate; Mr. Harrison, Ripon ; Mr. Bowmen, Richmond; Mr. Grasby, Bawtry; Mr. Tasker, Skipton; Mr. Sinclair, Wetherby; Mr. Rushworth, Mytholmroyd.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

THE PROPRIETORS OF KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS, find it incumbent on them to caution the person of the name of SMITHERS, and calling herself the Grand-daughter of the late Widow Welch, but Original Recipe having been sold to the late (L.

AFFIDAVIT. First.—That she is in possession of the Recipe for making Welch's Female Pills, which was bequeathed

to her late husband. Second-That this Recipe was purchased by her late husband of the Widow Welch, in the year 1787, for a valuable consideration, and with a view for making the medicine for public sale.

Third-That she, CATHERINE KEARSLEY, is also in possession of the Receipt signed by the said Widow Welch, acknowledging the having received the money of the said Mr. George Kearsley, for the purchase of the absolute property of the said

C. KRARSLEY.

Sworn at the Mansion House, London, the 3rd Day of November, 1798, before me, ANDERSON. Mayor.

These Pills, so long and justly celebrated for their peculiar Virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every Lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most Gentlemen of the Medical tually removing Obstructions, and relieving all other Inconveniences to which the Female Frame is liable. especially those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want of Exercise and general Debility of the System; they create an Appetite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous Headache, and are eminently useful in Windy Disorders, Pains in the Stomach, Shortness of Breath. and Palpitations of the Heart; being perfectly in-nocent, may be used with safety in all Seasons and

Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by most respectable Medicine Venders in Town and Country, at 2s. 9d. per

N.B. Askfor Kearsley's Welch's Pills; and observe. none are genuine unless C. Kearsley is engraved on the Government Stamp.

PACKETS OF SPECIFIC MEDICINES.

Under the Sanction and by the Recommendation of Eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty and the

SPECIFIC PILLS for Gout and Rheumatism, Rheumatic Headaches, Lumbago, and Sciatica, Pains in the Head and Face.—1s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE

PILLS, For both sexes. Price Is. 13d. and 2s. 9d. per box. A most celebrated remedy for Costive and Bilious. Complaints, Attacks of Fever, Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Dimness of Sight, Pains and Giddiness of the Head, Worms, Gravel, Dropsical Complaints, &c.

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For the cure of Cancerous, Scrofulous and Indoent Tumours, and Inveterate Ulcers: Glandular Affections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Evil, Ringworm, Scald Head, White Swellings, Piles, Ulcerated Sore Legs (though of twenty years standing), Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases also an infallible Remedy for Sore and Diseased Eyes. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. per package; the Cintment can be had seperate, 1s. 13d. per Pot.

UNIVERSAL CINTMENT,

Price Is. 13d. per Pot. These Medicines are composed of Plants which are indigenious to our own Soil, and therefore must be far better adapted to our constitutions than Medicine consocted from Foreign Drugs, however well they may be compounded. These Preparations are important Discoveries made in Medicine, being the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated Extracts, extending their Virtue and Excellency throughout the whole Human Frame.

Read the Pamphlet to be had of each Agent

No pretensions are made that any of these Medicines form a PANACEA for all Diseases; but they are offered as certain Specifics for particular Disorders. and for all Complaints closely allied to them; not claiming the merit of universality as is frequently done by all-sufficient pill proprietors.

The CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS, prepared by the Proprietor, GEO. KERMAN, Dispensing Chemist, &c., can be had at his Dispensaries, 25, Wincolmlee, and 18, Lowgate, (opposite the Town Hall,) Hull, or of any of his accredited Agents enumerated; (for which see small placards on the wall,) who have each an Authority (signed by his own hand) for vending the same; or through any respectable Medicine Vender in the Kingdom. Each Packet bears his Name, in his own hand thus-"George Kerman," to imitate which is Felony.

The attention of the Public is respectfully requested to the undercited cases, and the most rigid investigation into their authenticity is courted :-

SEVERE CASE OF RHEUMATISM.

"To Mr. George Kerman, Druggist, Wincolmlee,

"I, Samuel Naylor, cooper, of Broad-square, Machell-steet, Wincolmlee, Hull, do hereby certify that I have had many severe attacks of rheumatism; some of them of even twenty weeks duration; (brought on at first, I think, by being in the fishing countries.) I have taken great quantities of medicines on all these occasions, but have experienced very slight benefit from any but the medicines I have had from you, which afforded direct and almost immediate relief.

Hull.

You may make what use of this written declarstion you please. It is now five years since I took your Rheumatic Pills, and I have since had no new attack. It was in January, 1836. A regular medical gentleman attended me during that attack, but I derived no benefit from his attentions; on the contrary I grew daily worse till I began to i medicines. I have also found great benefit from taking your "Purifying Aperient Restorative Pills." which I have, ever since then, occasionally used as a family medicine.

"SAMUEL NAYLOR." CASE OF CHRONIC RHEUMANISM OF TWENTY YEAR'S

STANDING. Mr. Kerman.-Sir,-You can make this known

in whatever way you think to be of service to yourselves and the afflicted. I have laboured under a severe rheumatic affection for more than twenty years, attended with severe swelling in my joints and dreadful pain in my limbs. On some occasions the most swollen parts broke out and pieces of limelike matter separated, which my medical attendant attributed to the severity of the pain. I have tried the best medical advice which this part of the coun try can afford; and never during twenty years have I been free from more or less of pain until I took your invaluable medicine, I had lain in bed with agony of pain for months previously; your medicine freed me from all pain! This is a fact of which I shall be happy to bear real testimony to any one who will call on me at the Old Foundry, Sculcoates, Hull.

"WILLIAM WALES. " Hull, May 7, 1841," me tien stand "Mr. Kerman,-You really deserve great praise

for the introduction of such a medicine as you sent to me. It is wonderful how it relieved me from the most excruciating pains. I most gladly give my name in such a case : I see it needed for the benefit of my fellow creatures. "JOSEPH MANGHAM.

Near High Flags, Wincolmlee, Hull, August, 1841.

Agents.—Leeds—John Heaton, 7, Briggate; Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton; T. B. Smith, Medicine vender, 56, Beckett-street, Burmandtofts; Stocks & Co., Medicine venders, &c. 5,

Kirkgate.

Poeird.

SCRAPS FOR RADICALS BY L. T. CLANCY. NAPOLEON,--No. 15.

Written on Shakspere's Cliff in view of the Strand. where once paraded the "Glory of France and the terror of Europa."

OH! no more to the Ragle of France shall be given. The glory to soar with his cloud-tipping wings; Proclaiming o'er earth from the dome of high heaven The monarch of nations—the ruler of kings. No more in the gloaming, ere battle you'll find him Wrapped up in his "grey coat," and restless

To combat thrice over the foes who consigned him To perish far from his dear banks of the Seine. No more shall the clouds of oppression be broken, His thunder and lightning has ceased with his fall Tho' oft shall his glorious achievements be spoken, By those who would onward to death at his call. He's gone; but for ever, the brave will deplore him, The chivalrous ill-fated victim of war! And weep the sad day when the green land o'er him, Was blasted by snow on the hills of the Czar.

Too long hath his corse lain beneath the green willow, Far, far, from thee France on a desolate ahore; With a brook for his bed and a rock for his pillow. But now the rude surges shall mock him no more. Then glory O France! in the name that ador'd thee, Else blot out thy name from the lists of the brave; Lo! the star of his greatness expiring fell e'er thee, But hast then no meteor to beam on his grave?

CHELTENHAM.

O'CONNOR'S DEMONSTRATION. WRITTEN BY JOHN SEETY.

COME, gentle goddess, wave thy heavily wing; And rouch the harp's almost neglected string. Though great thy theme, fear not, celestial maid; Where truth inspires true dignity is laid. True, some experienced pen, with gait sublime, Thy theme should honour with immortal rhyme; Some classic Thompson, skill'd in gentlest lore. Or he who slumbers on the Theban shore, Or rural Burns, fair Scotia's darling child, Or mighty Shakespeare fam'd for fancy wild, Should raise thy theme a monument of fame, Profusely deck'd with sweet Parnassian bays, To boldly shout the great O'CONNOR's praise.

But thou, alas! like these canst never sing; By fate deprived of fancy's glorious wing; By cruel fortune barr'd from learning's fane; Each hope o'erwhelm'd by life's tempestuous main Deprived of all that fortune's child can claim, Except that glorious and unstooping flame-The flame of freedom,-fortune cannot quench, Nor fate itself with all its billows drench: That rides supreme o'er ev'ry troubled wave, And boldly claims what heav'n so freely gave; Davoid of which, how poor the poet's verse That's meanly train'd to win the lordling's purse; Though fancy ride in every glowing line, And learning's wreath securely round it twine! Yet O! without that spark of heavenly flame, It's dastard author wears a crown of shame; Then, wherefore fear, since virtue is the test? Whose flame may warm the fortune-frozen breast And the dame fancy clasp her niggard arm, Nor learning deign to give one pleasing charm, Thou yet may'st sing what duty shall inspire, While surest truth alone conducts the lyre.

See morn unfolds! and Sol, from eastern skies, With beams etherial o'er creation flies! With ambient sparkles, hail the God of light, While, soft refracted 'gainst you mcuntain's side, In sweet profusion rolls the golden tide! Peeps o'er the cliff with majesty and power! And gladdened nature hails the joyous hour. And thon O Sol, that now dost reign on high! Thy orb celestial in the cloudless sky, Hath never seen a day so truly great-A day so glorious for Britannia's state-As this which dawns by thine awakening power, To sing the requiem of oppression's hour, When Greeian beroes deck'd the martial field, And quiv'ring arrows rung each brazen shield.

And as a forest stoopeth to the wind. So moves the mass, to freedom's cause resign'd, Each breast dilating at the glorious scene; And independence walks with manly mein. Now, near the spot where freedom's champion brave Shall warm the bosom of each noble slave: Illume his soul with love's pure heav'nly flame, The glorious impulse to immortal fame-To place each foot in union's conq'ring line Tost crowns with laurels freedom's glorious shrine, The mighty numbers bright with heav'nly light; Show how a people's all-sufficient might, Might so hurl down oppression's blood-built throne, And raise triumphant freedom's glorious dome. For, know ye, Britons; know ye sons of toil, Whose bloody sweat manures the verdant soil. Ye, who produce what lordly tyrants eat, Who impious crush you neath their haughty feet, Know ye, in you their greatness doth consist, And to be free is ONLY to resist.

The sun now journeys in the glorious west, Yet lingers lovely ere he sinks to rest. Resolve to see the glories of the day, Ere sunk recumbent 'neath the ocean's spray; And banners waving o'er the marshal'd files Are richly garnish'd with his golden smiles.

And O! ye thousands, warm with heavenly fire, Behold, and viewing let it each inspire; Behold! the emblem, must I say of who? A tender patriot and a patriot true; He who fought nobly—he who scorn'd the smile Of those who trample on the sons of toil. And when old Prism from the Trojan wall Beheld thy radiance on each helmet fall; Not then, O! Sol, the day was half so great! That only weigh'd a captive woman's fate: While this, with great events, will proudly teem, And triants tremble at each glorious scene.

Time rolls along, each shadow flies the west, And zeal impatient fills each manly breast; And like Atrides 'mong the Grecian hosts, Each son of freedom to his neighbour posts; Erects the standard of eternal truth. Gives hope to age and points the path of youth.

The glorious sun now hangs in southern skies, And busy murmurs do incessant rise, As when the wind loud pratling through the crove, With rustic cadence charms the ears of love; As when the herds do lowing seek the folds, And down the vale the noisy clamour rolls: So mingled voices, raise one general sound, And "great O'CONNOR" doth aloud resound.

Now round the hall the assembled thousands stand With greedy ears to catch the glad command; Command to march, but not o'er fields of blood, Whose modest daisies drink the crimson flood; Command to march in majesty sublime, And hall the champion of a cause divine. Now through the throng the band aloud is heard, And at its head the flag of freedom rear'd; And while its pealings do each breast inspire, The waving banners fan the gen'rous fire; He who stood foremost and made bare his breast Which sterling worth and gen'rous love possess'd; He who e'er battled in our glorious cause, And fell a victim to oppression's laws.

Behold! ye thousands, and, beholding, feel That gen'rous throb which liberty must heal! Let loves pure spirit, from Elysian skies, With zeal unstooping in each breast arise; Let every soul attend to duty's call, While resolution boldly fillieth all. Then shall you conquer; then cast down the foe; And quench for ever England's greatest woe: Then shall oppression yield its Upas breath, And sink for ever in the shades of death.

And then, O! Britain, shall that patriot dear, At whose resemblance virtue drops a tear; Then shall be burst oppression's clarking chains, Once more to mingle with old Cambria's swains; And then her breast where angry billows rise, Shall be as frarquil as the summer skies; And then the soul now drown'd in floods of pain, Shall wake the music of the heart sgain; Then shall all woe oppression's hand hath made, By hope's refulgence seek oblivion's shade; Then shall no fears deprive his soul of peace, But all shall vanish in the fond embrace, And tread serene the autumnal paths of life, A happy husband and a blessed wife: With resignation seek life's closing hours, Then wing together to Elysian bew'rs.

Ruch breast now trembles for the greatevent; Each soul illumin'd feels no longer pent; But floats supreme o'er slav'ry's grov'ling maze, And lives in freedom's bright refulgent blaze. But on he comes! ah! no, 'tis not the car That brings the champion of a nation's war. It bears some tyrant to his lordly home-Some vile oppressor some detested drone And see, there sits upon his bloated cheek, Pride's implementale at those who dare to seek Redemption: those who nobly stand The noble pillars of Britannia's land. That smile is weak, O tyrant! for not all Can save the tott ring fabric from its fall. Not all-your pomp; not all your blazon'd show Nor dungeon taming with unlighteouts woe; Not all your swords the' dyed with human blood; Nor crowns uplifted on the crimson flood; Not all can save ; for heaven our battle guides The arm of justice o'er the field presides.

Yes, mighty tyrant! virtue's earnest cry Hath reach'd the regions of the Great Most High. He hears the pray'r and ope's sweet mercy's hand, And raiseth champions in our cause to stand. Nor think ye monsters fashion'd like to men, That you the heaven-created tide can stem. Think not that chains, the forged in Tophet's flame, The glorious spark of liberty can tame; Unless your voice you heav'nly orb can quench, And all its glories in the ocean drench.

Local and General Intelligence.

(Concluded in our next.)

LEEDS.—LECTURE ON EMIGRATION.—On Monday evening, the Rev. W. Roaf, from Toronto, in Upper the lead having been identified, they were committed Canada, delivered a lecture on emigration in the for trial. Court House. The audience was not numerous but respectable. The Rev. Gentleman, we believe, who belongs the Independent denomination, formerly of the town, named Eliza Alderson and Ann Wood. others than to serve any object of his own. He had no interest to serve by lecturing, nor was he had no interest to serve by lecturing, nor was he the agent of any land company in the colony; if, and got a watchman. A bag, containing eight or nine at the young genueman, who received the shot (slugs) through both arms, and immediately after he was struck with stones by the other rufflans, pounds was found in a drawer; the other portion was wino fled on hearing the cries of a woman in a house steps, or satisfy any who might be in uncertainty as for trial to emigration, he should consider himself to have for trial. been well employed. The lecture was of great

Wakefield for two months. Peter Chambers, alias previous, when the river was much swollen, and it the Irish Executive. John Maran, was fined forty shillings and costs, or is supposed in wading on to an island, he was taken two months imprisonment, for an assault on police- down by the rapidity of the stream. His body was man Burton, on Saturday night, at which time he taken to the house of the overseer in the district. went to the Phonix Inn, very drunk, and the and a coroner's inquest held on the same. It is due landlord having refused to fill him anything he to the overseer, and Messrs, Morley and Robinson, became abusive. The policeman was sent for, and to say, that they gave the body a very decent interwas assaulted in the execution of his duty.

On Monday last, two decent-looking men, named industrious man. He has left a wife and two chil-Thomas Kilburn and Thomas Simpson, residing at dren to mourn his melancholy death. Halton, were charged at the Court House with having committed a violent assault upon Thomas THE TYNE.—A general meeting of the friends of the Carter, an old man residing at the same village, and Aged and Infirm Benevolent Society was held in with having abstracted from his pocket the sum of Mr. Charles Haines's Temperance Hotel, Camdenseven shillings. The transaction was said to have street, North Shields, in Saturday last. Several by the Hon. Miss Stopford, daughter of the Hon. have met on the following day for the despatch of taken place on Saturday night, about twelve letters were read from colliers who could not and gallant admiral, the governor of Greenwich business, and from the number of revolutionary o'clock. The old man's face bore marks of punish- attend personally, highly approving of the object hospital. ment; but it having come out that they had all been for which they were met; pledging themselves to drinking together at the Dog and Gun, which place co-operate in the decision of the meeting, and some they left in company, and the old man not being inclosed donations to assist in carrying out their quite suber, the magistrates dismissed the charge of laudable object. Office-bearers were then appointed robbery, of which, indeed, there was no evidence for conducting the anticipated society; likewise a adduced; and fined them 10s, each for the assault. Committee to draw out rules for its guidance, and The prisoners declared that the old man was the the following resolutions were unanimously agreed aggressor, and stripped off his coat to fight. ACCIDENT FROM FIRE ARMS.—On Monday last, diately printed, and that a copy be sent to each an accident from the incautious use of fire arms, colliery in the district." 2. "That a general occurred at the house of Mr. John Robinson, the meeting of the officers of this society be holden in this house on Saturday St.

man named Thomas Russum, residing with his of the society will see the propriety of coming and mother in the Globe Yard, Quarry-hill, who has of uniting." Gilds o'er the lawn, where fragrant dew-drops bright, been for some time out of employment, was on some trifling jobs about his house. At dinner time a church rate for the ensuing year. At five minutes hoping that the deceased might be only in a state of on Monte Video, and which has been in a state of at the conclusion forty new members joined the cheese, when suddenly a report of fire arms was attended by a group of pot-bellied landlords, two Wandsworth road, who, upon his arrival declared and without the legalistas are largely reinforced on the Forest, Nottingham, he delivered a soul-stirring heard, and the poor fellow fell to the floor covered magistrates, two or three brandy-spinners, two the man to have been dead some hours, and attributed there appears little hopes of speedily regaining that lecture; at the conclusion thirty-six new members with blood. He was at once removed to the auctioneers, a deputy-constable, a number of bum- his death to excessive hemorrhage. It is but due to important province; indeed many people, well person who had fired the shot; it then appeared thirty, entered the church. At eleven, the vestry be attached to him. The deceased, who had evidently that a lad named Forster had an old pistol door was opened, and in rushed the working men, been drinking deeply, not knowing where he was in his possessien, which, on Monday, whilst he was who numbered about three hundred. The place going, had wandored on to the line, dropped down, getting his dinner, he had lent to another lad named being too small, the Parson, without any motion and fallen askeep. in his possessien, which, on Monday, whilst he was getting his dinner, he had lent to another lad named Moss, who having placed a cap on the nipple, held the metalle to the mounted the meeting into the ohurch the muzzle to the ear of a companion, named Illingworth, and pulled the trigger. The cap exploded, but no further consequences ensued, the pistol though charged having missed fire. After this the pistol was returned to Forster, who, whilst he provided having in the street, close to the tap room window of the Wild Man, fired on another cap, and pointed the pistol exploited through the window which happened to he will agree to the proposals of the pistol through the window which happened to the proposals of the pistol exploited introduction the pistol exploited free pope, and pulled the trigger. The contents of the pistol exploited free pistol through the window which happened to happen for Easter does, and other general meeting in the pistol exploited free pistol through the window which happened to help to being made, adjourned the meeting into the ohurch the first prosecution of 42s, Stephen-street, under the New Police Act in Irreann.—Police contents of 42s, Stephen-street, under the New Police Act, the New Police Act in Irreann.—Police contents and fallen asleepy.

The Augsburg Gazette states from Constantinople, being made, adjourned the meeting into the ohurch the first prosecution of 42s, Stephen-street, under the New Police Act, the New Police Act in Irreann.—Police contents of 42s, Stephen-street, under the New Police Act, the New Police Act in Irreann.—Police contents of 42s, Stephen and the New Police Act in Irreann.—Police Act in Irreann and Entrance Doyle, and fallen asleepy.

The Augsburg Gazette states from Constantinople, being made, adjourned the meeting into the ohiroster, the New Police Act in Irreann and Entrance Doyle, the last of 82s in and the Irreann and Iter as the first proceed that the Obline and the New Police Act in Irreann and Entrance This the pist of the proposals of England be open, and pulled the trigger. The contents hypocrisy. The Parson seeing this, immediately of the pistol exploded directly, and the whole called upon Mr. Wm. Marrener, churchwarden, to charge took effect on the right check of Rus- read over the various items, to meet which the presum, the powder breaking and entering the sent rate was called for. Mr. M. hoped a good skin, and a strong wadding striking him with feeling would be manifested, and the rate, as it was great force on the temple. The skin has been since a small one, granted without the matter being removed by Mr. Samuel Smith (under whose care brought to a poll. Mr. F. Greenwood, magistrate, he is placed), and we are glad to hear he is doing then proposed that a rate of three farthings in the well. We are told that the lad who was the cause pound be granted to meet the current expences of them, with no bad intention, we believe, took the

> loaded. named John Webster and James Dawson, were party demand a poil, would he fix upon Tuesday as excited; and, having hastened to the kiln, they charged at the Court-House with having been found the cay for commencing? "I shall reserve to myself heard a faint shrick, and with great difficulty sucat an early hour on Sunday morning, in an unoccu- the right of fixing any day I please," was the reply, ceeded, by throwing down a rope, in rescuing the pied house, in Bridge-street, with a felonious intent. It was then moved by a working man named John A Sergeant of the Nightly Watch stated that he Waterhouse, and seconded by Mr. John Smith, received information that two young men "that this meeting do adjourn to this day twelve in which direction they had gone, he heard a voice refused to put the motion. It was then proposed in the house in question, and in trying to obtain by Mr. Joseph Firth, a fearless veteran in the largest gun ever made in this country. A power- (laughter) The seven of them were altogether, like access the door was pushed against him. He radical ranks, "Trat, as the Rev. chairman refused ful shears was put up expressly for landing this the seven deadly sins—(laughter.) Mr. Walsh— powerty and destitution had been considerably on the latimately got in and found the prisoners; to do his duty, he should vacate the chair, and that ponderous piece of ordnance, weighing very nearly Whether were they in a solid or a hollow square, increase during the last month. The following resoluthere were sundry articles of furniture in it be taken by Mr. Robert Atkinson, hatter and the house, which had been placed there "for grocer, a man of the strictest integrity, intelligence, convenience of sale," some of which had been broken liberality of principle and moral worth." On being either by the prisoners or some other party. On seconded and put to the meeting, all the blistered being asked what they had to say, Webster said hands were instantly up, and it was triumphantly he had enlisted, and was about to leave the town; carried. The official locust further insulted the he had met with Dawson, on Saturday night, and meeting by refusing to vacate the chair. The assemthey agreed to have a spree before he set off. They bled parishioners made repeated calls for the person accordingly went and had some drink, after which who had been selected as their chairman, but he was as the gun progresses. This gun is made on the was no evidence to show that he was aware of the they set off in search of a house of ill fame, and not willing to yield to their call, for reasons which howitzer principle, and is about twelve feet long, ladies being on his premises. The summons was knowing the one in which they were found to be on any other occasion would have had no weight with an immense quantity of metal at the breech, dismissed.—Dublin Freeman's Journal. such they went in, having found the door with him. Mr. F. Greenwood then seized the books The diameter of the boro is within one tenth of sixopen, and from the fact of furniture being there, and ran off with them, and a few true sons of mother teen inches. The weight of solid shot with which it they had no doubt they were right, until the watch-they had no doubt they were right, until the watch-they had no doubt they were right, until the watch-man disturbed them. They denied having injured the row had subsided, and a poll had been demanded, expected two folid shot of that weight and four the law on Saturday morning, in front of Cardiff anything, or that they were there with any felonious Mesers. Atkinson, Waterhouse, and Firth, mounted intent. The magistrates, however, thought other- a grave stone, and the two latter administered a wise, and not believing their story entirely, sent severe and well-merited cassigation to the church them for a month to Wakefield.

> George Inn, Kirkstall, before Mr. E. C. Hopps, deputy coroner, on view of the body of John Firth, proceed to Leeds with goods, as we understand, for were carried away by the tide, and drowned in of the works. As soon as the awful circumstance the railway. He was passing through Kirkstall the presence of their frantic parent.- Keen's Bath became known their fellow-workmen were indeabout nine o'clock, and was observed by seve- Journal. ral persons to be seated on the shafts of Alleged Murder of A Wife. On Friday, the livesofthe two men, who were, as was then supposed the waggon, there being several other par- inquiry into the circumstances attending the death either dead or among the ruins, or, if still alive, doomed ties inside the waggon. He passed the George of Mary Casey, aged thirty-two, who died from the to a lingering death. Fortunately their exertions to Inn, which from the highway, and very effect of lock jaw, in the London Hospital, brought save the lives of Sloe and Hutchison were success-soon after the horses were observed suddenly to on through the violence of Thomas Casey, her hus-ful for, after most laborious working from Saiurday start eff, from what cause is not known, and the band, was gone into before Mr. Baker, the coroner, till Monday, they accomplished the object of their deceased was seen to fail. The horses and waggon in the above institution. After a most searching in- the light of day, though greatly weakened in bodily passed on, the whoels not having gone over him vestigation, the Jury returned a verdict of "Man- search, and the two men were permitted again to bebody. The body was removed to the George Inn, Shelf came along with his wife to reside with another the working of the old shaft came in contact with tleman, when examined at the inquest, gave it as of the same craft in Clayton, as he stated it would the one which is at present worked. Had this plan tieman, when examined at the inquest, gave it as his opinion that the sudden shock by which he had been thrown off the waggon, and the fall on the ground, had dislocated the vertebræ of the neck, injured the spinal marrow, and ruptured the vessels of them went in sourch of the men had extent worken. Find this plan been adopted at the onset, it is probable that the men would have been rescued much sooner. Mr. Dinwoodie, the company's surgeon was in attendant to the plan been adopted at the onset, it is probable that the men would have been rescued much sooner. Mr. Dinwoodie, the company's surgeon was in attendant to the plan been adopted at the onset, it is probable that the men would have been rescued much sooner. Mr. Dinwoodie, the company's surgeon was in attendant to the plan been adopted at the onset, it is probable that the men would have been rescued much sooner. Mr. Dinwoodie, the company's surgeon was in attendant to the plan been adopted at the onset, it is probable that the men would have been rescued much sooner. Mr. Dinwoodie, the company's surgeon was in attendant to the plan been adopted at the onset, it is probable that the men would have been rescued much sooner. Mr. Dinwoodie, the company's surgeon was in attendant to the plan been adopted at the onset, it is probable that the onset, it is proba the waggon had gone over him, though it might is, the man left his lodging and wanted his wife to wood. the waggon had gone over him, though it might go with him, but she prefers the Clayton weaver, have a look at you, and draw your picture. There evidence returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." and they are now living together like man and wife. he stands! The mouth of a drunkard, you may The deceased was twenty-four years of age, and was Beaufort Iron Works. — The following extra- observe, contracts a singularly sensitive appearance generally respected; he was exceedingly corpulent, ordinary circumstance lately occurred at these —seemingly red and rawish; and he is perpetually and the weather being hot, decomposition had actu- works:—It appears that Mr. John Edmunds, master licking and smacking his lips, as if his palate were arrangements to meet a party on important profes- very sharp, but took no further notice, fanoying that from pulling out the plug, and sucking away at know not exactly in what manner. I mean Peggy arrangements to meet a party on important professional business at Addingham, on Monday. To attend to that he had left home on Saturday himself, and the business did not terminate until six on Monday evening. He felt sorry for the delay, and for the unpleasantness which it had occasioned, and for the unpleasantness which it had occasioned, but from Sunday intervening, it had in this case but from Sunday intervening, it had in this case been unavoidable. Connected with this accident, another occurred, from which the suffering party is another occurred on the triangle of the turns up to the morning destruction. What a snouth e turns up to the morning destruction. What a snouth e turns up to the morning destruction. What a snouth e turns up to the morning and her mother and brother were scuffling with her another occurred out of a stick, to a large and destruction. What a snouth e turns up to the morning day of these three oharged out of a stick in the same of the other smiths, and sucking away at know not exactly in what manner. I mean Peggy destruction. What a snouth e turns up to the morning day of the death of any with nob at the end on't like one carved out of a stick. Now in the time with her ingent and sucking away at know not exactly in what manner. I mean Peggy destruction. What a snouth e turns up to the morning day of the death of any with nob at the end of a stick. Ow HILL—A public meeting was held here on Sunday of the exactly in what manner. I mean Peggy the turns and the turns up to the turns up to the morting and strength and the turns up not yet pronounced out of danger. A sweep who but the next day the point of the needle was seen

Infirmary, where he still remains.

STEALING LEAD .- On Tuesday last, David Davis, A WORLD of expense would be saved, and our EFFECTS OF DRINKING.-We quote the following the latter with feleniously receiving a quantity of office at home. sheet lead, the property of Mr. Martin Cawood.

The Fasting Man.—Bernard Cavanagh, the fasting man, who left his native village to speculate on the gullibility of the public—and a profitable specuhe observed the female busy endeavouring to secrete the lead. They were both taken into custody, and

THEFT BY PROSTITUTES .- On Monday, two girls

ment. About twenty of poor Scott's friends attended Assault and Alleged Highway Robbery .- from Carlisle. He was an excellent Chartist, and

to:-1. "That the rules of this society be imme-Wild Man, Quarry hill, which it is very fortunate this honse on Saturday, 6th of August, 1842, when was not attended with fatal consequences, A young it is hoped that all who are friendly to the objects

of the mischief, has been occasionally employed to the year, and not suffer the sacred edifice to fall into carry out pipes by Mr. Lonsdale, and that, after the decay, or leave the communicants without the emaccident, he was sent with some pipes from Mr. blems of the flesh and blood of their dying Lord. quite emptied since the last burning. The owner of Lonsdale's shop, after which he abscended, and has Mr. Firth, at this stage of the business, wished to the bonnet went down into the kiln to recover it, not since been heard of. We understand he de- ask the Rev. Chairman, a question, namely, if the but, not making his appearance, one of his friends clares positively his ignorance of the pistol being parishioners, should move a counter resolution to the also descended by the ladder, to see what detained A SPREE.—On Monday last, two young men, the event of its being carried, and should the church had disappeared. The fears of the rest were now FATAL ACCIDENT.-On Tuesday morning, an in- riot act, in order to quell the disturbance he had quest was held at the house of Mr. Ingham, the created, by surreptitiously running off with the for service in Egypt.

Singular.—A few weeks ago a worsted weaver of formed the scheme of digging downwards to where Journal.

residing with his mother, in Cleveland-street, and relations with foreigners put upon a much better remarks, by Governor Everatt, of the United States Ann Davis, his mother, were brought up at the footing, by the immediate recall of every ambassador of America, extracted from the Western Temperance

Monday night, and information having reached the lation it was for some time, until the impostor was police that the male prisoner had been seen deposit- detected—returned to his father's house, near Swining some lead in the cellar window of his mother's ford, on Saturday, and on Sunday made his appearthere, followed by Stubbs. The first named efficer, being in "good condition"—having, no doubt, made on his arrival, had a large dog set at him by the up fully for the restraints under which he put him-

resided at Wolverhampton, but about five years ago, were charged at the Court-house with having picked one hundred yards of the village of Croagh, as Mr. went out to Canada, where he has since resided, the pocket of Mr. Eli Kershaw, paviour, of the Robert Peppard, jun., was riding home to Cappagh being employed as a missionary. The Rev. Gentleman stated that his remarks on emigration had a £5 note. He had met with them at the Bridge-foot, suddenly stopped him on the high road, and one of been rather elicited in deference to the judgment of on Sunday night, and after remaining with them for them solving his bridle rein drew out a pistol and others than to serve any object of his own. He some time at a house kept by a man named Ball, in fired at the young gentleman, who received the would have murdered their victim on the spot. Mr. ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Saturday Peppard was conveyed to his father's house, and we length, and was listened to with patient attention. night last, about twelve o'clock, as Mr. Parnaby, learn this morning, notwithstanding the severity of

LAUNCH OF THE QUEEN EAST INDIAMAN. -On Thursday, the river a t Blackwall presented an unusually gay and animated appearance, in consequence of the vast multitude of persons which crowded its banks and the numerous craft, to witness the launch of the splendid East India frigate, the Queen, from of the splendid East India frigate, the Queen, from BRAZILS.—FALMOUTH, JULY 21.—Arrived her the yard of Messrs. Wigram and Green, which took Majesty's packet Peterel, Lieutenant Crooke, from place at neon, in the presence of at least, 30,000 the Brazils. Rio de Janeiro, May 27.—Since the regiment, stationed at Woolwich. The vessel herself province has not been disturbed. The most imporhad also at least 500 ladies and gentlemen on board. tant step was the dissolving of the legislative assembly, The ceremony of christening the Queen was performed which took place on the 2nd inst. They were to

ing-common. The obstruction created by the body in profound silence. The only mischief now to be first gave intimation to the engine-driver that all feared is the influence of the opposition members in veyed to Nine-cims, but ceased to live before he responded to, and on the very day on which the arrived at Esher. When taken up, he said his name news was received a number of steamers left this was John Mitchell, but he had not power of speech with 2,000 troops on board, so that ere long we hope Infirmary, and an enquiry set on foot as to the bailiffs, lawyers, and others, to the number of the engineer to state that no possible blame could

under the protection of a sovereign power.

DREADFUL STORY .- On Thursday week, while a number of the workmen employed in the erection of Glenties workhouse were standing together, one of bonnet off his neighbour and threw it into the lime kiln belonging to the works, which had not been one they intended to submit to the meeting, and in him, and afterwards another, and another, till four last of the four who descended, from the fate which

EXTRAORDINAY ESCAPE, On Friday last, whilst Robert Slee and John Hutchinson, two of the workfatigable in their exertions to save, if possible, the

It is an effort even to sign his name. One of his whole truth, and my heart is already feeling light, habitants of this village have been roused from the not yet pronounced out of danger. A sweep wno was returning to Leeds had obtained leave to ride in the waggon, and when the horses started off, and in the waggon, and when the horses started off, and in the waggon, and when the waggon in doing so he fell, and the wheels of the waggon passed over his thigh, causing a compound fracture, besides injuring the toss on his other foot. The besides injuring the feel lighter yesterday or his head.

Court House, the former charged with stealing, and we have abroad, and by shutting up the Foreign- Journal, on the baneful effects of intoxicating drink, during the last ten years, in America. Could not held their usual weekly meeting at their Great Rooms, some of your correspondents draw up thirteen No. 14. North Anne-street, Mr. Patrick Rafter in the

fortifications of Paris.

characters amongt hem, a stormy session was ex-On Monday morning, about two o'clock, the lug- pected, All this has been happily obviated by the gage-train from Southampton passed over a man judicious measures of the government, and the act who was asleep, and lying across the rails on Wok- of dissolution was read in the Chamber of Deputies was not right, and he stopped the train within a few the provinces. The splendid province of St. Paul's, yards of the spot where the accident had occurred. one of the most important in the empire, has been The guard and stoker proceeded to search for de- for some time on the verge of an outbreak, and on been for some time out of employment, was on KEIGHLEY.—A vestry meeting took place in sufficient to state anything further. When the train for more cheering accounts from that quarter. The well, Mr. T. Clarke, f. om Stockport, delivered a highly Monday for enounded by Mr. Robinson to do this town, or Friday last, for the purpose of laying arrived at the terminus at Nine elms, the guard, news from Rio Grande, the province bordering on interesting lecture, to an audience of several thousands: he was sat in the tap-room eating some bread and to eleven o'clock, Mr. Busfield, the parish parson, syncope, sent for Mr. Strathan, a surgeon in the rebellion for the last seven years, is unimportant, National Charter Association; and on Sunday evening. acquainted with the country, say it will be impos- ciation.

sible without the introduction of foreign troops.

special licence, even though such journals should be to the domicile of one Bernard Doyle, 421. Stephenstreet, where I saw seven females of tarnished character all standing together, the same being a place wherein refreshment were sold and provided, contrary to the Queen's peace, and the statute in that case made and provided"-(laughter). Mr. Walsh-Well said thou gallant and accomplished 50 B. When did you learn that noble sentence? 50 B-I really disremember just at present. I was told it, if I mistake not, by a highly respectable young gentleman, an attorney's clerk—(laughter.) Mr. Walsh—Well, 50 B, I must say you're a very nice man—(laughter.) There's a certain elegance in your manner, and a polished grace about your exterior, which wins upon Mr. Walsh-I have no doubt but that you're versed by their inhaling the carbonic acid gas which had in all polite accomplishments. Was your delicacy were amusing themselves by knocking at peomonths." Fond as the clergy are of pigs not their collected at the bottam of the kiln.—Derry Standard.

Eve together? 50 B—Slightly at first, but I represented the plant own, his Reverence did not relish this "grunt," and this meeting to aujourn to this day twelve by their innaming the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you found so many frail daughters of the carbonic acid gas which had shocked when you for the carbon had a ca ponderous piece of ordnance, weighing very nearly Whether were they in a solid or a hollow square, eighteen tons, none of the cranes on the wharf being or in a platoon-(laughter)?-50 B-They stood in equal to the task, The arrangements for landing tae position of a sergeant's company of the B divithis great gun were excellently made, and carried sion. I saw Mrs. Doyle give them refreshments. into effect without the slightest accident; and the I was disguised as a baker. Mr. Walsh addressed labour of conveying it to the butt shows great ingen- the bench for the defendant, and prayed a dismiss uity, being effected by a coil of strong rope around on the summons, on the ground that no evidence t, moving the immense mass in a rolling manner was adduced to show that Doyle was the owner of along four large logs of wood, changed alternately the house; and even supposing he was such, there

EXECUTION.—The murderer Richard Edwards, shells in the same proportion will be used when it is Gaol. He made the following confession:—"I was proved at the butt. The howitzer was cast and not alone when my mother came by her death; there bored by Messrs. Walker and Co.; for Mchemet were three present besides me. My child, ten months explained to them, and they would be with them to a party. Mr. F. Greenwood threatened to read the Ali, Pasha of Egypt, and two other large guns, 130 old, was in bed in the room. When dead two women man. On the motion being put from the chair it was pounders, were landed at the same time to be proved placed my mother in bed beside my little boy, where carried, with only two dissentients. The Secretary the corpse remained until the following day. The then explained, that when raising money for the late two other persons present besides me and my wife Convention it was not known how much money that when my mother died were the nearest relations of Peggy my wife. These three persons told my father- was deemed adviseable to raise enough for any emerdeputy coroner, on view of the body of both Interthe son of Mr. Henry Firth, carrier, of Calverley Moor, near Bradford. The deceased
left Bradford on Saturday afternoon last, with
his father's waggon, drawn by three horses, to
his father's waggon, drawn by three horses, to
his father's waggon, drawn by three carried away by the tide, and drowned in

Robert Siee and John Hutchiuson, two of the work.

Robert Siee and John Hutchiuson, two of the work.

Robert Siee and John Hutchiuson, two of the work.

Robert Siee and John Hutchiuson, two of the work.

Peggy my wife. These three persons told my lather
men employed in the London Company's Lead Mines,
at Murtou, near Appleby, Westmoreland, were
about leaving their daily calling, they were shut up
her a blow about the jaw, because Peggy cried out
that my mother was
her a blow about the jaw, because Peggy cried out
that my mother was
her a blow about the jaw, because Peggy cried out
that my mother was
her a blow about the jaw, because Peggy cried out
that my mother was
her a blow about the jaw, because Peggy cried out
that my mother and in-law and my mother-in-law's sister that they had gency therefore, a levy of fourpence per member was passed that night on Cefu Coed Cymmer. I gave laid upon each locality in South Lancashire, with the her a blow about the jaw, because Peggy cried out express understanding that the surplus should be exdown under my blow. Peggy, her mother, and from the Convention was £18. We sent the Treasurer brother, then laid hold on my mother. My mother about £21. He, the Secretary, saw announced in the did not speak; she groaned for some time. I saw Northern Star that Liverpool had sent £2 more to Mr. Poggy and the other two squeezing her throat until Cleave; and the meeting would remember that some she ceased groaning. I was in liquor; the others correspondence had taken place between the Secretary were not. This happened about twelve or one o'clock; and if Peggy had been allowed to be 22 belonged to the South Lancashire fund. Resolved examined by me in the hall, I would have made all this known there. Peggy asked me to bury her. I showing the justice of giving Mr. Cartledge an order to said I would not, but that I would leave her there, draw the money from the the Treasurer of the Convention for I was afraid that I should be seen. I told them | Pund, and pay the same over to Treasurer of the South from his having fallen longitudinally along the road. When taken up he was quite dead, there not being any signs of either bruises or blood about the being any signs of either bruises or blood about the being any signs of either bruises or blood about the bruises of the old shaft some in contact with the shad of the old shaft some in contact with the shad of the old shaft some in contact with the shad of the old shaft some in contact with the shad of the old shaft some in contact with the shad of the old shaft some in contact with the shad of the old shad of th they had killed my mother. They begged me to Lancashire Fund." Carried manimously. After some Dowlais, and the others returned home to my father. fully request the members of the Executive to pubin-law's, as they say, and told their story about lish their routes in the Northern Star those being all night at Coed y Cynmer. I met my wife weeks when they are receiving their salaries from the again about six o'clock in the evening of the following General Fund." "That Mr. Wm. Bell be engaged Monday at her aunt's house at Cae Draw (Jane another fortnight to his previous engagement as the Phillipps's), and we went together, the child in her South Lancashire missionary." "That one penny per jured the spinal marrow, and ruptured the vessels of the heart. Sensation had evidently ceased at once, and instant death been occasioned. There was the appearance of a contused mark on the left side both appearance of a contused mark on the left side both before and behind, but he did not think the wheel of the waggon had gone over him, though it might of the week, sleeping five nights in the bed under to Mr. James Cartledge, for his indefatigable exertions which the corpse lay. I was full of anxiety all the week, and on Saturday I started off, the day my mother's body was discovered, leaving my wife in my mother's house. I was from Saturday until the meeting then broke up after sitting for six hours, transfollowing. Wadnesday when I was a conscient to mir. Sames Carriedge, for his indefinition as Secretary to the South Lancashire delegates, and likewise to Mr. Thos. Railton, for his impartial services as chairman." Carried without a dissentient. The meeting then broke up after sitting for six hours, transfollowing. Wadnesday when I was converted with this next ally commenced; great complaints were made, not only by the landlord of the house, but by some of the jury, at the delay which had arisen in holding the inquest, and Mr. Hopps was questioned on the inquest, and Mr. Hopps was questioned on the subject. That gentleman replied that Mr. Blackthe inducest, and air. nopps was questioned on the subject. That gentleman replied, that Mr. Black-ineffectual. Last week, feeling the same sensation extremity, were the black bottle denied him, for a you now. My blow did not kill my mother, for she greatest unanimity was displayed in all their deliburations. Her death was caused by their berations. Her death was caused by their berations. Her death was caused by their his hand down his back and found something he, or rather could he, if left alone with her on the ground, I Hollinwoon.—Mr. James Cartledge, of Manchester,

Chartist Entelligence.

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association

similar articles with regard to Great Britain !- chair. Mr. Wm. H. Dyott, the Secretary, read the 1. It has cost, in direct expences, 500,000,000 dollars. minutes of the last day's proceedings, which were con-2. It has cost, in indirect expences, 600,000,000 dol-lars. 3. It has destroyed 300,000 lives. 4. It has patriot, Mr. P. Murphy, of Drogheda, enclosing a post sent 100,000 children to the poor-houses. 5. It has office order for cards, and the amount of the subscriphouse, Sergeant Smith, of the night police, went ance in the chapel of that town. He is described as consigned, at least, 150,000 to jails and prisons. tions due by the members resident in Drogheda. He 6. It has made, at least, 1,000 maniacs. 7. It has said that Mr. Murphy took exception to a part of Mr. instigated, at least, 1,500 murders. 8. It has, we Watkins Legacy; that he conceived it dealt rather male prisoner, and whilst he was engaged with it, self, the better to delude his dupes.—Mayo Consti- may presume, above all, unqualified an innumerable harshly with his (Mr. Murphy's) religion. Mr. O'Higgins ATTEMPTED MURDER.—The Limerick Chronicle of Saturday, contains the following particulars of an attempt to assassinate, in the open day, a gentleman of fortune residing in Limerick:— Yesterday.

Imay presume, above an, unquanted an innumerable number and defended Mr. Matkins' Legacy, and entered into an defended Mr. Watkins' Legacy, and entered into an able exposition of the views of the writer, which was received with general applause. He said that Mr. Murphy was mistaken; that Mr. Watkins did not entered for the caused 2,000 persons to commit suicide. 10. It has been applicable of the writer, which was received with general applause. He said that Mr. Watkins did not entered for the caused 2,000 willows. 12. It has made not less upon the merits or demerits of any particular form. attempt to assassinate, in the open day, a gentleman of fortune residing in Limerick:— Yesterday, between the hours of three and four o'clock, within the inheritance left us by our fathers, and fixed a terly style to the present times—(hear, hear).— Mr. O'Connell (not Dan) said that he toe was under FRANCE.—The Paris papers are chiefly occupied the impression that Mr. Watkins had assailed his with the regency question, and other matters concreed, but he felt satisfied from the explanation which sequent on the death of the Duke of Orleans. he had just heard that he had taken an erroneous view Although the opposition prints no longer attack the of the subject-(hear, hear.) Mr. Dyott spoke eloproposed regency of the Duke of Nemours, they quently upon the right of every sane man to judge for require, as the price of their silence, that there shall himself, and to adopt and practice that form of faith be a change of Ministers. This demand is made which his conscience approved, and which was most for the purpose of saving the consistency of the congenial to his own wishes, without let er hindrance editors of the Courrier Français and the Siècle, who, or coercion. He denounced the connexion of Church having compromised themselves by supporting the and State; and demonstrated in the clearest manner A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer at the close.

Assaults—On Monday last, a cadaverous,

Assaults—On Monday last, a c regency of the Duchess of Orleans, require some that those who relied for the inculcation of their degmas more tangible excuse than the will of M. Thiere for upon Acts of Parliament instead of the Acts of the Assaults.—On Monday last, a cadaverous, in the little bank, on the with an aggravated assault on his wife, and also on policeman Sinbbs, who was called in to take him into custody. The parties reside in Ebenczer-street, and it would appear led a regular cat and dog sort and it would appear led a regular cat and dog sort of life, the green-eyed monster having taken possession of the breast of the unfortunate husband, will have been considered to the breast of the unfortunate husband, who declared that he beat his wife, because she who declared that he beat his wife, because she will an agravated assault on his wife, and also on than they made a rush at him, one of them attempt to a Ennis, left that town will hereafter be entitled Duke of Orleans, prince will have a policeman Sinbbs, who was called in to take him ing to seize his bridle. He had a heavy whip in his on Friday for the police depót, Phænix Park, Dubhand, with which he dealt some smart blows, and in the attempt to keep them from his bridle on Friday for the police depót, Phænix Park, Dubhand, with which he dealt some smart blows, and in whore they are to remain for some time, after fever is at this moment making great ravages in the attempt to be obliged to say it, that he could not understand which they will be transferred to different stations. Paris; and that to such an extent has the infection which they will be transferred to different stations. Paris; and that to such an extent has the infection of the Evening Post states that Mr. L. C. Smyth, the supplementary hospital for the sickary to prepare a supplementary hospital for the sickary to be obliged to say it, that he could not understand which they will be transferred to different stations. Paris; and that to such an extend has the corn Exchange rate of the corn Exchange rate of the corn Exchange rate of the proper of the sickary to be obliged to say it, that he could not understand in the corn Exchange ra would have another man to lodge in the house. The policeman stated that when he was called in the prisoner was drunk, and nearly naked.

CARLISLE.—Melancholy Acceptant of the commercial treaty entered into by France with appeared to min (Mr. Guiness) that the only object of Borris-o-Kane, Captain Duff relieving him at the Belgium is to exist for four years. The National the Repealers was to get money. (Hear, hear.) They called in the prisoner was drunk, and nearly naked.

Weaver, was found in the river Eden, near Low ment meted out to Mr. Smyth, he certainly has no taken by the military authorities of Paris. The He was fined forty shillings and costs, or sent to House. He had gone out a fishing about a fortnight reason to complain of great hardness on the part of troops are ordered to remain in their barracks, and they did with it at all. The account furnished to the general officers are seen, both day and night, inspect- public is a most fallacious one; and he was astonished ing the military posts, and ascertaining that the to see how any one could be duped into another suborders, of the day are properly obeyed. The Com- scription to such a barefaced delusion as the present morce says, that within the last few days orders Repeal Agitation. No one can tell how they intend have been given to hasten the construction of the repealing the Union. They have disavowed American Sussion," which they were told was gunpowder Sussion," and they will not bring the question forward in the House of Commons : the question is, then, how are they to Repeal the Union? This is a mystery persons. On the left hand side of the Queen was departure of the last packet (Express) we have had no one can see through. Whereas, on the ether hand, placed an immense platform, for the accommodation of asclect number of visitors, and the band of the 73rd energy of the existing government, the peace of this mistake your chiefts. Or the means you propose mistake your objects or the means you propose to obtain them, (Hear, hear.) This being the case, and believing as he (Mr. Guiness) did believe, that Universal Suffrage is preferable to repeal, and is besides the sure, safe, plain, and honest means to that end, he made up his mind to join them and to lend the association every aid in his power-(hear, hear). Mr. Keagh said that he was an elector, but that he should never vote again for any man, but one who would give him a pledge, in writing, that he would oppose any and every administration, but one that would stand or fall by the six points of the People's Charter-(great cheering); -and he knew several electors who had not yet joined the association, but who held the ceased, whom they found grouning dreadfully, and the receipt of this intelligence a revolt took place in hear). Messrs. Noonan, Clark, Kinnan, and Turner without the right leg, which had been torn off, and the town of Sorocaba, and which, if not checked in same opinions and who would join before long-(hear, thrown some distance. The poor fellow was carried the bud, may have the most pernicious effects. The called to the chair, and the thanks of the meeting were to the train as carefully as possible. He was con- president's demand for troops was immediately most cordially and heartily given to the veteran of the cause, Mr. Rafter.

NOTTINGEAM. On Sunday, afternoon, at Bulenrolled themselves in the National Charter Asso-

THE NEW POLICE ACT IN IRELAND.—Police con- of Hunt's Monument, the Rev. Joseph Scholefield

Manchester; Thos. Railton, corpenters and joiners, do.; E. Whittaker, mechanics, do.; Henry Caffey, blacksmiths, do.; Henry Waters, Miles Piatting; John Miller, Salford; R. Pilling, Ashton-under-Lyne; J. Butterworth, Mila-row; E. Allen, Failsworth; J. Hoyle, Royton; Thos. Doyle, painters, Manchester; J. Hogg, Ramsbottom; R Aynton, Oldham; A. Booth, Newton-heath; A. Bairstow, Droyleden and Openshaw; J. Shaw, Prestwich; J. Isherwood, Ratcliffe; J. Cartledge, Warrington; J. Bowkar, Bury; R. Clegg, Heywood; W. Watchem, Hollinwood; H. Rushton, Lower Moor; J. Halton, Hooly-hill; J. Lomas, Levenshulme; Shaw, Halshaw Moor, and Waterhead Mila, sent their money by letter. Mr. Thomas Railton, was unanimously called to the chair, who, after a few prelimithe eye. Do you play the guitar, 50 B? 50 B-I mously called to the chair, who, after a few prelimican't say that I do. I can play it, however. But it nary remarks, called upon Mr. Cartledge, the secretary, is against the law to play it in the street-(laughter.) to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were I play the flagcolet charmingly though—(laughter:) unanimously confirmed. The delegates were then called upon to state the progress of Chartism in their own immediate localities, when each of them gave a cheering account, the detail of which would take up too much space; suffice it to say, that many of them AN IMMENSE GUN .- On Thursday a barge arrived covered it. Mr. Walsh-They were altogether, like returned double the number of paying members as at the wharf of the Royal Arsenal, having on board Mr. Brown's cows? 50 B-They were indeed compared with the returns of the last meeting; nottions were passed: moved by Mr. Pilling, and seconded. by Mr. Cartledge, "That each locality in South Lancashire do send a sum of money, not less than sixpence, for the purpose of establishing a fund to carry out the recommendation of the last delegate meeting, relative to the propagation of Chartism in Ireland." This to be followed by one penny per week from each locality. the money to be sent to the Executive for this express purpose. Mr. Lane said, as an Irishman, he felt called upon to thank his English brethren for the good feeling which they had manifested towards his unfortunate country, Ireland. They had this day given the lie to the parties who were desirous of living by agitation; and, in order to accomplish their own ends, had calumniated the English Chartists and represented them as the enemies of Ireland. He, for one, knew that his countrymen wanted but the principles of the Charter body might require from each locality, consequently it pended in lecturing in the county. The demand made from the Convention was £18. We sent the Treasurer of Liverpool and himself, and he maintained that that "That the Secretary write to the Liverpool Chartists,

lectured here on Sunday evening last, to a large and



#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. GREAT CHARTER DEMONSTRATION IN

HONOUR OF F. O'CONNOR, ESQ. MONDAY, JULY 25. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of those meet

ings! The death-knell of the factions has been again rung out by 40,000 tongues, and new life and spirit-infused into the giant of popular will. Mr. O'Connor, arrived in Nottingham by the Derby train at ten o'clock, and almost immediately drove in an open carriage into the Market-place, to join the procession to the Calverton tea-party. The tiful and spacious squares in the kingdom, presented one immense mass of human beings, over and roofs, windows, and walls were crammed with whose heads floated a goodly number of beautiful human beings. The shouts, as we passed the streets, Hags and banners, garlands, and Siar portraits, got | rent the welkin. In our passage down the highin, up for the occasion, with admirable taste.

were suspended across the street from house to house. A fine military band was in aitendance, and upwards of fifty carriages, loaded with respectable well-dressed persons, each decorated with garlands, ing:The Shoemakers, with the splendid banner of their

Union, led the van, flanked with the beautiful green silk flag of the Rice place National Charter Association. The motto upon the Arnold flag (also green) was-

Injured Justice demands the release of Frost, Williams, and Jones. A green Cap of Liberty, bordered with gold. Carrington flag, motto-In honour of Feargus O'Connor.

The carriage containing Mr. O'Connor, Messrs. Clark, of Stockport, Vicars, of Belper, Sweet and Langmire, of Nottingham, E. P. Mead of Birmingham, was preceded by the band, and decorated by portraits of Frost. O'Connor, Emmeit, &c., with garlands.

In another car was a profile medallion of O'Connor, surrounded with a garland, and crowned with laurels, motto-Now let merit be crowned—the banner's unfurl'd,

The signal of triumph all over the world. And numerons others. Mr. O'Connon addressed the assembled thousand for a very considerable time, and the procession moved on in beautiful order up Cumberland-street. and along the Mansfield-road, accompanied by nearly the whole population of the town; as far as Arnold, four miles of the route, the speciacle was a sublime one, when the Carrington, Basford, Arnold. Bucknal, and Bullwell Associations fell into the line of march; the day was splendid, and the scenery of the whole line of march was beautiful indeed! About a mile from Calverton, their Association, headed by the Sutton brass band, met us, leading the procession, with several beautiful flags, banners, garlands of fresh and living flowers: and the scene on entering this peaceful village was most striking! We drew up in an open space at to be free! the extreme end of the village close by the church, and being introduced by Mr Vicars, Mr. O'Connor, bare-headed, beneath a blazing sun, again addressed the multitude. Then the people gave three cheers for Frost, Williams, and Jones : three for O'Connor. and three for the Charter, when we at once proceeded to the festive scene. A tent, forty yards by ten, erected in a beautiful pasture bounded by splendid wood, a marquee, and various stalls, exhibited a coup d'æl inconceivably grand. Nearly a thousand of the sons and daughters of toil partook of excellent tea, plum and plain cake, bread and butter, &c., to their hearts' content. Too much praise cannot be given to our worthy old friend, Mr. George Harrison, member of the late Convention, and his honest dame, for their indefatigable, attention to the accommodation of the Charitat ful in not writing to you sooner respecting the Hunt's were about equal, or as one to one. rising height, where the people stood in amphi- may think necessary. theatrical order to hear Mr. O'Connor's address, of

amount of good has been done. The lads and lasses kept up the amusements of singing, recitation, &c. Mr. Mead took the chair for the evening. Mr. Vicars, of Belper, and our young froile-loving friend Paddy Clark, from Stockport, addressed the company in the course of the night, and the bonny moon was "gianting her horns ith the lift sa high, and the ruddy bue of Aurora enamelled the horizon. ere the happy assembly separated to snatch a brief repose; to enable them to bear the exertion of tomorrrow, at Sutton-in-Ashfield. One circumstance we must not omit, in order that is may act as a caution to our poor friends, especially to our lecturers. There is evidently a vigilant espionego kept up by Government. A party of our Newark triends have feretted out an individual of this genus, who followed them to Calverton. He has frequented their room and introduced himself to our ulterior measures, and talks very big about our Charter not going far enough. In this way he tried to cutrap Duffy and Mead, but was not wily enough to disguise his cloven haof. He is a slender, thin, highly respectable looking individual, with a dark surtout and fancy trousers, carries a silver-mounted be made in vain. rattan, and has the appearance of a military officer. He has no oscensible means of living, and nobody has any knowledge of him or his business in Newark. He followed the Newark party to Calverton, was pointed out and interrogated, but denied ever having he subscribed for Mr. Roberts. been in the Chartist room, till Mead identified him.

which we cannot give even a mere outline. He spoke

nearly two hours; and when completely tired out

he retired amid the reiterated shouts of the gratified

and immense multitude. We calculate a vast

Commodore Mead on the box. description of the scenes of this day's eventful history | at the close. is all we can attempt; and it is, after all, but an attempt—a mere rough sketch.

Truly our friends ought to be cautious. The silent

Tuesday morning, we started from Calverton, at

system would be certain death to some of them.

Within about three miles of Mansfield, stands Byron's oak, at the gate leading to Newstead Abbey; here the avant-couriers of the day's grand spectacle mer us, like so many running epistles of Chartism. each containing a pithy paragraph printed upon various slips of coloured paper, fluttering in the breeze, from the napless hats, tattered caps, and bare poles of these juvenile Mercuries of Chartism .-Amongst these pithy sentences we observed the fol-

More fat pigs, and fewer parsons. Holberry and Clayton were martyr'd by the Whigs. The judgment of Heaven is labour for food, but

the judgment of kings, is toil and starvation. Welcome, welcome, brave O'Conner. Frost, Williams, and Jones-never forget them. We will, we will, we will be Free!!! Down with the Corn Law humbug, and up with the Charier.

A tear of sympathy for the martyrs-Clayton and Holberry. bearing this motto:- Thou shalt do no murder, and on the reverse-" We are men of peace." Peace, law, and order.

The Charter, and no mistake. Hail thon whom the people delight to honour, Vex populi, Vox Dei. Equal rights for all-Cheap justice.

These and many others fluttered in the breeze. The number of these living epistles, read and understood of all men, was surprising; from six or eight to eighteen or twenty years of age, we suppose seems to be anomalous; but the most astounding times the amount of profit. These things clearly more than 400 met us a mile or two in advance of the colours, devices, and tints, from the toy paper one of preity considerable number, to banners taking up about by surface-skimming economists, the moment this vast increase in our producing means. We

After bearing our innumerable emblems of liberty round the town, the high priest of Chartism (as Lord | the people are starving and naked"! We are aware power is at the present moment; ascertain what has Claude Hambleton calls him) mounted the hustings, of the cry: " over production means that the people been the increase SINCE the year 1817. and Mr. Hibbard, a working man, being called una-

town of Mansfield was splendid.

"That this meeting do adopt the memorial to the

Queen, agreed upon by the late National Convention of the working classes."

had been selected by these sapient Dogberries to collect scraps of our speeches upon paper; but we understood the trap too well to be caught. We are too old sparrows to be caught with chaff.

Thomas Clark of Stockport, Vickers of Belper, and Harrison each addressed the meeting briefly. Three cheers were given for the Charter, three for O'Connor, and three for Frost, Williams, and Jones; forty thousand human beings, two military bands, and hundreds of banners. Belper sent twenty; Mars.

About two miles out of Sutton, the Female Chartists, two and two, bearing most elegant garlands, and headed by a large black flag, with a white lace border, bearing this touching device :-"A tear of sympathy for the martyred Clayton

and Holberry :

crape most tastefully designed, were met; the young females bearing them, and also those bearing the other gay and elegant garlands, were dressed in white, with black handkerchiefs and bonnets. At length the moving mass entered the village. O! heavens' what a sight! Doors, windows, and walls Market-place of Nottingham, one of the most beau- presented hundreds of Chartist mottes, Star portraits, flags, garlands, oak-boughs, and evergreens,

we passed under several triumphal arches, which

At length we reached the hustings. Mr. Samuel Fox, being unanimously called to the chair, read devices, mottos, &c., drew up in order of pro. the placard and requisitionists' names. The cession; amongst them we remarked the follow- memorial was proposed and adopted. Mr.O Connor again addressed the assembled thousands amid thunders of applause and "God-bless-vou's," and was followed by Clark, Vicars, and Commodore Mead. We then repaired to the tent-a spacious erection. and curious, too, as spacious, the sides and ends being composed of house and chamber doors, the covering, of bed quilts and counterpanes; it was fifty vards long by fifteen wide, and about twenty feet high, elegantly adorned with portraits, flowers. evergreens, devices, chandeliers, flugs, and banners. The tea and accompaniments were excellent .-Commodore Mead sung,-"Awa', Whigs, awa' responded to the sentiment-" The people, the only source of legitimate power;" and delivered an en-

thusiastic speech appropriate to the sentiment. Mr. Hardy, of Arnold, sung,-" The brave Northern Star;" and the Commodore gave, as a sentiment.—"The Tories suspended from infamy's gibbet, and the devil pelting them with Whigs."-A song by a young man with excellent taste. Then here's to the man, the brave true man, who stands in our cause." The Commodore gave the health of the brave true man, Feargus O'Connor, with three times three, with Birmingham broadsides.

in regular ship-shape. An address was then presented to Mr. O'Connor from the brave lads and lasses of Sutton, to which Mr. O'Connor returned thanks in a most elequent that population was occupied in agricultural purspeech: after which a native poet sung a most laughable comic song, with recitation, which elicited rounds of applause. Mr. O'Connor then retired with his friends. and

we started for Nottingham in the carriage about eleven o'clock, and arrived there about two. Thus ended the great and magnificent Demonstration for Nottinghamshire-one of the most splendid yet they were being introduced. The population. and enthusiastic ever witnessed in these parts. We too, possessed at that time other mechanical and believe this will indeed make Tories tremble, Whigs curse God and die, and the working millions resolve

DEAR SIR,-I have been asked a thousand times about the china model of Hunt's monument, but could give no answer; if you would insert the following in the Star of this week, it would satisfy many of your readers, and save me the trouble of writing, and the expense of posting, a large number of letters.

8. Robert-street, Bank Top.

Manchester, July 27th Burslem, July 26th, 1842. SIR,—You may perhaps think I have been neglect- gate productive power and the population in 1792

Yours faithfully,

WM. GRIFFIN.

At one time we suppose there could Monument; but the fact is the colliers have turned out not be less than 5,000 persons attending this and consequently there has been no coal to be got, moral fete, in honour of O'Conner and the Charter; which has prevented me from firing; but I have now all sorts of innocent amusements—kiss in the ring, between upwards of two hundred passed through the rienced a degree of substantial prosperity, equal, if increase of those former means sixty-seven times over can either sell or barter them for other products he country dances, and fun, ad infinitum: amongst first kiln-they have to pass through two more fires, the rest we observed a Nigger, a real Nigger, ac- which I shall be able to accomplish in a few days, and companied by two fiddlers, dancing Jim along Josey then I will send you a specimen, upon the reception of in real Nigger style. At seven a wargon was drawn which you will please to send me word how they are unknown. The poor rates amounted only to he once enjoyed have been snatched from him! It if such be the case where everything is in favour of into the close or meadow, which terminates in a approved of, together with any other information you I remain,

> Bell Works, Burslem. To Mr. Wm. Griffin. Secretary to the Hunt's Monument Committee.

Yours very respectfully,

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. AN APPEAL TO THE SYMPATHISING CHARTIST PUBLIC ON BEHALP OF MRS. ROBERTS, OF BRETHREN. -On the 21st instant I received a com-

destitution. If assistance be not promptly and efficiently rendered. she and her fatherless children will be driven to the

Tory bastile. On Sunday evening last, I related her truly distressing case to the meeting of the City of London Chartists,

mediately autscribed. She wishes to be provided with a mangle, for which purpose, together with other requisites, I trust that

a sum not less than £20 will be raised. With the fullest confidence that this appeal will: I am yours in the cause of humanity.

12. Dorrington-street, RICHARD CAMERON Cold Bath-square. P.S.—I shall be happy to receive any sums that may

STALEYBRIDGE .- On Sunday evening, we had a giorious lecture delivered in our Room, by Mr. P. M. nine, Mr. O Conner, Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Vicars Brophy, from Dablin. Mr. Brophy impressed on his the Charter Association, A number of men came As a report of the speeches would be useless, a forward and enrolled their names, and took their cards

#### THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1842.

# SOLUTION

ASTOUNDING ANOMALY,

OVER-PRODUCTION OF CLOTHING AND

FOOD, CAN AND DOES EXIST AMONGST A STARVING AND PINING PEOPLE.

We live in queer times. Every thing around us; as one to one. betokens wealth; and everywhere is the cry of Here was an increase! What ought to have been poverty and ruination raised! Our means for the result? The people; the whole people; work-There was a black flag also belonging to Sutton, producing wealth have increased in an almost men as well as masters; the producers and the disincalculable degree; and yet destitution and misery tributors; ALL ought to have been twelve times richer arising from the want of the barest necessaries of in 1817 than they were in 1792! They had increased life increases on every hand! One entire class, their means of producing wealth from the proporthe working class, are ensuring the most horrible tion of one to one, to more than twelve to one; they and hitherto (in England) unheard-of privations; ought to have been twelve times more wealthy and another class, the shop-keeping class, are fast. The workman cught to have had twelve times the approaching the same condition !

procession, and ran along with the carriage. At and most perplexing anomaly of all, is "oven-ought to have flowed from such an increase to our length we came up with the vanguard, headed by a PRODUCTION of Wealth co-existent with destitution means of producing national wealth. fine band, and the black banner used at poor Hol- and want amongst its producers and distributors!" | We will not stop here to inquire whether this the young Feargus's, of which sort there were a We are aware that cuckoo-sayings are bandied employer and employed was the better, or worse, for the whole breadth of the road. The entree into the woven-production" is named. We are aware of the will not enter upon that inquiry here; but proceed question: "how can there be over-production, when to ascertain what the amount of our producing are too industrious." We are aware of these stock. The population at present, as appears from the Mr. John Hambling read the placard containing phrases, and a good many more mouthed forth by last census, is, in round numbers, 27,000,000. As

posed or forced to rely solely on it) to point to the now a mechanical and scientific produce power enough of shelter; the weaver and tailor produce we produce. crabs in Barbadoes burial grounds-persons who fact, that from a certain point, as Great Britain equal to the labour of more than six hundred milhas increased her means of producing wealth, in the lions of "hands"! same proportion has her people been reduced from comparative plenty to want and destitution. It and searching inquiry, and extensive practical know- to their number, just one to one: is it not apparent of wealth is a necessary consequence of the present ment of each stranger. for such will be among you. would be sufficient for us (had we nothing else) to ledge. One of the means to ascertain the amount that with such a simple form of necessary exchange, Commercial System. But over production may be Think not that the pragmatical nincompoop of point to this fact: that as PRODUCTION has in- may be here stated. It will give an idea of the kind ALL must be comfortable? The farmer, as soon as superseded; and full play given to the energies and Sedgeley, yelep'd the "constable," is the only creased from a certain point, so also has increased of data on which the conclusion just named is his grain is ready, brings it to market and finds a inventive faculties of man, with a full certainty of pander of the ravening wolves, who infest this and we separated till four o'clock, when the trumpet | pennry and indigence. It would be sufficient for us. founded. again sounded the gathering note, and we started were we so disposed, to throw this fact into the Some time ago, three of the principal British his produce he goes to the tailor and buys what he latter object certainly cannot be obtained by listening kidney, with "brief authority," and without; and teeth of the denyers of "over-production," and manufacturers of cotton yarn in different parts of needs to clothe himself; and the money he leaves to the demands of those who hawl and threaten for all these will be held guiltless by the dique who ask them to account for it on any other hypo- the kingdom, made separate estimates of the with the tailor, as the representative of the wealth another "Extension" of our present commerce: administer the laws of the land. Whatever may Nottingham, Calverton, Alfreton, Hucknal, Arnold, thesis. But we shall not so act. We will show quantity each workman in their respective estation, be the atrocity of their deeds, the shield of usurped and Chesterfield, Sheffield, Mansfield, Satton, and the why and the wh for the recasion, and augmented their immense modus operandi. We will make the subject under-production of one person on the plan formerly gularly obtain the means of purchasing the difstandably rlain and clear.

the two main classes of society, the producers and dis-Flanked by two elegant garlands of black and white by even the "Extension of Commerce" men themunable to procure for themselves the commonest necessaries of life; and that the shopkeeping class are reduced to bankruptcy and nuin. The "Extenare now, at this very time, pressing, urgently, vehemently, importunately pressing these facts upon the attention of the Minister of England! There is no dispute, on any hand, as to the existence of dire distress and privation. The Minister himself admits it, and deplores the fact.

That our MEANS of producing wealth have increased during the last fifty years in an enormous and astounding degree admits also of no dispute. The introduction of the steam engine; the increased application of water power; the invention and employment of the spinning-jenny, the mule, the willy, the labour of 371,756,000 "hands"!!! the throstle, the power-loom, the Lewis machine, the heckling machine, the combing machine, the flax-spinning machines, and a thousand others, which are well known to all engaged in manufacturing processes: all these things betoken an increase of MEANS for producing wealth.

To understand this subject thoroughly, however, we must particularize. We must endeavour to ascertain what the increase in our means of production really is. We must compare our means in some sixty years ago.

In 1792 we are stated to have ad a population of 15,000,000. By far the greater proportion of suits. Manufactures were, with them, a secondary consideration. They seemed to act according to the dictates of nature: food first: clothing the next. The inventions of Warr and Arkwright were then new. Their introduction into use was but slow: scientific power. According to the Staticians of the day, about one-fourth of the population were engaged in manual labour. At that time, however, human labourers were men: not women or chil-

The producing power of England, at the period we speak of, has been computed by those most conversant with the subject to have been : -

Manual labour ... ... 3,750,000 Mechanical and scientific power ... 11,250,000

The population was also 15,000,000. Thus the aggre

Now, we are told, the poor rates amount to £3.000.000!! This can be accounted for. The manufacturing system had then attained that point which gave the highest value to manual labour, compared with the price of the necessaries and comforts of life, which it was calculated to afford; and it had not then introduced the demoralizing effects which soon afterwards began to emanate

horrible necessity of seeking shelter in a Whig and creased. The labour of women and even children has been called into long unceasing daily action. several of our lecturers, trying to sift out what are phen the sum of eight shillings and sixpence was im- Staticians now estimate that one-third of the popu- we have increased those productions, in exactly the fourth as computed in 1792.

increased by adding to her man-ual labourers tho tion, and death! while we have brought the shop- one is wanting too! and they know that disappointment always follows those wives and daughters, and the infant boys and girls, keeping class to beggary and Ruin!!! of working men, what, O what! has been the increase in her mechanical and scientific power?!

In the year 1817, when the population was estimated to be 18,000,000, it was found that there had been a real increase in our mechanical and scientific power to produce wealth equal to that of much more than two hundred millions of stout, active. of Belper, Clark of Stockport, in the carriage, and bearers the necessity of coming forward and joining well-trained labourers! an increase equal to more than ten times the then population! an increase cqual to more than thirty times the manual labour Engiand could then supply for the production of

wealth!! In 1817, then, the producing power of England

Manual labour, (one-third of the

population, 18,000,000) .... Newly-created scientific power. 6,000,000 from 1792 to 1817, understated 200,000,000 Scientific power in 1792...

... 11,250 000 Total producing power ... 217,250,000!!

The population at this period, as we have before seen, was 18,000,000. The proportion which the producing power new bore to the population was as tirelve and a fraction to one. In 1792 the proportion was as we have before seen, just equal,-

amount of wages in 1817 than he had in 1792. The We live in queer times. Every thing around us employer and distributor ought to have had twelve

We are aware that " over-production" is denied | was the case or not : whether the condition of both

Commerce" advocates: but, maugre it all, we mean has not decreased, but, on the contrary, greatly in-This having being seconded, Mr. O'Connor, in a long with poverty and misery; nay, that "over a re now arguing generally; and not with reference a long and stirring address supported it, and concluded amid thunders of applause. The magistrates were sitting in conclave in the Town-hall. The boiled lobsters stripped off their shells, were crawling about in all directions, as thick as land proverty and misery; nay, that "over to the present "depressed state of trade" as it is called, and consequent want of employment.) Those most conversant with the question aver that we have possed or forced to rely solely on it) to point to the now a mechanical and scientific producive power

pursued; that is, with hand-cards and single ferent articles of wealth he daily required.

That poverty and indigence have increased with spinning-wheel. They found, on examination, the PRODUCTION, is a fact now admitted on all hands. they agreed in the conclusion that the proportion That increased and increasing want is endured by between the quantity produced by one person with the then machinery and one man on the former his portion towards the family wants. What tributors, the workmen and shopkeepers, is attested plan, was as one hundred and twenty to one! Subsequent improvements have raised the proportion to selves. In fact they are now, even at this moment, that of more than two hundred to one. It is compressing most urgently, the fact, that the working puted that there are above 300,000 persons em- each one is supplied with food; and he cannot the Sun, which we regret our inability to transfer people are starving to death; that they are utterly ployed in cotton-spinning in Great Britain. It sell. The weaver produces his cloth; but to our clumns this week, with appropriate comlate mechanical and chemical inventions and imsion of Commerce" gentry; the denyers of "OVER provements, as much cotton yarn as is now produced PRODUCTION;" the Anti-Corn Law Conference, by the 300,000! Now 60,000,000 is just one-TENTH of 600,000,000,—the estimated present amount of mechanical and scientific producing power: and yet cotton-spinning is only one for a single meal! If we suppose that these persons branch of one manufacture!

The present amount of producing power pos sessed by us, then, would appear to be:-Manual labour (one-third of the population, 27,000,000) ...... 9,000,000 Mechanical power ...... 600,000,000

Showing an increase since 1817 of power equal to The proportion which our present producing

nower bears to the population is more than twentytwo to one !!!

Total producing power ..... 609,000,000!

We have before argued on the assumption that one-third of our population is engaged in producing It follows, from that assumption, that each producer in England at the present moment is enabled, by means of mechanics, chemistry, and other sciences. to produce as much in any given period of time as would, before 1792, have taken sixty-seven workmen this respect at the present time with our means to produce in the like period!! Great Britain therefore, SHOULD BE SIXTY-SEVEN times more

wealthy NOW than she was then !!!! What is the fact? Let the "Corn-Law Repealers answer! Let the "Corn-Law Conference"

famine!!

him weigh and canvass it in all its bearings! STARVING FOR WANT OF THEM!!!! wealth they produce!!

is our answer: and thus we prove it. comfortably off, "well-to-do," when we started on starving,—BEGAUSE he has produced too much !!! was the amount of producing power in the the journey; and are now RUINED even long hefore position, unless it can alter the fact. We were there is buying and selling in connection with our 'well-to-do;" we have increased our productions To such an extent has this been the case, that staty-seven times over: in the exact proportion as forget that buying and selling is necessary in lation are engaged in hand labour, instead of one- same ratio have we decreased the workman's means of comfort and even hard living; and we have But if the producing power of England has been ended in a consignment of him to penury, destitu-

Now why is this? - Attend.

WEALTH is the aggregate of those objects that supply the wants and contribute to the comforts of man. He who has a regular supply of the objects of necessity and comfort is a wealthy man: he who has not this regular supply is a poor man.

It is evident that if each man could produce for himself all the articles of wealth that he needed, he would be a wealthy man; and no possible injustice could happen in the distribution of his products: for he would himself consume that which he

Such a state of things, however, is impossible without giving up the immense advantages attending a division of labour, and a returning back to what s denominated "the savage state." A workman cannot produce with advantage either to himself or the community more than a very few different kinds of wealth. These, it is evident, cannot supply all his wants. He can, himself, only use but a small part of the things he has produced: and the rest he must exchange with those of his fellowmon who have, in like manner, produced a surplus of other articles of wealth.

Honce arises Commercial Exchange, or Tradpoverty! In other words, IT IS THE PRESENT SYS-TEM OF COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE THAT DEPRIVES THAN SIXTY-SIXTIETHS OF THE PRODUCE OF THEIR INDUSTRY! AND CONSIGNS THEM TO FAMINE BECAUSE THEY HAVE OVERSTOCKED THE MARKET, AND BECOME

suppose England to be inhabited by one large of houses; others makers of wearing apparel, and Then, no " OVER PRODUCTION"! others bakers of bread. Further suppose this products of his labour with both: for while shelter when in this state, they had agreed to dispense try and kind, and men too of spotless character. rious form.

supply their aggregate wants; that the farmer

An increase of productive power would greatly increase the aggregate wealth of the family. Each one would then be able to supply much more than though he has plenty of cloth, cannot procure food have saved a little money, still they will purchase but sparingly, not knowing where they may obtain more. Diminishing consumption INCREASES each member's stock on hand. At last the market is THE EXECUTIVE AND THE LEICESTERfairly glutted. Then one farmer, or other producer, lowers his price, that he may undersell the others. not induce the members to buy more grain or more of other produce than their means will permit them

and is ultimately ruinous.

a market abroad. where the wants of other families are not so fully supplied : and thus dispose of their surplus produce for the money they require, to obtain from their brethren the necessaries of life. But here another difficulty presents itself. The means of production increase, both at home and abroad. The foreigner requires less and less. The English family must make more and more. To induce a purchase, they reduce their prices below those of the foreigner. This increases answer!! Let the statements laid by them before the difficulty. To make up for reduced prices, longer the Minister answer!!! Let the Squeaking meet- hours of work are necessary. More must be proings of the shopocracy answer!!!! Let the loud duced to make up the former sum. Still the markets outeries of "starvation," "BANKRUPTCY." RUIN" are full and fuller: and still production is increased answer!!!!! Let the Queen's Speech and the and increases. The labour of the "little one" is 'SYMPATHISINGS" of the Premier answer!!!!!! called in to aid the father: and ultimately the Let the stripped homes, the shirtless backs, the mother is forced to take her stand by the side of shooless feet, the empty bellies of the producers both. This but adds fuel to the fire. At last the answer!!!!!!! Let the fact that more than one- foreign market is glutted, as well as the home FOURTH of the population of the very town in which market. The warehouses and granaries are weighed we write (itself one of the best in the whole king- down with wealth; and the producers of all are dom) is pauperized: let that one fact answer!!!!!! compelled to starve to death because they cannot Here is a strange fact: when our productive sell; because they CANNOT PROCURE MONEY to power was, as compared with our population, only buy the different articles of wealth everywhere one to one, we found means to exist; and to exist abounding !!! because the members of the family comfortably, too: now that we have a productive have, each one, so much wealth that they cannot power increased to the proportion of twenty two to find means to exchange products with one another !! one, we are in the very jaws of death from because, in fact, they are over-supplied with all the necessaries of life to such a degree, that items of "postage," and "agitating expences," Let the reader ponder over this fact well! Let THEY KNOW NOT HOW TO PREVENT THEIR MEMBERS which they think need exposition. This might have

What, then, remains to be done? To look out for

Let him study the lesson it gives! It teaches that This would be the state of a family under the part of the Executive. formerly one sixty-seventh part of England's pre- present Commercial System, even where every one is The condition of the population then, was that sent means of producing wealth afforded her population a producer; and where every one has the opporwhich it has never since been. Indeed they expe- lation subsistence and comfort! It teaches that an tunity of keeping his own products to himself till he not superior to that of the inhabitants of any other has not added to the meal-tub on the bread-creek needs for his sustentation and comfort. Apply the part of the world. Pauperism was comparatively of the working man! It teaches that the comforts supposed case to our actual condition: and consider, £2,000,000; and out of them were paid, as now, teaches that the working men of England are not the producer, as far as the keeping to himself his own the county rates, salaries, and law expences, (from some means or other) permitted to enjoy any- productions is concerned, what must be the conthing like so much as a SIXTY-SEVENTH part of the dition of those who are obliged to daily sell their physical energies for their daily bread?! Each one Whence this evil? From "over PRODUCTION"?! in that state is not over-supplied: and yet his want arises from OVER-PRODUCTION! The produce of Every step we have taken in increasing-pro- his labour is not in his own hands, for sale: it is, duction, from 1792 to the present moment, has been however, in the hands of others, waiting for sale: a step in the downward path of Ruin! This is and it is because it is unsold that his employer does knowing. proved beyond all dispute by the fact, that we were not buy more of his energies: and there he is! The Political Economists when they speak of munication from the unfortunate and bereaved Mrs. year 1792 : and such was the state of the popular we have arrived at our journey's end! This the impossibility of "over production" leave one Roberts, of Birmingham, detailing her sufferings and lation. Let us now see how both these matters fact completely and unanswerably proves our or two essentials out of their calculation, which position. All the reasoning; all the sophistry; all make all the difference between their conclusion Manual, or rather human, labour has been in the speciousness in the world cannot upset that and ours! They forget, or will not remember, that

present Commercial exchanges: and they also order to other buying and selling. The accumulated produce of labour must be sold, before other labour can be employed or bought. If the market is overthu , all is at a dead lock !

swer was: "I konno tell. Theaw knaws 'at ware- ory of duty. hawses ar' au full; an' 'at we konno get wark 'till ther'n emptit. They konno' be emptit 'till we THE ANNULLING OF THE JUDICIAL get'n brass to go beouy t' stuff. We kouno get brass 'till we get'n wark; an' we konno get wark 'till we get'n brass. So thaw sees we 'ar au fast togeither!" A perfect picture of England's present condition! a curse?! Must it always be that an increase of and Sidmouth.

increasing poverty of the people must be the price illegal capture perfectly legal is the verdict of a exchanges are NOW made, that produces want and of an increase in the means to produce national middle class jury, founded upon his own evidence. BRITISH LABOURERS, in some way or other, or more wealth! Other principles, however, and other prac- being an M.P. in his place in Parliament, to say tices, to those adopted by our present Commercial that his conduct was not deserving of all praise. men must be brought into play. The necessity of Well, well, so it is ! and so we augur it ever will having to wait for buyers of labour's products before be, until "the powers that be" are consigned to the Let us trace the working of the system. Let us The benefits and blessings of every improvement in his skin, and the leopard his spots, then, but not family, the various members of which are of various away! Then, enjoy yourselves, every one, to the top pest-house of faction, or mercy to ooze from the occupations : some growers of food; others builders of your bent! Then. no want : no fear of want! callous heart of an oligarch.

Further suppose that this family are just able to claim what sort of a kernel they find I

just enough of clothing; the baker is able to Our position, then, is "proven." "Over producture. hake just enough of bread; in short, suppose that mon of wealth' can and nors exist amongst a This is no random guess. It is the result of deep the family's means of production are, in proportion starving and pining people. "Over production" particularly new comers. Watch well the moveready customer. With the money he receives for adding to the comforts and blessings of all! The ill-fated country. There are many of the same and PRODUCTION."

DOINGS OF THE SQUEAKERS. THE Mayor of Leeds and some other eight or ten gentlemen, have just had an interview with Sir ROBERT PEEL and others of the Ministers to press follows? Why, that the market is overstocked, upon their attention Corn Law Repeal as a means The supply is greater than the demand. The to "extend" our commerce. A long report of their farmer brings his grain to market, but finds that "interview" with the Premier has been published in would therefore require 60,000,000 of work-people every one is already clothed, and no more mentary. That report contains the reasons urged by to produce on the old method, and unaided by the is required. What then follows? Why, that the Mayor of Leeds and his attendants for further the farmer, though he has grain enough and to "extension." They are too important to be spare, can get nothing else : the baker has bread ; passed over! They must be gazetted! Next but he can obtain no money wherewith to week we will try to immortalize both Mr. Pawson. purchase other articles of necessity: the weaver, of Leeds, and our good old friend. Birry Brook of Huddersfield. Two such "burning and shining lights" should not be placed under a bushel. It shall not be our fault if they are not "seen of

SHIRE DELEGATES.

Ir will be seen, on reference to another column. Others are forced to follow his example, though that our Leicestershire friends have put us "in a conscious that by so doing they are obtaining less pretty considerable fix," as Brother Jonathan would and LESS for their labour. Even low prices will say. They have come to resolutions, which they recommend to the serious consideration of their Chartist brethren throughout the Kingdom: and in which to consume : so that such relief is but momentary, they dissent very decidedly from some of the opinions. and censure very freely, some acts of the Executive. while they require information regarding others Not to have published those resolutions would, of course, have been to "Burke" the resolutions of the people; publishing them, we shall. of course, be said to "denounce" the Executive. Having, therefore, no escape from both Scylla and Charybdis, we choose to publish them, and leave them to the people's consideration. And, while we do so, we will merely just observe. that we think they merit the serious attention of the Executive. They come from a very large and important section of the Chartist body: to whose opinions and convictions considerable deference is due. We know that Chartists in other localities besides those of North and South Leicestershire hold similar opinions, especially on the matters referred to in the first resolution.

Individually, our opinion is that if the Leicestershire friends require only their own satisfaction on these matters, the business might have been better done by letter to the General Secretary, than in this public way. If, however, as seems to be the case, they wish to have the opinion and sense of their brother Chartists through the kingdom, they have a perfect right to ask for it, and we have no right to prevent their doing so through our columns. as the acknowledged National Chartist organ.

We think their demand for explanation in the first resolution is almost as vague as the statements they require explaining. They should, in our judgment, have pointed out some, if not all, of the particular materially lessened the labour of explanation on the

We sincerely hope that the assertion of the second resolution, that "the sixth article of the plan of organization, whereby it is provided that a book shall be kept by the Executive Committee, in which shall be entered the names of the members of this association, throughout the kingdom, has been neglected." may prove to be unfounded. If this be indeed so, the Executive have grossly and shamefully neglected their duty; and have wantonly and needlessly exposed themselves and the whole Association to much danger, which proper attention and a little trouble would have precluded; if it be not so, our Leices ershire friends have been very hasty in their conclusions, and are highly censurable for their indiscreet public attack on the Executive, on a matter which they had always the means of

We believe that all our readers will bear witness: that from the first establishment of the Association. the Executive have always found in us steady and consistent supporters; we wait anxiously for their response to the resolutions of the Leicestershire delegates; and we tell the delegates fairly that we shall be well-pleased to see them answered to their own perfect satisfaction.

Meantime, the whole Chartist body will look for the result with an anxiety not less intense than ours. If the Executive meet and pass through this investigation triumphantly, they will weave for themselves a web of public confidence more enduring than even that which they have hitherto worn; if they do not stocked, no first buyer can be found. If the first the people will be nothing daunted or discouraged; who trust implicitly to men as individuals ; they will An anecdote told by an old friend, of ours, whose know that though the Executive as a body of inteachings on this subject will not soon be forgotten dividuals may have forfeited their confidence, the by thousands of the working people, will truly illus- organization yet remains, the masses are yet firm trate our present position. He represented two to our glorious principles, and the triumph of demo-Manchester men as having met in converse on the cracy, will but be manifested in the fact of all "hard times;" and that Bill had just asked Joe, matters of personal esteem and reverence being "when he thought times would mend." The an- merged in one common, earnest, and all-absorbing

FUNCTIONS:

THE POLICE CONSTITUTED JUDGES!! Our readers will perceive from the report of the debates in Parliament, that the Staffordshire vicand a poser for the deniers of OVER-PRODUCTION!! time are to have no redress. The petitions of the And is it always to be thus? Does it necessarily people, and the motion made on behalf of the suffollow that every increase in the means of producing ferers, are, as per custom, treated with contempt: wealth must lead to this dire result? Is that which and Sir Robert and Sir James seem determined to must, in itself, be a blessing, always thus to prove prove themselves worthy successors of Castlergad

wealth must increase our poverty? Is not it pos- The Chartists now see the exact position in which sible to prevent over production, without at the they stand. All that any thick-headed or blacksame time preventing the illimitable increase of hearted constable needs for the dispersion of a Chartist meeting is that he be disposed to disperse it: No! things are not always to be as they are! It he being the sole judge of what is legal and what does not necessarily follow that the increased and is illegal. And all that he needs to make the most wealth. It is possible TO PREVENT over PRO. He may then snap his fingers at the world; and it DUCTION, and yet allow of the illimitable increase of becomes a base and wicked libel in any man not

labour itself can be bought, must be superseded, tomb of all the Capulets. When the Ethiop changes mechanics must be secured to all. Then, produce till then, can we expect justice to emanate from the

Mason and his colleagues are honest men-men Imagine, that when the members of the family intent upon aiding in the work of political regeneamily producing for its own consumption. The we formerly supposed, were locked completely ration-men who from their souls abhor the farmer would have to exchange some of his grain fast for want of a market, both at home and cannibal system which, in its baneful operation, has with the maker of clothing: for while the one abroad; when they were starving for want of the spread poverty and its numberless concomitant evils cannot do without grain, the other cannot do with- respective articles of wealth, of which, in the aggre- throughout the whole length and breadth of the out covering. The builder would exchange the gate, they had more than enough; imagine, that, land; they are men seeking the good of their counis necessary to all, he too must have food and dress. with buying and selling; agreed each one to place Should we marvel, then, that such men are the

And so throughout the whole family. To facilitate his particular sort of wealth in one common stock, prey of the insatiable wild beasts who prowl, or these exchanges, they would make use of money as a from which all should be supplied as he had need; send prowlers, through the land in quest of victims ! the requisition, when the following resolution was the Anti-Corn Law gentry and "Extension of the employment of females and children since 1817 medium of exchange. Having established a stand- and suppose, further, that they had agreed that all No, we marvel not. They were marked men; and ard of value, the one would sell his surplus produce, the wealth each one afterwards produced should be we may rest assured that they are not the only marked to show and to make plain to men of common creased, we adopt the last estimate, that one-third and buy the surplus produce of his brother. This is so dealt with: imagine this; and tell us, could men. The snare of the fowler is still laid: and as understandings, that "over-production" can exist of our population is employed in hand-labour. (We the Commercial System in its simplest and least injumen" answer? Let them crack that nut, and pro- of victims will multiply, and those victims will be the bravest and choicest of our troops. This is one We have learned how to produce wealth: we of the last kicks of tyranny: but we conjure the It would be enough for our purpose (were we dis- most conversant with the question aver that we have grows just enough of food; the builder makes just have not yet learned how to distribute the wealth people not to be exasperated thereby, as that is the makes in the property of the builder makes just have not yet learned how to distribute the wealth people not to be exasperated thereby, as that is the makes in the property of the builder makes just have not yet learned how to distribute the wealth people not to be exasperated thereby, as that is the makes in the property of the builder makes just have not yet learned how to distribute the wealth people not to be exasperated thereby, as that is the makes in the people not to be exasperated thereby, as that is the makes in the people not to be exasperated thereby. great desideratum of our rulers at the present june

Keep a sharp look out. Eye well your company, unsuspecting victim.

We doubt not that had the wretched fragment of anthority at Sedgeley, broken the neck of Mason when tilting him off his portable rostrum, he would have been held blameless, and we should have been told that he was properly discharging his duty. Nay, he would, no doubt, have received the thanks of Her Majesty's Government.

and again have they found the nature of the devour- source of the localities, and each delegate to be a ing beasts unchanged. Their hearts are as imper- member of the General Council. The First Convious to the call of justice as ever. They can only ference to be summoned to meet in Manchester speak, act, and feel for their own interests, and those on the 16th day of August. The Second Conference of their own order. This is an off-proven fact; to meet in London on the presentation of the Naone of every day notoriety; so much so that we begin to think it time that the puerile game of Birmingham." And in reference to which we then petitioning was abandoned, and a more manly and said:-With respect to the "three great Conferences" becoming stand taken by the people. It is time to proposed to be called by the Executive, we really attend more closely to our own business, and not waste shot on carrion; the more especially country the people ought to have more information seeing that the "sinews of war" are wanted in other quarters. We really think that the money and labour expended in petitioning ought to be appropriated to the better purpose of uniting and organising our forces and preparing for "the great day" when the citadel of corruption, now tottering, shall irrecoverably fall. Fall it must, ere long; for they agree to them. Our own opinion is, that there its defenders are hastening its downfall more rapidly is no necessity at all for these Conferences; at than its assailants; they are in reality their own least, we have not yet seen any. If the plan of the sextons, and are labouring with a forty-devils' National Charter Association be duly acted on, the power to complete their graves-from which may Executive can obtain the opinions of ALL its memthey have no resurrection!

It may appear strange to some, yet it is nevertheless true that the present administration are requesting a general vote upon it, than by among the best friends of the Chartists. They the much more expensive, and much less general have taken off the odinm from us by performing expresssion of opinion, which might be obtained from the part they represented as being our forte. They are destructives in the strictest sense of the termphysical-force men to the back bone-complete-well tutored disciples of NED LUDD! They are now breaking up the whole machinery of despotism. Their ways will inevitably lead to their own destruction. In fact, the whole thing is out of order and must go to pieces. Our troops have only to keep their fingers off the trigger till absolute necessity give the command, which she never will have cause to do if the people are wide awake.

country's meed of praise; but he can only do his We cordially reciprocate their opinion, that " the part. He has striven in vain to aid the victims, it strength of the Executive lies in the command of is now our duty to see that they and their families funds, and their weakness consists in not being suphave our help.

conduct of a constable, however rash, had been that reason we are very anxious that the resources of justified by a verdict of a jury, the House was not the people should not be subjected to needless warranted in interfering." Taking the whole system drains. into consideration, we think the same. If NEVISON act rashly, and TURPIN approve of his conduct, what right has Tom King to interfere! None whatever. Tan-tara rara "rogues all."

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION, AND THE NECESSITY OF ITS BEING CARE-

by PEEL, in the matter of DUNCOMBE'S motion in Conference, should begin to prepare. In the reference to Mason and his fellow prisoners, is one first place every delegate sent to this "Conference' that leaves no room for doubt. It is naked, un- must be elected at a public meeting. Not a pubdisguised Toryism, of the highest water; and there lie meeting of the Chartist Association, but an can be no doubt that it is intended as an intimation open public meeting-a public meeting of the inhaof the purpose of the Government to "follow spite," bitants of the place, called for the purpose. This It behaves us, therefore, to be careful, while we must be particularly attended to. Any man going avoid all cringing beneath the brutal force of fac- there merely as a delegate from any particular tion, to avoid at the same time all unnecessary Chartist body would render the whole proceedings collision with the law. The next move of the illegal, and every member of the Conference liable wretches may be an attempt to break up to imprisonment. If, therefore, the Conference is to our organization on the pretence of its being be holden, every place sending a delegate must call illegal. Let us at least not put weapons into their a public meeting for his election. hands by making it so. The organization itself We perceive that the Executive require that Whig lawyers, if it be ashered to, and if the law, Council. We should like to know what reathe oppressors are determined to disregard law as clear to us that there is nothing in the plan of orgawell as justice—and to stretch their power beyond nization to warrant it; and it is surely in the very the limits even of the Corresponding Society's Act, teeth of democratic principle. Weadvise the people we must then meet the ruthless aggression as best to elect, if they elect anybody, such men as they we may; but let us give them no excuse for have confidence in, whether Members of the General breaking in upon us. We have an excellent, Council or not; at all events unless the Executive tion; let it be universally abided by. We are sorry Members of the General Council. Individually, our to observe that, for a long time back, it has not been opinion is, that these Conferences had far better be generally adhered to. So far from it; it seems to postponed, at least until the result of the explanans as if almost the whole of those whose duty it was | tions of the Executive in answer to the Leicestermost carefully to see to the enforcement of its pro- shire delegates be known and settled. visions, had forgotten that any such provisions were

To prevent the mischief which might result from this negligence, we shall give a series of articles, week by week, calling the attention of the people generally to those provisions, and to the most proper and judicious modes of carrying them out.

We are fully satisfied that, until human nature upon. shall have become something different from itself, the people's business—in their own association, no more than in the the national arrangements of the statewill never be attended to as it ought to be, for their for the alleged purpose of G. Thompson, Esq. deliverbenefit, without their own active surveillance. If ing a lecture on the existing distress of the country. and leaders, the people will assuredly find that a took place in the meeting; the police were sent for; place, we must repeat our oft reiterated warning dissolved. Some of the persons who composed it about the alleged ameetings of the National Charthen proposed an adjournment to the Broadway,

person present who is not a member of the National Charter Association; (that matters not; a number of persons might meet together, all of whom were Methodists, and yet not meet as Methodists, but as members of a Money Club, or officers and members, acting in universal concert. of good behaviour for six months. This is the most important thing of all, for it is the very thing on which the vaunted illegality of the old Co Readers and Correspondents. plan hinged, and which, therefore, the people must

tion; if this distinction be attended to the meshes of the law will be avoided; if not, they will surely be

Now, we have told the people and the officers of the society this, again and again; we have repeatedly warned and cantioned sub-Secretaries that we shall try to bear in mind the provisions of the law upon the subject, whether others do or not; and that it is to no use sending us reports, headed, " National Charter Association." at such a place, or telling us that the "General Council" of such a place, met at such a time and did so and so; for that no meetings of the National Charter Association, or of its General Conneil are ever holden; and yet we are every week pestered with communications thus worded-causing us an immense amount of needless trouble, and proving that the parties from whom they come pay no attention to this first and most important part of the organization.

These things which may be so very easily 2voided, ought to be avoided, and must be avoided The people must see that no men are elected to office but such as will attend to them. The people had the expence and no small expence either of a National Delegate Meeting for the very purpose of making the organization legal; and it will not do to suffer it to be, after all, sucrificed to the incompetence, igattention, or stupidity of its own

Next week we shall show the distinct bearing of the law upon the National Charter Association as an entire body, and upon the different and distinct bodies of Chariests acting and meeting together in Robert Hamilton.-We cannot publish his exparte the several localities.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCES.

WE have again to direct attention to the official document of the Executive, published on the 16th inst., in which they say that at their meeting in Manchester, on the 4th inst., "it was resolved to summon three great conferences. Each conference to consist of delegates from each locality, the number But the lambs have petitioned the wolves again; of delegates to be regulated according to the retional Memorial to the Queen. The third to meet in think that in the present depressed state of the as to the necessity for these Conferences than we have yet seen, before they are put to so tremendous an expence. It is a very easy thing to talk of summoning National Conferences; but the poor people, who have the money to find, and upon whom there are just now so many, many drags, ought to be well satisfied of the absolute necessity for them before bers upon any subject much more effectually by proposing the subject to their consideration, and a National Delegate meeting; because in the former case all could vote, and consequently all opinions would be expressed; whereas in the latter case, very many localities being prevented, by distance and expence, from sending delegates, would be utterly unrepresented. We trust, therefore, that if the necessity for these three conferences be apparent to the Executive, they will make it apparent to the people before calling them, and that if by any means the expense can be avoided it may be; that so the people may be all the better prepared to uphold the hands of the Executive with funds for lecturing Mr. Dencouse has done his duty, and merits his publishing, and other absolutely necessary purposes ported." We trust to see them much better supported The Attorney-General said that "When the in this way than they have ever yet been; and for

> We are yet of the same opinion. And we have not heard that the Executive have given any more sufficient reasons to the people for the calling of these conferences, than was given in the document re-

We now call attention to the subject; that, if the people do call these conferences, it may be done rightly and legally, giving no handle for the enemy FULLY ENFORCED AND ATTENDED TO. to lay hold of. The 16th of August draws near THE doctrine laid down by GRAHAM and upheld and the people if they mean to have a "National"

may bid defiance to all the casuistry of Tory or every delegate shall be a member of the General all infamous as it is, be honestly administered; if son they have for this requirement. It is quite an effective, and a perfectly legal, National Organiza- show some reason why the delegates should be

> APPREHENSION AND HOLDING TO BAIL OF M'DOUALL, AND SOME OTHERS.

THE doctrine of Sir James Graham, that the police are to be judges of what constitutes an illegal meeting, seems to have been soon acted

On Tuesday evening, a large assemblage of persons took place at the Meeting-house, High-street, Deptford, which had been granted by the Rev. Mr. Pullen, too much reliance be placed on officers, councillors, The lecturer failed to attend: considerable confusion great mistake has been committed. In the first and after some trifling disturbance the meeting was ter Association," in this, that, or the other place. | which was agreed to. Hundreds who had been The people must not forget, that the cursed Cor- unable to gain admittance now followed to the responding Act, makes liable to transportation Broadway, and in a few minutes the large open every member of any society whose members meet space was filled, and shortly after the highway was and act in separate detachments. They must re- blocked up. The pump in the centre afforded an member, therefore, that when a number of Chartists excellent rostrum. Dr. M'Donall having ascended resident in Bradford, meet together, it is not a to harangue the multitude, was loudly and vehemeeting of the National Charter Association; nor is mently cheered. The address. was, however, cut it a meeting of members of the National Charter short by the arrival of Mr. Superintendent Mallalien Association, as such, though there may not be any and a number of the force. The meeting was ordered to disperse, which order was met with determined opposition, upon which orders were given to clear, and Dr. M'Douall was pulled down from the pump, and several of the Chartist leaders were in any other character, nor would the fact of taken in custody to the station house, the police their being all Methodists at all constitute the being assailed by yells and groans. M'Douall was meeting a Methodist meeting;) they meet simply detained in the Station House all night, though good as Chartists, and whatever they do is their own bail had been offered for him; he was next J. Brook, Bradford. -Yes. act, as individual Chartists, and not the act of the morning examined at great length before Mr. National Charter Association. The National Charter JEREMY, and ultimately liberated, on giving bond, Association appears only in the persons of its himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each, to be

All local meetings are, we again repeat, meetings of be more "pepper" than point in his letter.

Chartists, but not of the National Charter AssociaGeorge Brownwood.—A person may be a Chartist and unenrolled; but he cannot continue a member of the National Charter Association without paying a penny a week.

The Councillors of Stroud will feel obliged to their friends of No. 55, Old Bailey, if they will inform them where they must apply to for their banners, which they sent to them at the presentation of the National Petition. S. B., NORTHAMPTON, must consult a respectable

altorney. We have again and again stated that we do not give legal opinions. A REAL CHARTIST, Warminster, sends us an exposure of a revolting case of oppression and truckery by a farmer in that neighbourhood, but neglects

to give us any authentication of his statement; we, therefore, cannot publish it. We are always ready to expose villary and oppression under every-guise and form when duly substantiated and proved; but we cannot insert statements seriously involving individual character without knowing from whom our information comes, and whether its truth may be relied on.
CHARLES WILLIS.—His communication is an advertisement.

THE " PORTRAITS." - Our fair friend at S. has dealt hardly "on the square" with us: she should have sent both Portraits. Homespun.-We fear his letter to Sir Robert Pee. would be unproductive of any good result in the

organsation of the spinning-mule Baronet: and as our readers are already familiar with all its sentiments, he must excuse our publishing it.

J. M'CULLOCH AND G. KABBELL.—Thanks for their good opinion. We hope ever to deserve the good opinions of good men.
MR. PROSSER, WORCESTER-STREET, BROMSGROVE,

would be glad to communicate with some person that takes the Star in the borough of Droit-

statement of a personal matter.

Mr. Allcock writes to urge on Chartists generally the necessity of upholding Cleave's Chartist Circular. He says :- " It must be in the recollection of the readers of the Star that our friend, Feurgus O'Connor, promised to write for the Circular and recommended, in order to keep it affoat, that each subscriber enlist one—that would double the number. I have acted on his advice; and instead of one, I have enlisted twenty. The following is the plan I adopted: - I took one in my pocket to a beer-shop. I read it. I sold it immediately, and thus I have succeeded, and my friends look for them every Saturday night. friend of mine took two with him into the fields, and sat down on the bank to read one. A native of Ireland passing at the time, inquired what it was and requested to look at it. He said it was what he wanted, and requested to purchase it, which he did, and said he would not neglect having them every week while he could get them. In conclusion, I should recommend my brother Chartists to go and do likewise." LL Monies received for the relief fund of Messes

Mason and Co. to be sent to the treasurer of the Relief Committee, Mr. Samuel Cooke, draper, Dudley.

BOR IN OUR LAST.—The 3s. noticed in last week's Star, from the females of Shoreditch, per Mrs. Newley, for the widow of the martyred Holberry. should have been "from the female Chartists of

the Tower Hamlets, per Mrs. Newley." SUFFOLK CHARTIST writes: - " Brother Chartists of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, let us set apart one day for a National Tribute; say the 1st of September,—that is a shooting day amongst the nobs. Let us see if we cannot have a fire on that day; let us try and shoot two or three thousand pounds into the exchequer of the National Executive. I think it may be done. I know that there are thousands who cannot spare a penny; but I think that forty or fifty thousand Chartists may be found who can each fire a shill ling ball on that day, the 1st of September. Some, perhaps, will fire a half crown ball, some a two shilling ball, some a shilling ball, some a sixpenny ball, some a penny ball, others halfpenny and farthing balls. Let us try it, brother Chartists, and we shall have such a report as was never before heard in England. I cannot afford to fire a sixpenny ball; and if I wait till I can I shall never do it; but if I live I will fire a half crown on September the 1st. You will say, how will you do it? I will tell you: From the 1st of August to the 1st of September, I will take neither spirits, beer, tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, nor snuff, except as medicine. Now then, brother Chartists, follow my example, and the thing is

ORK.—The members of the General Council resident in York beg to recommend Mr. Harland Coultas (a talented young man, and of excellent mora character) as a lecturer, and whose abilities will render him particularly useful in those districts where aristocratic influence and pries!craft pre vail. Mr. C. has been a student at the Wesleyan Theological Institute, London, being intended for the Wesleyan ministry; but preferring the universal principles of Charlism to the sectarian principles of methodism. he has joined the ranks in their cause. Address-Wm. Cordeux, Micklegate, York.

TENDANCE OF LECTURERS.—We have often had occasion to publish the just complaints of the people of inattention of lecturers to their appointments. It is really shameful: persons have a right to refuse to be appointed as lecturers: but once appointed, they have no right to trifle with the feelings and expectations of the people. We Monday week we were promised the attendance the lawyers, &c , with Sir Wm. Seton, Bart. of a lecturer, and we assembled earlier than usual to facilitate the business of the locality, in order that there should be no interruption during the delivery of the lecture; but we were doomed to disappointment-no lecturer attended. One of the members of our Council wrote to Mr. Wheeler on the subject; and received for reply a statement, 'that he could not account for the absence of the lecturer, as he had never known him disappoint a meeting before: however we might depend on Mr. Farrer being with us on the following meeting night.' Consequently, we circulated the good news as extensively as possible, and it was also announced in your paper. The result was, that we had a numerous meeting last evening, but again were doomed to dispointment: and I do think, Sir, that these frequent disappointments on the part of our lecturers are the means of injuring our glorious cause, and of keeping many persons who would have espoused our principles from enrolling themselves amongst us, and consequently weakening our funds. I have to apologise for taking up your time, but I do it in the hope that you will be pleased to notice it, in a short paragraph, in your next Star."

ROBERT ALLEN has sent us a very long letter, closely written on both sides of the paper, while he sends at the same time three pages of blank paper. We have not even read his letter, nor

A CONSTANT READER. MANCHESTER, J. W. Clarke, A Chartist of the Old School, Richard Workman, Barrac ough.-No room.

CHARTIST .- Mossley .- The whole system new acted on for the nomination and election of members to the General Council is a bad and vicious one. We shall, in the course of our organization articles, have much to say about it.

JOHN SHORT .- Sevenpence, and postage Fourpence. JACOBS, BRISTOL .- The Plates were sent to Mr. Cleave, London, on Saturday last, to be forwarded per Mr.

MANN. ASHBURTON.-The parcel for London had left when his letter arrived. The Plates he has now ordered shall be sent with the next parcel, of which he will get notice.

SEPH CHURCH, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT .- Mr. Cleave, London, received all the Plates which should have been sent by Mr. Violett to Newport. What Mr. Violett does with them does not yet appear. Mr. Ceave has been written to about

RCELS have been sent to Messrs Paton and Love, Glasgow, for Charles Ross, Forfar; Jack and Currie, Glasgow; Wm. Anderson, Glasgow: J. Greenock; Campbell, Glaszew; Carruth, Kilmartry; J. Stein, Alva; D. Ireland, Dunfermline; J. M'Pherson, Perth.

mouth, per J. Rodgers."

RCELS have been forwarded to Mesars. France and Co., Newcastle, for J. A. Hogg, Hawick; J. Arthur, ham; Mrs. White, Gateshead; and Mr. Williams,

RCELS have been forwarded to Mr. Duncan, Edin-M'Larn, Leith.

J. B. MERRY.-If he continues all will be right. J. SKEVINGTON .- Yes. The 10s, sent from Bishop Wearmouth, noticed on the

16th, for Mr. Mason, should have been 10x 9d. NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO THE EXECUTIVE.

From Eastry, near Sandwich, Kent 0 9 2 . two friends at Torquay, Devonshire ... ... 1 0 0 .. E. B. M., Braintree ... 0 5 0 FOR THE EXECUTIVE. ... ... 0 5 0 From Barnsley .. Mr. Lunekilns ... 0 0 8 FOR MRS. HOLBERRY. From Barnsley ... ... 0 6 8 ... the Chartists of Newport, Isle

of Wight ... ... ... the Chartists of Tunbridge Wells ... 0 4 1 ... the Chartists of Nottingham, collected after sermons by Messrs. Har-

rison and Mead ... 1 5 8 ... Mrs. Longmire, Nottingham ... ... 0 1 0 ... Mr. Smith, ditto ... 0 0 3 .. New Lenton... 0 1 0 the Chartist Youths, Bristel 0 1 0 ... Carrington, near Nottingham 0 3 0 .. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., per Mr. Hobson ... 5 0 0 London and other places, por Mr. Cleave... 0 11 6 the Chartists of Kettering, per

J. Roddis ... ... 0 2 6 the Chartists of Chelmsford... 0 2 6 Halifax, per B. Butterly ... 0 8 0 the Chartists of Clitherce . 0 5 0 Malton, collected after Mr. Coultas's sermon ... 0 8 6 .. Durham, per J. Jones... 0 10 0 FOR MASON AND OTHERS, STAFFORDSHIRE. From Mr. Smith, Nottingham ... 0 0 3 ... London, per Mr. Cleave ... 0 4 3 ... the Edinburgh Star Club, per

J. Nisbet ... ... 0 5 0 FOR MR. BROOK. From the Chartist Youths, Bristol 0 1 0 .. Mrs. Swallow, Wakefield ... 0 I 0 ... Halifax, per B. Butterly ... 0 3 6

FOR JAMES DUFFY. From Carrington, near Nottingham 0 1 0 .. the Chartists at Cannon Coffee House, per J. Cleave ... 0 1 0
... Lower Moor Teetotal Chartist Association, per Wm. Harmer, received on the 13th. 0 1 0 .. a few friends at Halifax, per B. Butterly... 0 1 6 FOR HUNT'S MONUMENT. From S. Etches, Carrington, near

# THE PORTRAITS

Nottingham ... 0 1 •

SPECIMENS OF THE PETITION PROCESSION AND THOMAS DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P. ARE NOW FOR THE MOST PART IN THE HANDS OF OUR AGENTS AND AT THE URGENT REQUEST OF MANY WE HAVE EXTENDED THE TIME FOR RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SATURDAY NEXT. THE 30TH FOR THOSE WHO HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SPECI MENS; AND TO SATURDAY THE 6TH OF AUGUST. FOR THOSE WHO, FROM THE DISTANCE, CANNOT BE IN POSSESSION OF THEM TILL NEXT WEEK SUBSCRIBERS, AS NONE OTHERS WILL BE EN TITLED TO, OR CAN RECEIVE, THE PLATES.

#### ABERDEEN.

GLORIOUS VICTORY OVER THE DEADLY ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOT-

Last week, placards of a tremendous size were posted up on every corner of the good city of Aberdeen, announcing that a public meeting would be held in Trinity Church, for the purpose of hearing Dr. Candlish, (the law-defying, interdict-tearing organ of the Non-Intrasionists) on the present position and prospects of the Church of Scotland, on the evening of Tuesday, the 20th inst., at haif-past six o'clock.

of the Aberdeen Charter Union, it was resolved by them to attend, and raise their voice on behalf of popular freedom and suffering humanity; and, as it has been attempted by the General Assembly to make a stab at Chartism, through the sides of the Ray. Patrick Brewster, whom they have suspended from his chicial duties for having preached to the Glasgow Chartists, it was resolved by the Charter Union to move, as an amendment (to whatever resolutions might be brought their detestation of the conduct of the General Assembly towards Mr. Brewster, and their sympathy with that individual under the Assembly's persecution. It having become known that the Chartists were to be in attendance, all the clergy, elders, beadles, pew-openers, and other church functionaries were bustling and driving about the whole day, mustering and drilling their forces, resolving to have the Church packed before the Chartists could get forward; and so well had of the people, with a desire to make himself useful they played their part that by the hour of meeting there was not an unoccupied seat in all the lower part of the Church. By degrees, however, the moleskin the galleries, (no time having been taken to chance their possible a human being could be crammed. The Church Major Steward occupied the chair.

The Rev. John MURRAY opened the meeting by

Dr. Brown then came forward and read a resolution expressive of gratitude to God for having enabled the ministers and office-bearers who composed the majority of the last General Assembly, faithfully and firmly to adopt measures in accordance with the word of God, and calculated to promote his glory and the people's good. This resolution he supported in a short parson-The Rev. A. L. GORDON seconded the motion, which

was agreed to amid cheers and bisses. The Rev. Dr. CANDLISH rose to move the second resolution. It was to the effect that the meeting express peculiar satisfaction with the resolutions passed at the last General Assemly on the subject of patronage and the spiritual independence of the Church. After a long speech from the Doctor,

Dr. KEITH rose to second the motion, but it now seams evident that a storm was gathering. He made several attempts to speak, but was mot with the most discordant noise, and assailed from the galleries with so much hissing, and so many epithets, that he had to resume his seat, with the single remark-" I shall forhear what I intended to say, and simply second Dr. Candiish's motion."

The CHAIRMAN now rose to put the motion, but failed to get anything like a hearing. Hissing, hooting, yelling, and screaming, were mingled together in confusion, and the cries of adjournment were again resumed, and vociferously maintained. The Chairman at times looked "unutterable things," while the clergy in his neighbourhood urged him to dissolve the meeting at once. To this alternative he seemed unwilling to resort; and when the storm was at its height, and Mr. D. Mitchell consulting behind the chair with Dr. Cand-

Mr. James Macpherson, who was seated below the south gallery, was seen making his way to the platform, and hailed with cheers and hisses. He said he had an amendment to propose on the last resolution. and no seener did he say so than he was met with a volley of hisses that fairly put him down. This was the signal for a fresh stentorian demonstration on the part | Crotty, the priest of Bir. of his friends, which had the effect of cheering him on to another attempt to obtain a hearing. Dr. Candlish. who, at this stage of the crisis, stood on the left of the chair (which was the precentor's deak,) struck the desk repeatedly, declaring the meeting to be dissolved; but the Chairman most carneatly begged of the meeting to hear Mr. Macpherson in the first place, and, ultimately, he was allowed to go on. He said that he intended to confine himself closely to the business before the meeting, and that he would direct their attention more to what had not been done or notified by the General they had been brought before them by the Rev. Doctor. nock; Drummond, Edinburgh: and Specimens for In the Pastoral Address, issued by the General Assemmany causes which are set forth in that document as was intended to be "From the Chartists of Piy- was astonished to find that not even the most distant allusion was made to the unchristian and cruel wars in which we are ut present butchering the peaceful inhabitants of China and the hardy menataineers of Affghanistan-(cheers, hisses, and rours of laughter from several has animadverted, in strong and feeling language, on an address of this nature to the country, and in their public guardians of the morality and religion of the country, aid not put a velo on such conduct, he was the was answered that our moral influence was such of " Put him out"). Indeed, their apathy and indifferonce on this subject could not but be deprecated by

every goed and virtuous man, every lover of freedom and of justice. And what right had they to complain was their conduct on the general question?-{"Oh, Lecos was called to the chair. ch!") He had no wish to overthrow or oppose the The Charman opened the meeting by stating the On Tuesday, the 25th inst.. at Burgthorpe, by the Church of Scotland, he himself having been a member of purpose for which it was called, and concluded a Rev. A. Masen, Thomas William Rivis, Esq. of that body for the last fifteen years, and having been bred very appropriate and well-conceived address by Wharramle Sircet, York, to Mary, youngst daughter ministers of that Church traversing through the whole country, from the east to the west, and from the south vation of the peace and good order of the town. to the north, vilifying and abusing one another-trears of laughter from the clergy)—and exhausting the vocaforth their vituperations throughout the length and office-bearers-conduct calculated to undermine and destroy that respect, esteem, and veneration with which she ought to be regarded by her members-(much cheering)-it was like preventing her from committing an net of self-destruction to put a stop to such mad proceedings; and he was, therefore, anxious, as a member of conduct as would secure the respect, the affection, | Charter, whole and entire, name and all." few more observations of the same tendency, Mr. Macpherson read some extracts from the Pastoral Address any less measure of relief than that contained in of the General Assembly, and concluded by moving, as the Charter, and sat down amidst immense an amendment to the motion of Dr. Candlish, an ad- cheering. dress to the Rev. P. Brewster, lately agreed to by a Mr. MACPHERSON seconded the resolution prolarge portion of the inhabitants of Aberdeen. Mr. posed by Mr. M'Donald. Macpherson, having read the address, proceeded to say,

and in the school of industry : but, if he lacked that polish which might be got in their seats of learning, he was also clear of that rubbish with which it was generally accompanied. He concluded by calling upon the meeting to show by their votes whether they would support a building, bayoneting Church, or the peaceloving dectrines of true Caristianity, and sat down amid general confusion.

Mr. HENRY, slater, (late of Dundee), then rose in

the front part of the gallery opposite the chair, and

said-I cordially rise to second this address-an address to the only clergyman belonging to the Church of Scotland who has come forward to advocate the cause of suffering humanity, while those men who say they are advocating your cause have turned upon him and suspended him from his ministry. And why? Because he dared to raise his voice, as a minister of the Gospel of peace, against the horrors of war; and war, too, the most cruel, inhuman, and gullty, in which our country has ever been engaged, although these have neither been few nor far between-(cheers and hisses.) We are at present engaged in war with the people of Affghanistan-a brave and hardy race of mountaincers, who never wronged us-yet we have laid their homes in ashes, and are now butchering that brave and unoffending race. How nobly they have defended their country's liberty is proved by the bones of 12,000 men and women, which now lie bleaching in the valleys of Khoord, Cabul, at once a warning and a chastisement to this Christian nation. Yet the men who say they are consecrated to the service of the Prince of Peace, stand forth in their pulpite, Sunday after Sunday, and pray the God of heaven for success against a people whose only crime is that they are determined to be free, or perish in the struggle. Are we not at present also at war with China, to defend and perpetuate one of the most wicked and contraband-traffics that ever disgraced the annals of crime? Is it not fraught with the debasement morally and physically, of that race? In fact, we are robbing, murdering, and cutting their throats for the greed of gain; and do not the persecutors of Mr. Brewster pray for success

in this absolutely saturic war?-(Hisses and choers.) I have been brought up in the strictest principles of the Church of Scotland; but I must speak of my country's wrongs, and raise my voice, however feeble it may be, against the proud oppressors of any race—(cheers). Dr. suffered, and is suffering, from the Government; but have not her clergymen ever been, and are they not cular, &c. in all, about fifty in number. This meeting having been brought under the notice still, the aiders and abettors of that Government in the wrongs they have inflicted on a suffering peoplewrongs so fearful that Milton's description of hell may be well applied to our native land-

> "Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace And rest can never dwell; hope never comes.

And what prospect, what hope, does the coming winter bring to the working man? None, but those of starvation. Men are now walking our streets living skeletons. forward) an address agreed to by them, expressive of and thousands are even now famishing of hunger, and when did the clergymen lift up their voice against that class whose selfish legislation has caused all that suffering? Never. Did they not send addresses to the King, in 1799, to encourage him to prosecute the war against France? Besides, they excited the people in every parish throughout the whole country, to enter into a voluntary subscripton to carry on that war. Dr. Candlish has elequently pointed out to you the evils of Church patronage, and how the Chuch has suffered from them for 300 years; but how, if patronage be a sinful thing, has the Church sinned so long under it? He also tells us that there is little or no hope of its jackets began to appear in all the unoccupied seats in abolition. Why, then, continue to agitate when the remedy is so simple? If you are consistent, baston working clothes,) and they continued to pour into all to make common cause with your suffering countrythe passages, and to every hole and corner where it was | men, and they will receive you with open arms; but while you continue to persecute ministers for preachcontained all the intelerant and bigotted-all ing the doctrines of peace, it is to be feared that you are the rich and respectable—in fact, it contained, in the struggling more for your own aggrand zement than for have this week received the following; to which estimation of the parties themselves, everything great the rights of the people. I shall now conclude by hopwe call the attention of the parties concerned:— and good in our city. The appearance, therefore, of the ing that this meeting will excuse me for the "His an extremely unpleasant task, at all times, wo king classes was very unpalatable, but they had manner in which I have delivered these my sentiments, to find fault; but in this instance I cannot such confidence in their own strength and the pre- as I am only a working man. As for the statements refrain from doing so, conceiving as I do, that cautionary measures they had adopted, that they were themselves, I dare any one to deny them; and while this locality (Waterloo-road) has been subject to in complete security. The platform around the pulpit these gentlemen continue in the ranks of our oppressors, a very great deal of neglect by our lecturers. On was filled with the clergy of the town, the greatest of we must look upon them as part and parcel of them.

> resumed, and a rush of people having made their way through the west door into the south passage, a dreadfal squeeze took piace, which lasted for some minutes. A general call to put the motion and amendment was now made, and once or twice the Chairman attempted to take a show of hands, but in vain. At length. something like a show of hands was got for the motion, but it could serve to give no idea of the real apply only to feeling of the meeting, and the Chairman seemed to be afraid to put the amendment, which produced another row. Matters remained in this state for about a or to quarter of an hour, and such was the noise and tunnit of the meeting, that no pen could give anything like a correct description of it. To those who were seated near the platform, it was amusing to see one minister after another pocket his resolution, intended to follow up Dr. Candlish's motion, amid the gibes and Ships of large Tonnage for New York every Wook jeers of the persons in the galleries, who, from their in the Year; and occasionally to Boston, Philadelcommanding eminence, could see all that was going on | phia, and New Orleans. below. Now and then, some one or other of the gen-

> tlemen near the chair essayed to speak, but failed to produce the slightest effect on the mass. The Chairman who kept his temper to the very last, lost all command of the meeting, and Dr. Candlish, who sat very thoughtfully on his left, cast many a lingering look to the door. Finding the Gallant Major inexprable to all their demands to put the amendment, a proposal was made to get another chairman, but no one seemed inclined to risk a struggle for that distinction. Towards ten o'clock, and after some consultation with his supporters, the Chairman quitted the chair, declaring the meeting to be dissolved; and, taking his place a RUSSELL GLOVER, Howes, 800 step lower down, by Dr. Candlish, looked wistfully on. GARRICK, Skiddy, The position now of the gentlemen on and around the platform or elders' seat, was anything but comfortable. The people having possession of all the passes, gave SHENANDOAH, J. West, 990 manifest tokens of their determination to keep their ground; and, as it was in vain to think of making a breach through them, the Gallant Major formed his JAMES H. SHEPHERD will have immediate troops into a square, and stood on the defensive. Here volley after volley was poured in, of all hinds of epitheis. At length the contest began to flog, and ulti-

mately settled down into peace; but such a scene has not happened in this city since the days of Michael The victory gained by the Chartists over their opponents in Trinity church, caused them immediately to issue out bills for a meeting to be held at the Market cross, on Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, to take into consideration the schemes of the General Assembly and others, for removing the distress which at present exists in the country. The town became greatly excited during the whole of Wednesday and Thursday, and the defeat of the non-intrusionists was hailed with general approbation, Millar, Bonhill; Barnes, Glasgow; Marshall, Assembly than to dwell on their transactions, so far as and so very strong waxed the feeling against the General Assembly and the Fast they had appointed, that very few of the shops were shut, and the D. Thompson, Allon; Alexander Nicol, Tillicoul- hly, appointing Thursday first to be held as a day of general business of the day suffered very little interhumiliation and prayer, with a special reference to the ruption, and, in fact, Chartism rose so rapidly in Aitken, and J. Motherwell, Paisley; and T. distress at present existing in the country, amongst the public estimation, that the authorities became alarmed; the Fiscal sent for the printer of the HN RODGERS, PLYMOUTH.—The notice of the 103 calling down the Divine displeasure on this land, he placards calling the meeting, and wished that it should take place outside of the town. An interview afterwards took place betwixt the Fiscal and of Sherbourne-street, Coventry, was delivered of a Mr. James Machherson, when Mr. Macpherson daugater, which has been duly registered Eliza stated to that functionary that if no legal impedi- O'Connor Haines. ment existed against holding the meeting at the Shields; Mr. Smirthwaits, Thornley, near Dar of the clergy on the platform). The Reverend Doctor was christened by the Rev. Mr. holden elsewhere, as he was confident that no breach has animaliversed, in strong and seeing language, on of the peace or disorder of any kind would take undertaker, of Gloucester Terrace, Commercial employed by the Government to force the induction of place at that meeting. The Fiscal replied that Road East, burgh, for H. Ranken, Milne-square; and for J. pastors on unwilling congregations; but if, in offering although no legal obstacle to their meeting at the Cross existed, yet he thought it very ill chosen ungeneral conduct, they have failed to enter their protest | der the existence of the present excitement, and the against this inhuman warfare if they, who are the leaders would be held responsible for any breach of white, of Holywell, member of the against this inhuman warfare if they, who are the leaders would be held responsible for any breach of of the National Charter Association. the peace, or public damage which might ensue.

> rest assured they would prevent the possibility of Milton. any such result. A stage-coach having been got for a hactings, Mesers. Legge, Henry, M'Donald, and Maopherson of the scourge being applied to themselves when this made their appearance at eight o'clock, when Mr. Mr. Daniel Warburton, to Miss Hannah Smithans was their conduct on the general question?—("Oh, Leggs was called to the chair.
>
> | Daniel Warburton, to Miss Hannah Smithans | Doth of Clayton, near Bradford. The CHAIRMAN opened the meeting by stating the

and nurtured in her bosom-(cheers). But, when he saw calling upon all before him to consider themselves in of Wm. Preston, Esq., of Burytherpe House, in this the capacity of special constables, for the proser- county. vation of the peace and good order of the town.

On Sunday, the 24th inst., at the Cathedral,
Mr. Henny moved the first resolution, to the effect Ripon, by the Rev. J. Jameson, Mr. John Ingram, "That this meeting do not consider the Almignty ironfounder, to Miss Sarah Longstor, both of bulary of Billingsgate-(renewed laughter)-pouring Being, the fountain of all good and the author of Ripon. their being, to be the cause of the present distress.

That this meeting consider the only remedy for the the Rev. Edwin Prodgers, rector of Ayot St. Peter, present distress to be the adopting and passing into Herts, the Hon. John Craven Westerra, M.P. for of that Church, to see her ministers adopt such a line law of that document denominated the People's the King's county, Lieut.-Colonel in the Scots Fusiand veneration of all her members—(cheers). After a Mr. M'Donald delivered an able and impressive Ann, daughter of the late Lewis Charles Daubuz,

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution, which was that if he had been led to use, in the course of his ob- carried unanimously, and closed the meeting in an and deeply regretted. servations, which might appear to be strong language excellent speech, which reverberated round all the or harsh expressions, in doing so, he had not been actu- square; and thus passed over one of the largest 78th year of his age. William Boverley, Esq., mana-

gentlemen present, but against the evils inflicted on deen.
the country, and their conduct as a class. Personally The police force were all mustered and ready for he had nothing whatever to say to them-(cheers). As pouncing at the first appearance of disturbance; to the derision, jeers, horse-laughs, and sneering contempt with which he had been treated by some of the moral dignity of the men of the north prevailed legal and clerical gentlemen around him, he had only to and overawed the vile agents of the corrupt physical of that place. eay, that, in the eyes of an enlightened audience, it force Government. A great number of the middle would reflect more disgrace on themselves than it could classes were in attendance, and there could not have do on him—(cheers and hisses). He had no preten- been less from first to last, taking, into account those sions to a refined equestion, and did not hesitate to who came and went, than fifteen or sixteen inform them that he was nurtured in the lap of labour thousand,

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THE great and increasing demand for Messre.

CROW & TYRRELL'S BREAKFAST POWDER, and the decided preference given to it over all others where it has been once tried, at once proves it to be an article that has no equal in the Market. It is more healthful than Coffee; and does not cost onethird the price. From its sale hitnerto a good round sum has accrued to the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association, to be applied to the furtherance of the great principles of liberty. Chartists are, therefore, in some measure, bound to purchase it: for by this means they can "kill two birds with one stone :" cripple the Factions' Exchequer, and put money into their own: while they will procure an article at once nutritious and health.

Sold in Packages of four and eight Onnces, at the rates of 8d. and 6d. per lb. The 8J. is recommended as the best; while the 61. is guaranteed to be the best in the Market at the price.

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THE LINE OF PACKET SHIPS FOR NEW A YORK which are so much celebrated for their swift sailing and splendid accommodation for

ENGLAND, Captain B. L. WAITE; 731 tons register, 1250 tons burthen, to sail 7th Aug. OXFORD, Captain RATHBONE: 757 tons register, 1280 tons burthen, to sail 19th Aug These are the only Line of Packet-ships that sail

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FOR PHILADEPHIA. The regular Line of Packet ship, SHENANDOAH, Captain WEST: 0 ton, register, 1400 tons burthen, to sail 1st Aug. FOR NEW ORLEANS. The magnificent-first-class American Ship, SUSAN DREW, Captain RANLETT; I second the address—(cheers.)
At the close of Mr. Henry's address, the uproar was 820 tons register, 1450 tons burthen, to sail 12th Aug. FOR BOSTON.

The fine first-class American Ship, PERUVIAN, Captain SMITH; 560 tons register, 950 tons burthen, to sail 30th July. For Terms of Passage in Second Cabin or Steerage.

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> P. W. BYRNES, 36, Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

Riore Foung Patriots On Friday, July 22ad, the wife of David Haines,

On the 3rd inst., at Church-street Chapel, Mile Mason, Robert Emmett Shaw, son of Mr. Shaw,

Born on the 2nd day of July, and duly registered or the 16th, Helberry White, son of Mr. William White, of Holywell, member of the General Council

Emmott Frost O'Connor, son of Jonathan and obliged to couple them with the authors and abetters that whatever disposition existed with other Martin Vales, of Dewsbury, was lately battered and obliged to couple them with the authors and abetters that whatever disposition existed with other Martin Vales, of Dewsbury, was lately battered and obliged to couple them with the authors and abetters parties to disturb the peace of the town, he might the parish church of that town by the Rev. Martin Vales, of Dewsbury, was lately battered and obliged to couple them with the authors and abetters are parties to disturb the peace of the town, he might have been all the parish church of that town by the Rev. Martin Vales, of Dewsbury, was lately battered and obliged the parish church of that town by the Rev. Martin Vales, of Dewsbury, was lately battered and obliged the parish church of that town by the Rev. Martin Vales, of Dewsbury, was lately battered and obliged the parish church of the town by the Rev. Martin Vales, of Dewsbury, was lately battered and oblight the parish church of the town by the Rev. Martin Vales, of Dewsbury, was lately battered and obliged the parish church of the town by the Rev. Martin Vales are the couple of the town by the Rev. Martin Vales are the couple of the town by the Rev. Martin Vales are the couple of the town by the Rev. Martin Vales are the couple of the town by the Rev. Martin Vales are the couple of the town by the Rev. Martin Vales are the couple of the town by the Rev. Martin Vales are the couple of the town by the Rev. Martin Vales are the couple of the town by the Rev. Martin Vales are the couple of the town by the Rev. Martin Vales are the couple of the town by the Rev. Martin Vales are the couple of the town by the Rev. Martin Vales are the couple of the town by the Rev. Martin Vales are the couple of the town by the Rev. Martin Vales are the couple of the town by the

> MARRIAGES. On Tuesday last, at the parish church, Bradford 20 15

On Saturday, the 23rd inst., by the Hon. and Rev. breadth of the land—(confusion)—when he saw such as held out by the general assembly, but that it is a sheld out by the general assembly, but that it is Thomas Monson, the Rev. Reginald Courtenay, son unseemly and unbecoming conduct on the part of her entirely owing to the corrupt and selfish legislation of the late Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, of a class."

to Georgiana, second daughter of Admiral Sir J.

The resolution, after being seconded by Mr.

P. Berestord, Bart., K.C.B., at Bedale, Yorkshire, the seat of her aunt, Miss Peirse, Bedale.

Mr. M'Donald moved the next resolution:

Same day, at Broadwater church, Worthing, by lier Guards, and second son of Lord Rossmore, to

> DEATHS. On Monday last, in the prime of life, after a week's severe illness, Elizabeth, wife, of Mr. David T. Hobkirk, merchant, Huddersfield, much respected,

On Monday, the 25th inst., at Scarborough, in the ated by feeling of personal hostility towards any of the gentlement present, but against the evils inflicted on the country, and their conduct as a class. Personally bookbinder, York.
On Friday, the 22nd inst., at Ripon, aged 42, Mrs.
Elizabeth Harewood, wife of Mr. Charles Harewood,

Same day, aged 4 years, Emma, daughter of Mr. Kirton Wandby, shoemaker, Malton.

On Thursday, aged 31 years, Eliza, wife of Mr. Joseph Jennings, hat manufacturer, Silver street, Wakefield.

## Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-Friday, July 22. Lord BROUGHAM laid upon the table two Bills, having for their orject to improve the law of Bankruptcy and to facilitate arrangements between debtor and creditor. The Bills were read a first time, and Lord Lyndhurst's measure upon the same subject, as well as the Caunty Court's Bill, having been passed through Committee, their Lordships adjourned.

Monday, July 25. Lord WHARNCHIFFE intimated in reply to the Bishop of Lendon, that it was the intention of Government to establish normal schools, without any specific religious education, for these who were to become

laid down by their predecessors. On the motion for the re-committal of the Mines and

application of the principle of interfering with the "that the Bill do pass," Mr. FIELDEN took another except by the constable. Mr. Mason took out a warrights of 'abour. He admitted that the Legislature division in which he was unsuccessful. might interfere with the employment of children in occurations in jurious to their constitutions, but was Mr. Girson moved, as an amendment, that the House apprehended. The magistrates committed Mason for purpose, he should be glad to know what that purpose two of the jurymen left the court by the same each other. Mr. Pollington was severely wounded needle-making, &2

ferred to a select committee.

was carried by 49 to 3. The Bill was then recommitted, and

be permitted to do so. After considerable discussion, as affording accurate samples of the general state of the prisoners might esteem, and believed that his services in the administrated by unlawful meeting; and although the prisoners might esteem, and believed that his services in the administrated by unlawful meeting; and although the prisoners might esteem, and believed that his services in the administrated by unlawful meeting; and although the prisoners might esteem, and believed that his services in the administrated by unlawful meeting; and although the prisoners might esteem, and believed that his services in the administrated by unlawful meeting; and although the prisoners might esteem, and believed that his services in the administrated by unlawful meeting; and although the prisoners might esteem, and believed that his services in the administrated by unlawful meeting; and although the prisoners might esteem, and believed that his services in the administrated by unlawful meeting; and although the prisoners might esteem, and believed that his services in the administrated by unlawful meeting; and although the prisoners might esteem, and believed that his services in the administrated by unlawful meeting; and although the prisoners might esteem, and believed that his services in the administrated by unlawful meeting; and although the prisoners might esteem, and believed that his services in the administrated by unlawful meeting; and although the prisoners might esteem, and believed that his services in the administrated by unlawful meeting; and although the prisoners might esteem, and believed that his services in the administrated by unlawful meeting; and although the prisoners might esteem, and believed that his services in the administrated by the prisoners might esteem, and although the prisoners might esteem, and although the prisoners might esteem, and although the prisoners might esteem t The Exrl of MOUNICASHEL proposed to raise the ef the grocer, the butcher, the draper, and the corn and company Mr. Greene, as managers of a conference with with enough to ground any complaint to that House. ledged by the Hon. Member for North Staffordshire) limitation age of children from ten to twelve years flour dealer; observing that their condition was a fair the Lords, on the Wicklow Harbour Bill. On their The next thing called for was a list of the names of the were highly appreciated in the county—(hear, hear.) This was negatived without a division. committee, and the House adjourned.

Preparation Bill. Sir J. GRAHAM moved that the Poor Law Amend-

ment Bill be now read a third time.

oppressive working of the present law; its only effect of visited any disadvantage supposed to result from in awarding punishment to refer to a partial without the was there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there to sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his the house would not be fair. These men were now prisoners in the larger to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard to what his there is no sustain lar. With regard t in such a condition that life could not be sustained. against his proposed Committee, except personal con- indictments, and the names and addresses of the magit- of his motion. He challenged any Hon. Member who supported the venience or an insane disregard of an instant danger. Bill to show that these charges were false; the only Dr. Bowning referred to the declarations of polianswer to them was, that such things had been done tical parties in America, as showing that the hostile in other places and at a former time, but that was no feelings of that country against England were genegioners. Another strong objection to the Bill was, that He seconded Mr. Gibson's motion. it gave no power of appeal to the poor man against the Sir J Easthope expressed his sympathy for the wants known. The House was now asked to renew cease to rely upon the House of Commons.

new Bill in the next Session, when the intentions of the principles of free trade to all articles of general Government might be defeated? If this Bill passed, consumption. number would support the motion he was about to well off. make; but he was not ashamed to appear in a small. Mr. MUNTZ felt it is duty to say a few words, lest it

effect:-The writer stated,-

Bill be read a third time that day three months.

Graham's statement relative to the beneficial effect of labourers were actually in a condition little better than the New Poor Law in rural districts. The fact is, that that of the manufacturers themselves. When Sir Robert the Corn Law and the Poor Law together have reduced Peel was told that things were improving, he was detens of thousands of field labourers in the rural districts ceived by parasites. It was in the power of the Legisto a state of abject slavery, starvation, and nakedness lature even now to arrest the high tariff of America, by It is really heartrending in this once flaurishing, but a simple declaration that the ports of England were now suffering country, to hear its rulers, who profess open to American corn. There had been a political to be the suarcians of our peace, comforts, and pros- justice in the progress of this session. They began with many facts, which declare that the field labourers at ended with a Poor Law, upon which their own friends this moment are starving for want of work." When were backsliders from them. If, as some said, Sir R the Poor Law was introduced there was a clause in it Peel intended to carry out the principles of free trade, enacting that our-door relief should be refused to able- there could be no fitter season than the present; be clause was withdrawn. Now, he asked, why did not followers; but there was no time to be lost. the Government do what they got the Commissioners to The House than divided on Mr. Gibson's motion, did not expect his opposition to the Bill to be successful. being 156 to 64. vote for the third reading. Still he would discharge Supply, but it being now past two o'clock, one vote his cuty. The conduct of that House was oppressive only was taken, and the House resumed.—Adjourned. to the poor. They passed laws to make food dearer, and then they passed other Aws to reduce the rate of wises If they thought the labourers of the country would bear this, they were mistaken. He had been warning them for ten years of the approach of distress; that a supplementary grant of £10,000 is to be proand now that distress had come. He would now endervour to impress on the minds of the Government posed, in addition to the usual education grant of what must be the consequence of continuing the commission for five or six years. The labouring men of England hoped when a Conservative Government came into power it would not on Conservative principles, and that their condition would be bettered. They had been CHARTISTS AND MAGISTRATES OF STAFdisappointed, and a feeling of revenge was springing up in their bosoms, and would be manifested in a way which all would have to deplore.

this came to be supported by so many of the Liberal postponed at the request of

by reason of the clause which continued the Com- direction of the Home Secretary; and yet when ques- Court of Appeal in cases in which the liberty of lawful assembly, and he interfered to disperse that asmission for five years. He begged to be understood tioned upon the subject in the House, the Right Hon. the subject was concerned. He did not say that mo- sembly without the authority of a magistrate. It was the House to the present distressed condition of the plegate, Aug. 6, at one, and Sept. 6, at two, at the Court

respite of the Gabert Unions.

In answer to a question from Mr. R. Yorke.

without appeal was recommended by no one; and, even with appeal, it had been productive of so many even with appeal, it had been productive of so many even with appeal, it had been productive of so many had not agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman's definition of the papers? (Hear, hear.)

Edward Wilkins, linen draper, Swanses, Aug. 23:

The late Government of the Legislature. It has pened to have made the declaration which the papers? (Hear, hear.)

It was conceined the interposition of the Legislature. It has pened to have made the declaration which the Base Inn, Swanses.

Edward Wilkins, linen draper, Swanses, Aug. 23:

The late Government of the Right Hon. Gentleman's definition of refuse the production of the papers? (Hear, hear.)

Nr. FIELDEN seconded the motion.

Summum jus, summa injuria. If the dectrine now insisted upon were to provail upon where to this transaction, the public would not have heard of carrying out that which, if carried out, would not be lawful. He denied that the constable ought to be lawful. He denied that the constable ought to be lawful. He denied that the constable ought to be lawful. He denied that the constable ought to be lawful. He denied that the constable ought to be lawful. The constable of the was penelled by the constable of the production of the papers? (Hear, hear.)

Edward Wilkins, linen draper, Swanses, Aug. 24:

Aug. Spanses.

Edward Wilkins, linen draper, Swanses, Aug. 24:

Summum jus, summa injuria. If the dectrine now insisted upon were to provail meet to the production of the papers? (Hear, hear.)

Edward Wilkins, linen draper, Swanses, Aug. 24:

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Summum jus, summa injuria. If the dectrine now insisted upon were to provail meet to the production of the papers?

Summum jus, summa injuria. If the dectrine now insisted upon were to provail meet to the production of the papers.

Edward Wilkins, linen drapers.

Mr. FIELDEN seconded the motion.

Summum jus, summa injuria. If the dectrine now insisted upon w

Captain BERKELEY approved of the Bill Colonel SIBTHORP thought the Bill might be less bjectionable if the Assistant-Commissioners were bolished, and the discretion of the Guardians enlarged. General Johnson was at a less to know the real tenour of the Bill, which was dismantled of a majority of its chases in committee, and had not been printed since.

The House then divided-For the third reading...... 103 

Sir T. ACLAND moved a clause authorising guardians to appoint local committees for receiving the applicaof the grant, the Government would follow the plan meeting-place of the board of guardians.

Sir C. NAPIER seconded the motion. Sir T. Acland's clause to the House.

jealous of interference with the compation of adults, should go into Committee to consider the distress of trial, and dismissed the charge against the constable. was. If they were not called for with a view to cast a door; and, after being absent for some time, the chair- in the groin; Mr. Tankerfield slightly in the left as the principle adopted in the present bill might be the country. He endeavoured to justify himself in this Mr. Mason and seven others were committed for attend- siur upon the magistrates and jury, he could not under- man and one of the jurymen returned together, the arm. extended to other occupations, such as that of pin and repetition of impediment to the Supply by referring to ing an unlawful meeting, and for assault. The meeting stand why they were asked for at all (hear.) The only other immediately following, which circumstances reside-making, &2

The Marquis of Londonderry hailed the support

The Ma of Lord Brugham in opposition to the Bill, as other- aware of the extent of the distress. It had been said stable. These poor working men were committed on a objected to its production—was the notes of the chair- not injustice, towards the accused." That statement Wise he had stood alone, having been thrown overheard that the proportion of uninhabited houses had not charge of riot man, and that had been abandoned; but as to the was most positively denied. Though the departures by Lord Hatherton. He moved that the Bill be re- increased; but the houses were inhabited by persons and assault. All the charges against them, except for copies of the depositions, the persons committed for from court were simultaneous, it was a circumstance After a short discussion, the recommittal of the Bill consumption of sugar, which had been cited as evidence (Mr. Duncombe) denied that for even that part of the any thing in them containing matter of complaint they abandoned excepting one, and that was not contained Lord Skelmersdale moved that women above forty would have benefitted the country. He then read a tary array, nor was the meeting accompanied by any indictment, it was nothing more than a transcript of a acquaintance, and had never even seen him; but had years of age at present working in collieries should still variety of reports from Manchester, which he regarded circumstance that could constitute it as unlawful as-

The Bill, a ter some further discussion, went through them. The persons best competent to judge saw no their reasons for disagreeing to the administration of justice, he

objections brought against the arbitrary character and manufacturing industry was on the advance. He pro- feeling in Staffordshire such treatment, he contended, called into operation. objections brought against the arbitrary character and manufacturing industry was on the advance. He profeeling in Staffordshire such treatment, he contended, called into operation.

Liberals.) Surely, his Right Hon. Friend had done 19 or 20 years of age He was getting out of the way
proceedings of the Commissioners! He would recommend the Honourable nothing more than refer to the circumstances of this of the Preston train, near Parkside (not far from
the House, that to those of jections no satisfactory politic to repress manufactures, lest the towns should When they coupled such occurrences with what had the spot where the lamented Mr. Huskisson, was answer had ever been given. The Commissioners, it breed a population dauger us to our institutions. This, lately occurred in Ireland, the people naturally sked, was being hooked on to a train was proved, had been guilty of the unnecessary and in other words, was to affirm that the manufacturers were they returning to the days of Castlereagh? He untersonable forcing of the in-door test in cases where cught to be starved down to a certain point. Yet such, (Mr. Duncombe) maintained that the people had a right the production of the depositions ought, in his opinion, what were absolutely the duties of the constabilary in Liverpool, which was coming on at a rapid rate in it was clearly absurd to attempt this—where there was he said, was the theory now promulgated even from to meet and discuss what they deemed to be grieve to be acceded to. It struck him that the parties in a most difficult class of cases. In the present case the opposite direction. He was immediately knocked insufficient accommodation for the poor, and they could the pulpit; and to that effect be quoted a sermon of ances, and this Prosecution, instituted by the magis- question had been charged with one offence, and connot be relieved in the House. The next charge against the Rev. Mr. Melville. He then contend that all these trates, was disgraceful to the country of Stafford. He victed of another. The offence with which they were to advert to), the constable had performed a very head diagonally to the loins by the whole of the them was for obstinately directing the use of unwhole- were but attempts to keep the farmers in the dark: did not believe that any judge of assize would have charged was, that they had been guilty of using se- doubtful—(hear, hear, from the Liberals)—as all train of carriages passing over him, and the body, some or inadequate diet for the paupers, and command- that the repeal of the Corn Laws was known by its found these unhappy men guilty, and it would there- ditious language. Their conviction went solely upon cases of the sort must be doubtful, till set at rest which lay in an oblique direction, was only feebly ing it to be continued, although they knew that it supporters to be not far distant; and that the honest fore be better if the power of magistrates to try the ground that they had attended an unlawful meeting. as this had been by the verdict of a Court of attached together by the clothes. As soon as the produced disease. The facts brought forward to sup- course would be to say so at once to the passengers, and such offences at quarter sessions were taken away. It He (Mr. O'Connell) repudiated the doctrine that an in- Justice—(hear, hear, h port these charges had never been disproved, and the bid them prepare for competition. The present was the was too late in the session to ask for a committee of ferior officer, such as a constable, should be made the found that the meeting was an illegal one, and thus had amongst whom was a medical man, got out, but the charges accordingly remained in full force. The next fittest possible time for the investigation of the exist- inquiry to investigate these charges, but he would en- judge of whether language was seditious or not. The justified the man's conduct—(hear, hear). There had unfortunate individual was of course past medical charge against the Commissioners was, that they per ing distress: the pressing business of legislation was deavour to obtain the best information within his reach. fact of the seditious character of the language employed been, too, more than one appeal to law; the party aid, and the body exhibited a shocking spectacle. mixed extraordinary and excessive punishments—that all disposed of, and a series of preliminary discussions of the assault (of The body was immediately removed, and the utmost was not defied. Another charge was that the rules had prepared the minds of the House might be enabled to which nothing had been said), and that action had been secrecy was observed, the guards not even stating it of the Commissioners affecting and persons were The coming harvest did not promiss to reach an inhuman and cruel; the aged and infirm were put under average, and even an average harvest did not come up the same roof with the abie-bedied, and kept to our wants. There could be found no argument of Stafford; together with copies of the indictment, or abie Member for Finsbury would insist upon that part (hear, hear). It would never do, certainly, for the like these, as the engine of each train is provided. trates and jury before whom they were tried.

the Commission for five years, under a promise from Mr. Hume contended for Mr. Gibson's motion. The Grenment that they would introduce a remedial agriculturists themselves would support it if they under excuse for him if he was not always able to recollect the real grievance that House was the place where it ought principles laid down by the Right How. Baronet; but the first, fatal case which has occurred since the Bill next Session. That was a pledge on which no stood their own real interest. The landlords were circustances of each case when referred to. The case to be made known; but he protested against the docretizance could be placed, as its fulfilment entirely much mistaken if they thought their estates were came before him in the shape of a memorial; but the depended on circumstances. After the conduct of their own; the paupers had the first claim, and the memorial was indorsed, not "John Mason," but "Tho- decision of a judge or jury in any matter, civil or crimi-Ministers, in dividing the Bill, and taking only the clergy the next. He was desirous of an examination mas Caswell;" and this circumstance had led this mission, in the face of their into the causes of distress, and he believed our extration that it must be passed entire, how could vagant expenditure would be found to be one of them. the House rely on the pledge now given to bring in a The only practical relief would be by at once applying was taking a strange step, when he attempted to con- the jury that he now objected to this motion—(hear, appeal to the Executive, and the Right Hon. Baronet

representation would be a humbug. They heard much Mr. VILLIERS complained of the silence of the Minisin recent debates of the distress prevailing in the competerial party, which he imputed to their consciousness of try, and it was fit that the House should properly the weakness of their cause. All their promises and investigate that subject. The greatest relief, however, professions had broken down, and been falsified. Public which could be administered, at least to these who epinion was with them no longer; the working classes most required it, would, he was convinced, be afforded were now awakened to a sense of the fraud which had through a humane and charitable Poor Law; but he been practised on the nation, and the rent-receivers had was sorry to find that those who talked most loudiy of lost their power. The Opposition might be consured tell the country what they meant to do to relieve the fresh advantage. His own objects were to see the Ireland. He did not speak on this subject with any might be safely trusted with political power; but the

minerity on this question. At all events, he would should be inferred from his silence that his own conrather glory in being in a small minority supporting the stituents were in a state of comfort. The present, howrights of the poor, than in the largest majority against ever, was not a fit season for inquiry; the minds of men them. (Hear.) He begged now to move, that the en all sides were as yet too much inflamed for any calm exam nation.

Mr. FIELDEN seconded the motion. The Hon. Mem- Mr. COBDEN addressed the House upon the main

do? This was a cowardly course of proceeding. He which was negatived by a majority of 92; the numbers Nearly all the Liberal and Conservative Members would. The Honse then resolved itself into a Committee of

Monday, July 25.

In reply to a question asked on Friday night by Sir JAMFS GRAHAM, in reply to Mr. Ewart, said

that Government were not prepared to substitute another punishment for that of transportation. PORDSHIRE.

Had miscarried would hardly fail to induce some remedy. Having himself sixed in round numbers, that where consideration of the House was one of a serious nature. However, in the workhouses, the house was one of a serious nature, and the reverse. The present distress was of that usual peace with the belief that a breach of the reverse. The present distress was of that usual peace was about to bring under the constituted an unlawful round numbers, that where consideration of the House was one of a serious nature. It involved the sacred right of the people to meet peace was about to be of the the reverse. The present distress was of that usual peace was about to be constituted an unlawful rounders, that where consideration of the House was one of a serious nature. It involved the sacred right of the people to meet peace was about to be one anxious the reverse. The present distress was of that usual peace was about to be one anxious the reverse. The present distress was of that usual peace was about to be one anxious the reverse. The present distress was of that usual peace was about to be one anxious the reverse. The present distress was of that usual peace was about to be one anxious. The number of the success of the form of the House was one of a serious nature, arising from the one anxious the reverse. The present distress was of that usual peace was about to be constituted an unlawful point of the House was one of a serious nature. The number of the the scent of the reverse. The present distress was of that usual did in notion the despondency—rather considered to impress every one with the belief that a breach of the reverse. The present distress was of that usual peace was about to be constituted an unlawful point on anxious the reverse. The present distress was of that usual did in notion the despondency—rather to do history one withing the reverse. The present distress was of that usual did into funntially annual unfortunately annual unfortunately annual to the reverse. The present distress was of that usua the corresponding quarter of 1841, the number relieved in the workhouses was 65,596; at their homes, 280,150; been made by some magistrates in Sedgeley, that if a mount of the course of proceeding adopted by the control of the Right Hon. Baronet the stable. An assembly might be unlawful, but it would be unlawful, but it be unl

the people, and telling them, as he (Mr. Duncombe) the parties. believed, truly that the laws of this country were Mr. HAWES never dreamed of saying that the con-Several other Members concurred in recommending was standing, and tilted up the lecturer—(a laugh.) that should be the case than that he should be armed in The people interposed, but finally Beman carried off be with a judicial authority.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

justification of the present conduct of the Commis- rated by the laws which exclude American produce. House for what had occurred on a former occasion, when nothing whatever to do with the trial. this subject was introduced. He (Sir J. Graham) did Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said he should not press for the not wish to avail himself of any subterfuge; but, when names of the magistrates or jurymen. acts of the Guardines or Commissioners. Again, the suffering population. He gave credit to Ministers for it was considered, that in the course of the year, about The Soliciton-General said, there could be no distance of the poor from the workhouse was generally believing that they had done all in their power; but 4,000 cases connected with the criminal administration other object to be attained by this motion than to cast the House would negative decidedly a proposition so occurrence of this or similar accidents. A great so great. that it was in possible for them to make their unless something more were effected, the people would passed through his bands, added to which, at this a censure on the magistrates and jurymen. The Hon. fraught with danger to the administration of justice in secrecy is invariably observed with respect to all period of the year, he had to spend about ten hours of and Learned Member for Cockermouth said that that this country—(cheers). Graham) must say he had still to learn, that a constable the chairman, or the jury; he declared that the motion made it more expedient to agree to the rehearing at a public meeting, language calculated to the magnetates, or the chairman, but yet fering "on his own responsibility?" That seemed as the prevailing distress were supporters of the present for their pertinacity in these debates; but their justice hear, from Mr. Hawes). At all events, the from the proceedings connected with the trial, that the his opponent's hand to the table with a fork, saying, Bill. He implied Members to break their silence, and fication was, that every fresh discussion produced some question had been submitted to a jury, and the magistracy, and the magistracy and t Ireland. He did not speak on this subject with any might be safely trusted with political power; but the doctrine, that a constable might in any case act on this subject with any might be safely trusted with political power; but the doctrine, that a constable might in any case act on the constable might in any case act on the party feeling; he did not expect that a large first consideration was, that they should be physically who presided on the occasion, had held his office for what view was the House of Commons called upon to his own idea of the lawfulness of a meeting—(hear.) Type. twelve years, was a man of acknowledged skill and agree to this motion? It was said that there existed He should concur in the motion, as establishing experience, and was a member of the legal profession. no intention of pronouncing censure upon either the what he thought would be a salutary precedent-The Right Hon. Baronet then proceeded to read a magistrates, the chairman, or the jury; then with what statement from the gentleman in question, who stated view was the question raised? In order, it was said, that for more than seven years he had attended no politi- that an inquiry might be instituted; but he professed cal meeting, or had ever, in public, given expression to himself at a loss to discover how a case any political opinion. Nor had he ever heard any political even for inquiry had been made out. The Right Hon. discussion among the magistrates when they attended Gentleman the Member for Cork county had told the ber then read the letter, which was to the following question. He denounced the landlords as hypocrites in the quarter sessions. He (Sir James Graham) could House that he was not in possession of any information affecting that they maintained the present Corn Law add that the chairman bore a high character for im- on the subject, and so had almost every Member who "I have just read, with astonishment, Sir James for the sake of the rural labourers, when the rural partiality, and the language of Mason was undoubtedly addressed the House; he would, therefore, just briefly of a most exciting kind. The prosecution was ordered state, that the first count in the indictment charged the by the magistrates. There were four counts in the in- prisoners with having created a riot; the second, with dictment. The first was for riot, the second for unlaw holding an unlawful assembly; the third, with assaultfully assembling, and the third and fourth for different ing a constable in the execution of his duty; the fourth, degrees of assault. The jury returned a verdict against with a common assault. Upon the question of law to one of the defendants on the second count, and against which this trial gave rise the chairman pronounced a the other seven for an assault, and the chairman did judicial opinion, and surely it would not now be mainonly what was right in imposing the heaviest punish- tained that the Hon. Member for Finsbury wished the perity, talk like Sir James Graham, in the face of so a law to make the people eat dear bread, and they ment upon Mason. The Hon. Gentleman asked whether House of Commons to pronounce a censure upon that, the time had arrived when it was not lawful for the for, if such were his wish, why should he disclaim bodied men after the 31st of July, 1835; but this might set at defiance the bigotted section of his own and in return he would ask had they arrived at the tion printed with the votes, and he founded a motion jury. The fact was this. The trial lasted from nine except the chairman's notes; for those, however, the

jurymen who retired were in charge of the proper jury. What advantage could result from agreeing to officer, and the chairman had no communication with the motion of the Honourable Member for Finsbury? Mr. T. DUNCOMBE rose to renew the motion of which them further than had been stated; and bore testimony (Hear, hear.) Mr. MUNIZ could not conceive how a Bill such as he had given notice some time ago, and which he had to the accuracy of the written statement quoted by the Mr. SHEIL said that his Hon. Friend the Member for his came to be supported by so many of the Liberal postponed at the request of the Hon. Member for Right Hon. Baronet. The chairman was a gentleman Finsbury did not mean to cast any imputation upon the Stafford and the Secretary of State for the Home De of much legal knowledge clear perception, and sound chairman, the magistrates, or the jury; neither had the Mr. Rashleigh condemned the Bill for the hard-partment. The observations of the Right Hon. Baronet judgment, and he (Mr. E. Buller) knew no one upon motion which he brought forward been founded upon ship with which it pressed upon men with large on that occasion had been read with much astenish whose importiality he would place a greater reliance.

the petition, as stated by the Hon. and Learned Soment and surprise by the persons interested in the fate.

Mr. Aglionby knew nothing of the parties centricitor-General. The petition was not once ment and surprise by the description. Mr. Escoll would not oppose the third reading. A of the unhappy men who were now suffering in Stafford cerned, or of their political opinions, and was there in this notice of motion. What, then, would be the great point had been gained in the decharation of the Goal. The trial took place on the 2nd of the present fore not prepared to give any opinion on the facts of advantage of producing those papers? The Right Hon. Home Secretary, that the explanatory letter of the month, and they were immediately sent to prisen. A the case. His object in rising was to express his Baronet the Home Secretary admitted that a constable Commissioners was not to be taken as a binding petition and memorial were immediately forwarded to dissent from the doctrine of the Right Hon. Baronet in the performance of his duty had exercised some disthe Home Office on the 13th, and on the 16th a reply He (Mr. Aglionby) thought that in a constitutional cretien; that he had received an impression from overt the chair, with the view of going into Committee of Mr. AGLIONBY would vote against the third reading, was received which purported to be written by the point of view that House ought to be the supreme acts, or from words, that a certain meeting was an unas not concurring in the strong language used by Mr. Baronet said he had never received any memorial, and, tions should be brought forward upon every light and true the Right Hon. Baronet did not say that the Corn of Bankruptcy. Edward's, official assignee, Frederick's of course, had caused no reply to be written to it. Con- frivolous occasion; but in cases of grave doubt and sus- stable was justified in taking such a course; but he Laws had been productive of much injury to Ireland; place, Old Jewry; Nicholson and Parker, Throgmorton-Captain PECHFLL said that he triumphed in the sidering that the present Government never made picion the right ought to exercised. He did not under-would ask, were the circumstances of such a nature as and, as an Irish proprietor, was quite willing to bear street. mistakes, never stumbled over stones, or fell into stand the Right Hon. Baronet to say that there had puddles, this contradiction certainly appeared very been any breach of the peace until after the interference contrary, the Attorney-General admitted that it was distress, which was so severe, that many of the poor and Sept. 6, at two, at the George IV. Inn. Nottings. Sir J. GRAMAN repeated his conviction of the necessection of the n sity for a central authority. Parochial administration the public departments was not conducted in a more had been used which the constable choose to consider not, then, pushing the power of the executive Govern- by some means rescued before Parliament was pro- tingham. without appeal was recommended by no one; and, accurate manner under the present than it was under constituted an unlawful meeting. He (Mr. Aglionby) did ment to a great length, under these circumstances, to regued, Commissioners of any matter in which the Guardians the last of it for some time. (Hear, hear,) be lawful. He denied that the constituted an unlawful 10,000 persons were assembled upon any occasion; condition of Ireland to inspire despondency—rather Place, London; Heath, Manchester.

There must be something calculated to im- suppose a constable—an ignorant man, but one anxious the reverse. The present distress was of that usual John Scott, gun maker, Birmingham, Aug. 11.

appeared on the trial against the prisoners. And what, own risk. The constable observing tumult at a meeting | House of Commens that public meetings ought not to | want of employment, and therefore wages. He ad-

made by the aristocracy—that the people had no voice stable was exempt from responsibility, but protested in the election of their representatives—that the laws against the doctrine that the constable was to be the which were to be obeyed by all should be made by all, judge. He had understood the Right Honourable and consented to by all; that the individuals in this Baronet to say that the constable was now justified by that he had no business to interrupt him; that his only similar condemnation. There was a long debate on ture day. The constable persisted in putting an end to might be true that offenders might escape by the con-

Sir J. GRAHAM said he owed some explanation to the House in a matter already adjudicated upon. The de- the judgments of courts of law, depend upon it there appears in sight. This shows the necessity of doing Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Duncombe) and to the positions for which the Honourable Member called had would not be one night without some case of the sort away with the privacy in which numerous railway

people to meet in a peaceful and lawful manner? God it? He said he did not complain of the chairman or forbid! but the question was, had these people met in any one concerned, yet he presented a petition prea lawful manner? Had they met in a peaceful manner? ferring charges against all concerned, he got that petitime when that House would review the verdict of upon it. Each of the charges in the petition were a jury whose verdict could not be impugned?—(hear, gone through and denied, and after giving up every hear.) The only semblance of doubt on on this point one of the papers which he demanded in the first had since been retracted by the Honourable Gentleman instance, he then asked for the depositions. What bimself. It had been implied that there were grounds could the production of the depositions effect? No for suspecting the chairman of tampering with the practical result could be obtained from any papers o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon. Honourable Member did not ask. If the House went The chairman, before summing up, begged leave to into an inquiry, the depositions would be wholly immaretire for two or three minutes, and the jury applied terial. It was suggested, that if the depositions were for a similar indulgence. The jury left the court produced they would show the grounds of the comunder charge of a constable, but by mistake went into mittal; but of what importance would the grounds the same passage as the chairman, who simply put of the committal be after the question had some before them right as to where they should go. He (Sir J. a grand jury? After they had investigated the ques-Graham) contended it was in all respects a fair, honest, tion, after they had found a true Bill, after the priand impartial trial, and deprecated the constituting of soners had been tried, nay, after they had been conthat House into a ccurt of appeal. He should oppose victed, of what possible use could the depositions be? (Hear, hear.) No ceusure, no suspicion ever could rest Mr. E. Buller corroborated the statement that the inpon the chairman, upon the magistrates, or upon the

nad increased their dispersion was the language to which the constable de which in his judgment would lead to a breach of the subject before the House early in posed? According to his secount, Mason was telling peace, was justified at his own peril in apprehending they were refused, an opposite inference must be viduals were taking steps to alleviate the distress. drawn.

who last addressed the House had not attended to the manner in which the motion had originated. It was and withdrew his motion. originally founded upon the petition, and the Hon. Member moved that the petition be printed, in order, country who worked the hardest received the least; the verdict of the jury. Since the days of the circular as his original notice stated, that he should call the and that those who worked the least received the of Lord Sidmouth he had not heard of a more invimost. The constable then interrupted the lecturer, dious attempt to put down public discussion than the saying that he could stand that no longer; that he doctrine now held by the Home Secretary. Lord judge, the jury, and the magistrates were influenced by should do something for his pay; that Mason was Sidmouth's circular had been scouted throughout the judge, the jury, and the magistrates were influenced by using seditious language; and that it would be his duty whole country, and He (Mr. Hawes) hoped the opinion factious motives rather than a strict regard for equity. to break up the meeting. Mason told the constable of the Right Honourable Baronet would meet with a Let any Hon. Member compare the original notice with the present motion, and he would find that it had business would be to go before the magistrate and lodge Lord Sidmouth's circular, in which Lord Holland and dwindled almost to nothing; but yet, if the House themselves the teachers of schools. In the distribution tions of the poor in parishes at a distance from the information against him, which might be tried on a futhe verdict had been given against evidence. That the meeting; he took hold of the bench on which Mason stable not having sufficient power, yet it was better allegation, in fact, constituted the first charge. The second, as already stated, accused the jury, the judge, quently terminate in a fortnight. and the magistrates with being influenced by factious Lord BROUGHAM inculcated great caution in the The clause was then agreed to; but, on the question the bench. No breach of the petition asserted rant against the constable, upon which the constable Gentleman to the law officers of the Crown. If the as follows:-"That previous to the Chairman of who could not pay their rents. The late increase in the unlawfully meeting, had subsequently vanished, and he trial had a right to such copies, and if there had been purely accidental. Every one of the charges had been of an improvement, showed only that the measure of charge there was any good ground. They had not come could have been incorporated in a petition, and brought in the petition. As to the chairman of the quarter the late Government respecting sugar was one which with arms, or with banners, or in anything like mili- under the notice of the House. As for the copy of the sessions, he (Sir R. Peel) had not the honour of his

criterion of the condition of the working classes around return, Mr. Greene reported that they had delivered in magistrates and jurymen. The names of the magis- That the House of Commons had no jurisdiction in any nately got the rope of a steam-tug coiled round his prospect of improvement. There might be variations; bill. Mr. T. Duncombe then resumed.] He had been those of the jurymen they must have been notorious, could not lay down, neither could be undertake to define leg was nearly torn off, the muscles, great blood prospect of improvement. There might be variations; bill. Mr. T. Duncombe then resumed J He had been notorious, could not lay down neither could be undertake to define going to say when he was interrupted, that Mason and the fever might be intermittent; but it constituted a going to say when he was interrupted, that Mason and were called over in court. That House was that jurisdiction, though assuredly, if there were reason the last assembly in which the verdict of a jury to suppose that a chairman had been tampering predicted, particularly by the Manchester Chamber of guage; but that even if they had been guilty, the comment. Much with the jury, there might be variations; bill. Mr. T. Duncombe then resumed J He had been notorious, could not lay down neither could he undertake to define going to say when he was interrupted, that Mason and were called over in court. That House was that jurisdiction, though assuredly, if there were reason to suppose that a chairman had been tampering ought to be made the subject of comment. Much with the jury, there might be variations; bill. Mr. T. Duncombe then resumed J He had been to define the fever might be intermittent; but it constituted a going to say when he was interrupted, that Mason and were called over in court. That House was that jurisdiction, though assuredly, if there were reason to suppose that a chairman had been interventing ought to suppose that a chairman had been interventing ought to suppose that a chairman had been interventing ought to suppose that jurisdiction, though assuredly, if there were reason to suppose that jurisdiction, though assuredly, if there were reason to suppose that jurisdiction, though assuredly, if there were reason to suppose that jurisdiction, though assuredly, if there were reason to suppose that jurisdiction, though assuredly, if there were reason to suppose that jurisdiction, though assuredly, if there were reason to suppose that jurisdiction, though assuredly, if there were reason to suppose that jurisdiction, the other had bee in 1838, and had been repeated in every subsequent an unlawful meeting; the others had been found guilty any act done (hear, hear,) heard any counsel and set up the House as a court of appeal from juries. year; and the like opinions had been expressed by the Liverpool Brolers' Association, which was not, like the plained of the arrest; he complained of the peace, it was Member for Finbury's own good sense induced him to symptoms of mortification appeared on the following Mr. Fielden gave notice, that on the question that Manchester Chamber of Commerce a body maintaining stances that no breach of withdraw so very monstrons a proposition—(hear.) day, which increased so rapidly as to convince the the Biii do pass, he should move as an amen ment that Radical politics. The only remedy was the free admissible to pass, he should move as an amen ment that Radical politics. The only remedy was the free admissible to Mason, and yet the might be constable had evidently a dislike to Mason, and yet the might become his imperative duty at once to interfere had called for the names of all the parties concerned poor fellow's life was by the removal of the limbwhat it contained. He believed that not five Members some from that measure, they could hardly be worse than the ills already endured. The restrictive laws imprisonment, another man four, and nother six sorry to see any proceeding, the tendency of which was greatest concern in it, namely, the constable. (Mr. circumstances. The case is, however, going on Mr. S. Crawford said this Bill was utterly barren prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment, according to the dictum of the prevented that demand which a free exchange would months' imprisonment according to the dictum of the prevented that the prevented of any provisions for the relief of the poor from the have created for manufactures, and which would have constable, however rash, had been justi- But now as to the charge against the constable; what patients recovery.—Dorset Gazette. of the pressive working of the present law; its only effect of viated any disadvantage supposed to result from in awarding punishment to refer to a partial witness fied by the verdict of a jury, he did not think the

> Liberals.) Surely, his Right Hon. Friend had done 19 or 20 years of age. He was getting out of the way House to interfere till all legal means had been exwith a shrill whistle, which is blown on the approach
> Sir Robert Inglis contended that no ground whathausted—(hear, hear); and if once the House adopted to the different stations, it would also be very desiraever had been shown to warrant the interference of the the principle of interfering, in cases so slight, with ble that it should be put on as soon as another train

just to interfere. It had been laid down by nigh legal ling of the authority in Iroland that in such cases the complaining kept that no notice of it was taken in any of the party could not properly avail himself of the agency of local prints. stitute that House a court of appeal against the verdict hear). Upon what ground was it made? Take the (Sir J. Graham) had considered the subject with more of a jury. He (Sir James Graham) would not attempt petition, which, as he understood, was presented to the or less of care—(a laugh),—the result of his deliberation to enter on the details of this subject upon an exparte House by the Hou. Member for Finsbury. The Hon. having been unfavourable. There was a perfect disstatement; but when the Honourable Gentleman said Gentleman, the Member for Finsbury disclaimed any claimer of any intention to throw consure on judge or that the constable had exceeded his duty, he (Sir James intention of bringing charges against the magistrates, jury; but the separation of the ebjectionable parts of to arrest the person so offending. Of course the conwhat did the petition say? It proceeded in these dangerous a doctrine as that which was involved in the
stable would do so on his own responsibility—(hear, words:—"That your petitioners are fully convinced, conduct of one who, suspecting fraud at cards, pinned

> (hear, hear). Mr. VILLIERS admitted the evil of suffering illiterate men to be expounders of law; but, in this case, a chairman of sessions and a jury had justified the constable whose conduct was in question-(hear, hear.) But that, in his opinion, made the case of his Honourable Friend still stronger for his application to have the depositions produced—(hear, hear)—for, as he had now framed his motion, there was no question of the mode in which the law had been administered, or any appeal to this House from a verdict of the court, but simply a request to have the depositions on which the prisoner was committed produced, which was information that was peculiarly interesting for them at this time to possess—(hear, hear)—for the Attorney General says that there are many laws which he should be sorry to see construed strictly, and his Hon. Friend says that if the prisoner was convicted properly, the law is in a singular state-(hear.) For their information, therefore, as a legislative body, it was important that they should know under what circumstances this person had been indicted and subsequently convicted, and how far meetings to discuss political questions might be held. or might be interrupted (hear, hear); for if the law, as it had been construed at these sessions, was known, it might prevent violations of it in future: and if it was bad or improper to continue it, this House might desire to know that, with a view to alter it. Raising. therefore, as it did, the question of the law, as it might be then enforced, he should vote for the depositions being produced, as the best evidence they could get of the matter (hear, hear.) Mr. EWART spoke amid cries of "oh." and "divide." He thought a constable was not a pro-

had implements calculated to excite terror in the and fulling millers. Greenwood and Johnson, Halifax, people, and Mr. Justice Batley had laid it down at Yorkshire, cotton spinners. Fawcet, Preston, and Co. York that there must be something to terrify the peo. Liverpool, iron-founders; as for as regards W. R. ple before a meeting could be said to be unlawful; but Preston. at the meeting alluded to on the present occasion there were no implements calculated to excite terror. Mr. M. PHILIPS denied that there were arms at the Manchester meeting. It might appear in evidence that there were, but such was not the case; there were no

motion, he must say that he did not think a constable a tit person to judge of the legality of a meeting. The House then divided-Against it ...... 116

Mr. SHARNAN CRAWFORD called the attention of

The system, then, which had been condemned as a cruel and iron system was, in truth, a plastic and humans one; and he carnestly recommended to the House to sanction it by such a majority as should mark their constable such a statement, determined on holding sanction it by such a majority as should mark their constable and Thomas Metcalfe and Thomas Metcalfe and Thomas Metcalfe, upholsterers. sarction it by such a majority as should mark their conviction of its usefulness.

Mr. O'CONNELL'S main objection was sgainst the continuance of the Commission to 1847. In Ireland there were Commissioners having a political bias, which

though he contended that the present condition of the Sir R. PEEL said that the Right Hon. Gentleman country indicated something essentially wrong. Mr. Crawford yielded to Mr. O'Connell's suggestion.

Mr. HUME then, before the Speaker left the chair, mentioned the condition of his own constituents, he having been called on to do so by them at a public meeting, with their chief magistrate presiding. When he had concluded.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, commencing with the remaining Irish Estimates. The business of Supply occupied the rest of the evening, and several sums were voted.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The day named for the prorogation of parliament is the 10th or 11th of August. The labours of the session will conse-

THERE WAS another "affair of honour" on Wednesday week : Mr. Alexander Pollington and Mr. about some electioneering matter, met on Putney

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Saturday night one of two servant girls who slept in the house of Thomas M'Namara, farmer, at Ballycahane, rose out of bed, and, seizing a knife, without previous threat or inti-midation, cut the throat of her bed-fellow, whose cries alarmed the family, and constable Slattery, who was on patrole convenient to the place, sent off for Dr. Robert Fitzgerald, who sewed up the incision. and hopes are entertained of the poor girl's recovery. Jealousy is said to have instigated the horrid deed The windpipe was severed by the wound. The offender, Pergy Griffin, is in custody. The name of the sufferer is Catherine Fitzgerald.—Limerick Chron.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A sad accident happened to a fine youth on our river last week, who unfortue legs, the effects of which were dreadful. The left vessels, and nerves being crushed, and one of the bones broken to pieces; there was also an extensive laceration of the other leg, completely dividing the tendo Achillis. The amputation of the left leg was recommended: but as the friends refused their consent, the arteries were tied, and the best done which

being brought forward, for to the end of the world accidents are kept on the lines of this part of the losing parties would be dissatisfied with the verdicts country, as if the accident or the inquest on the body -(hear, hear). On these grounds, then, he hoped, had been made public, it would have led to the sugthat to maintain intact the great principles of law, gestion of this or other mode of prevention of the such accidents, though it is but fair to state that the day in that House, he thought there was some House ought to be a court of appeal. If there were any Lord PALMERSTON said, he concurred in the general with all its immense traffic this is the second, if not cases might, it was admitted, arise in which it would be lamented death of Mr. rluskisson on the first openjust to interfere. It had been laid down by high legal ing of the railway. So quiet was the occurrence

# Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, July 22 BANKRUPTS.

John Mills, London-wall, cansi-carrier, to surrender August 1, September 2, at eleven o'clock, at the Rankruptte: Court : solicitors, Messra. Waterman, Wright, and Kingsford, Essex-street, Strand! and Mr. Wood, Wood-bridge, Suffolk; official assignee. Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street, Henry and Robert Fawcus, Stockton-upon-Tees,

Durham, timber merchants, Aug. 4, Sept. 2, at one Gentleman would surely not say that it was not com- sworn to return a verdict in accordance with the evi- The fact was, however, that neither of the Crown's o'cleck, at the Black Lion Hotel, Stockton-upon-Tees; agon zing distress which in some parts existed in people well fed and well educated, and then they petent for twelve men empannelled as a jury, to bring dence, were influenced more by factious motives than a law officers had decidedly maintained the legality of solicitors, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Co., Frederick's

George Skipp, Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, cider-merchant, August 1, September 2, at eleven o'clock, at the office of Mr. Elgie, Worcester: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Metcalfe, Lincoln's-inn-Fields; Mr. Reece, Ledbury; and Mr. Elgie, Wor-

Charles Timmis, Stone, Staffordshire, flint-grinder, August 13, September 2, at twelve e'clock, at Trentham Inn, Trentham; solicitors, Mr. Smith, Southhampton Buildings; and Mr. Harding, Burslem, William Seddon and Francis Jordan, St. Helen's Lancashire, millers, August 3, September 2, at twelve o'clock, at the Clarendon rooms, Liverpool: solicitors, Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-

lane; and Messrs. Crump and Hassell, Liverpool. Lawrence Yablonsky, Birmingham, jeweller, Aug. 1, Sept. 2, at eleven o'clock, at the Waterloo-rooms, Birmingham: solicitors, Mr. Stafford, Buckingham-st., Strand; and Mr. Harding, Birmingham. Samuel Rushton, Nottingham, ironmonger, July 29,

September 2, at two o'clock, at the George IV. Inn, Nottingham: solicitors, Mr. Yallop, Furnival's-inn; and Messrs. Parsons, Nottingham. John Walsh and Elijah Halford, Nottingham, tailors, uly 29, September 2, at twelve o'clock, at the George IV. Inn, Nottingham: solicitors, Mr. Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn; and Mr. Lees, Not-

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Heaton Mersey Bleaching Company, Heaton Mersey nd Manchester.—Plaxton and Robinson, Beverley, Yorkshire, linendrapers, -Pilling and Curry, Liverpool, commission merchants. S. Greg and Co., Quarry-bank. and Bollington. Cheshire and Lancaster. Caton and Bury, Lancashire, spin: ers. S. and W. Jenes, and J. W. Jones, Liverpool, boat-builders. J. Hobson and per party to decide as to the unlawfulness of M. Walker, carriers between York and Leeds. Messrs. a meeting. In the Manchester case the people Denison, Brothers, Guiseely, Yorkshire, scribbling

From the Gazette of Tuesday, July 26.

BANKRUPTS. George Chapman, cowkeeper, Islington, to surrender arms; nothing but flags. With respect to the present Aug. 2, at one, and Sept. 6, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Belcher, official assignee; Williams, Alfred-place, Bedford-square. John Lang, Samuel Armitage, Richard Redfearn. and John Sykes, blanket manufacturers, Liversedge, York, Aug. 6, and Sept. 6, at the George Hotel, Hudderafield. Jacques, Battye and Edwards, Ely-place.

London; Watts, Dewshury,
Daniel Hodgson, banker, Sandwich, Kent, Aug. 16, On the question that the SPEAKER do now leave at seven, and Sept. 6, at eleven, at the Bell Inn, Sandwich. Rowland and Young, White Lion Court, Cornhill. London.

Thomas Henry Munday, bookseller, Fore-street, Crip-

WATKINS'S LEGACY TO THE CHARTISTS. LECTURE V.

On the necessity of union, and of vigilance to pre-

The subject of union naturally falls under three heads action. I shall treat of all three in consecutive order, and conclude with the subject of vigilance as a corollary to that union. I begin with unity of sentiment. and here we must first inquire into the nature of sentiment. What is sentiment? Sentiment, as I take it. is the sense of the heart—the expression of our natural feelings when they are moved to utterance by sympathy. Unity of sentiment is the most common of all-it is indeed general—it is almost universal. Unity of opinion is much less so, and less so still is unity of action. Why is unity of sentiment the most common? because all human beings are gifted with sensibility more or less, and sentiment springs from sensibility as opinion from sense and action from spirit. As human beings, we all experience in a greater or lesser degree, the common feelings of human nature—we all feel joy or sorrow, love, hate, pity, and so forth. These are fellowfeelings that make us all akin to each other, as Shakspere beautifully expresses it-

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Did we live in a state of nature we should rejoice with those that do rejoice, and weep with those that weep-for then our feelings would be unadulterated, unsophisticated-we should be as little children:-but now, under the present system-under our unsocial competition system there is little friendship-little fellowship to be found betwirt man and man, aye even betwin those whose near relationship whose propinquity of blood should heighten, should increase, should connect, should entwine, should identify the common feelings of man to man, as between brother and brother-parent and child. But thank God, there is still enough of fellow-feeling 1 ft, still enough of mature in our hearts to unite us in sentiment, at least, for which of us, what working man, what tradesman, what gentleman, may I will go higher still-I will ascend the cold regions of aristocracy where icy hearts are embalmed with eternal snow, "out of humanity's reach." I will mount the Alpine heights of rank, and ask what Lord is there, what Dake, who, on witnessing a case of inevitable distress or only on hearing of it, does not for a moment sympathise with the sufferer, and at least express pity, express a wish at least for his relief? I grant that the more rare, the more appalling the case, the more likely it would be to move sympathy, but at any rate this proves that such a feeling exists. For we are men, we are not monsters, not even the Lords spiritual and temporal themselves. I forget; there is one, and for the honour of human nature, I trust there is but him alone—the demon Duke; he can mock suffering, he can blame the sufferer. "Go to," says the hard-heart to the industrious mechanics starving for want, "ye are idle, ye are wicked!" Men generally agree in the expression of their feelings

at some notorious wrong done to an individual, in the

expression of their indignation at the wrong-doer, and

of their pity for him to whom the wrong was done;

and we all rejoice when right is done, when restitution

is made, when retribution ensues. We have a common

interest in this; it is for the sake of ourselves as well

as for the sufferer that we make common cause with

him. Sympathy makes the case our own in idea. In-

terest says that if we let it pass with impunity, it may

soon become our own in reality. Thus we have shown that a unity of sentiment not only exists, but is pretty general, it extends through all classes, it binds all. There is no mistake in sentiment. Opinions may be false, actions may be wrong; but sentiment is native, is genuine. Like all the finer feelings it is fresher, stronger in youth; for time wears,weakens the better feelings of our nature, and thickens, increases the worse. Sentiment itself has its degrees, "it is mightier in the mightiest," as Shakspeare says of mercy. Sentiment is a kind of weaker passion. What we feel for another is sympathy; what we feel for curselves is passion; and passion naturally deters others from advocating their cause too his release from gaol, considering it the only means of feeding upon itself grows to phrenzy. There is first emotion, then affection, then passion. We first icel sympathy for a sufferer, we then express our sentiments on the subject; this brings persecution on us from the oppressor; then we feel a passionate affection with the power they have? What would be their loss? for the cause. Junius has well depicted the progress This may be proved; they are in being. of our feelings on such occasions, when speaking of Wilkes he says, "Hardly serious at first, he is now an enthusiast. The coldest bodies warm with opposition -the hardest sparkle with collision. There is a holy mistaken zeal in politics as well as in religion. By persuading others we convince ourselves. The passions

We have seen what sentiment is; let us see the difference between sentiment and opinion, for in that difference lies the reason why we are less unanimons in opinion than in sentiment. Sentiment arises from the feelings; opinion is born of the understanding,-and heart comes regardless of order and of consequences. how seldom is this the case: there are certain prudent, or rather selfish considerations that interfere—that interpose. The mind is more cool and calculating—it checks the thoughts that spring spontaneous from the what they think of themselves—what others will think of them if they rush out to view in this condition: it bids them adjust themselves so as to appear to the best wretched person accused and confined. advantage; and it too often prevails upon them to suit themselves to the occasion—to consult, to consider not many men many hearts, because our hearts are more alike than our minds are. We do not differ in sentiment, but in opinion; nor should we differ in opinion if we thought not of ourselves alone, but of truth and justice only. But we think of ourselves, of our situations, of our circumstances; and we suffer these things to bias our minds, though not hearts; our opinions, though not our sentiments: our actions, though not our thoughts. When we are agreed in sentiment, selfinterest steps in, and makes us disagree in opinion: we dissent, we differ, division ensues, and heart is set against heart, tongues that spoke in praise vituperate, hands that were clasped in union are lifted up to fight Let us bring this to an example. We will say two men meet together on a field of battle after the fight is done—they see a wounded man lying—he is helpless, munication with the secret tribunal of the Metropolitan and in great pain—our two men, though they are Commissioners in London. Before which tribunal strangers to each other, though they had never seen inquiries are entered into upon charges against any feel a mutual impulse to help the groaning man-to him, and without his being allowed to be present in succour him, to save him—this impulse will arise from person or by attorney. their union of sentiment—they consider nothing but the necessity of the ease, the desire which sympathy House of Commons. The only persons who have feels to relieve the sufferer—they join their hands, they unite their strength, and bear him off to some place of radical reform, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Hawes, or Mr. coroner can come. where his wounds will be attended to, where his wants Hume. will be supplied. After having done this; let us suppose them seated, and talking over the affair—they discourse first on the condition of the wounded man-one thinks he will recover, the other thinks it is impossible -they argue, they discuss, they dispute, they quartel, and probably reduce one another to 28 ill a condition as the wounded man was in, whom they united in sentiment to succear, but about whose condition they differed in crinion, till from words they rose to actions, and disabled one another by blows. That would be a difference of opinion arising from self-love, self-conceit, till unable to convince each other morally, they tried to do it physically, and what conviction can arise from bating on the condition of the wounded soldier, we will difference of opinion from similar grounds, and with a clinching of it. similar result; but supposing that they fell into con-Versation on the cause of the battle-whether the wounded man had justice on the side in which he fought. Here a difference of opinion may arise on other grounds. Say that he fought for liberty against tyranny. Sentiment will at once decide that the cause of liberty is more just than that of tyranny; they may agree in opinion country, birth, education, pride, prejudice, glory, am- to particularize.

Thus live we—thus we die. union and to preserve it. What is the readiest way to don't think they would or sould, had they trusted to cannot express upon the same subject—what ugly faces my should abide by its decision-do as it directs the whole of them.

But the will of the majority is not always just. Should it then be obeyed? Not by those who think it unjust. No, the people are always just in the end. Never let talk, and that your hands, even now, in many places, and torch-men, firebrands, patriots, and traitors, hot —unity of sentiment, unity of opinion, and unity of any one think of setting up a counter or separate Asso. are fashioning articles for the captives, the exiles, the and cold all in a breath. We can smile at these things, cistion—that is not the way to right what is wrong that is the way to rivet what is wrong—for opposition often find just the thing for you; for, supposing you vigour of his youth dealt such heavy and staggering creates antagonism—and we may spend our lives—

"In wretched interchange of wrong for wrong, Striving 'midst a contentions world, where none are strong."

The battle of parties will then commence and principle will be forgotten—the cause will be lost. If there be any factious individuals among us who will not bow to a just decision, for God's sake, for the sake of the cause let them depart—they will weaken us more by remaining with us than by separating from us or even turning against us. Let us say to all such as King Henry V said to his soldiers before the battle of Agincourt, "He who hath no stomach for this fight.

We wish to demonstrate more clearly, more fully the necessity of union. Opinions can be carried out only by union. What signifies it that we are of this or that opinion unless we unite to make our opinions known and felt. The opinions of one man or of one set of men Return to an Address of the Honourable the House of are deemed singular, are deemed ridiculous however good they may be, if they are entertained by him or them alone—but when proselytes are made, when converts are gained, when the number of those who entertain these opinions, who advocate them, who are ready to enforce them, are great and increasing, then are they respected, they are feared, they are submitted to, they become even fashionable; for the men of the world are more influenced by example, by interest and by fear, than by truth, justice, and humanity. Success is very successful

When a company of men are engaged in a task that is too hard for one man to accomplish, or for any number of men less than the united whole, as for instance, when men are engaged in driving a pile, they pull in concert, or else each man or divided set of men would pull, would exhaust their strength in vain. Their time is set by song, which not only directs their efforts but animates them. Soldiers march to music, sailors hoist to a tune, and Chartists should exert themselves one and all with a will and cheerily, to the tune of liberty-not long measure as if singing a psalm—not slow measure as at a funeral, but short measure, double-quick time. We should wait till all are ready, and then begin our work like men, resolved to make an end.

Again, only by union can we preserve our ranks unbroken-only by union can we break the ranks of on the 22d instant, is suffering from the effects of a the enemy. A rock resists the battery of a whole ocean of waves and makes them recoil is scattered foam; they us; for when separated into detatched parties it will be more easily take exercise where he was. His diet is easy to cut us up, to destroy us, but while we stand altered to suit his appetite; and I have every reason united, we are impenetrable, invincible. Union is to hope his health will gradually improve. absolutely necessary not merely to break the union of others, but to preserve our own. Without union we are without virtue, without safety; but our union must consist not only of a union of sentiment but of opinion

and action too. (To be concluded in our next.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR SIR,—I have the honour of requesting your attention

to the following observations. Whenever I have ventured to advance any arguments in favour of universal sufferage, I have been met by the reply, that the labouring classes are not in a condition to be entrusted with the privilege of voting, and that such a Parliament as they would return would be anfitted to legislate for the country.

This may or may not be so. The contrary cannot be they may abuse to their ruin. The objection, therefore, prison; and in his present state of health recommend

But with regard to our present Whig and Tory Parliament, are they any more fitted to legislate for the country? Are they worthy to be entrusted exclusively

Now I will call the attention of your readers to their interests, no class interests, and no politics are condealing of the law, and of the authorities, with persons believe to be organic disease. His digestion is very are engaged and create a nautral affection; in the mind charged falsely, or not, with being of unsound mind. I which forces us to love the cause for which we will pass over the tyranny, the cruelties, the unheard-of I will come to the law itself.

It is notorious that under that law nothing is required. for the incarceration of a British subject, not being a there lies the difference. The heart is an honest thing: pauper, as a person of unsound mind—but a written it is warm, it is hot. What comes direct from the assertion or certificate to that effect by his or her nearest relation, or legal guardian—coupled with the certificate Oh that we all spoke the language of our hearts—that of two medical men; one of which need not be pro-We always did what our hearts prompt us to do; but | cured until after the act of confinement: which certificates merely state that the medical men consider the person whom they have visited of unsound mind, and a proper person to be confined.

It is notorious that these certificates need not conheart-it directs them to the mirror of the understand- tain any description of the nature of the insanity, or of ing—it shows them their nakedness, and asks them the grounds or reasons upon which the two medical men sign away the liberty and reputation of a fellow subject, and that they need not be shown to the It is notorious that a British subject so confined, may

remain three months before he receives any visit from truth, but self-interest only. We often hear it said, any person entrusted by our paternal Government to "Many men, many minds;" but we never hear it said, receive their appeals. It is confessed that actually certain asylums are not visited by the magistrate once in the year.

Such have been the fruits of aristocratical legislation for centuries. And now, what is going on? What are the proceedings of the present guardians of our public liberties; of the representatives of the wealth and of the intelligence of the country?

A law is brought in by Lord G. Somerset, by which the above NOTORIOUS defects in legislation are left untouched, except that an endeavour is being made, that asylums shall be visited about once in six weeks or two months-a result which is very problematical; but by which two travelling commissioners are to be appointed to procure information!! The commissioners so appointed are to act in com-

each other before-will, if they are not state-priests, individual confined-without any notice being given to This law is passing almost silently through the

offered any opposition are the much abused supporters formation. The inquest will be held as soon as the

Now, Sir, I would ask, is this a House in which it can (with any modesty) be stated, that if the labouring classes were entrusted with the suffrage they would not elect persons fit to legislate for the country? Do not the above facts speak volumes? Indeed they do.

I bave the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient humble servant, JOHN PERCEVAL.

- Kensington, July 19, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. HONOURED SIR,-I perceive in this week's Star that that?-a conviction of superior skill or strength, but I am to appear next week. Now I don't know whether not of superior sense or reason. But, instead of de- in poetry er in prose. I hope in prose. When I wrote the few words to my Chartist sisters, I considered that suppose our two men to discourse on the battle in as driving in a nail. If that is deemed worthy to apwhich he fell. Here there would be as much room for pear, I hope this will also, as I consider this to be the

Yours, very respectfully, CAROLINE MARIA WILLIAMS. 46, College-row, Cambourn, July 12, 1842.

A FEW WORDS TO MY CHARTIST SISTERS

EVERYWHERE.

sand ruses may concer to bias our opinions-king and not explicit enough. Permit me now, in a few words, timents of freedom with the true patriot of Erin: bition, interest all these may operate upon our minds. I then said that we ought to furnish ourselves with advances you have made towards establishing a force -may change our very sentiments. The bias of self collecting books and boxes. Suffer me to tell those of of public mind to break the links of early artificial makes us swerve from the high road of principle, and you who are anxious to help forward our glorious cause, education, and chase that spirit of prejudice which so We turn into the bye-path of interest. Self is our but are fearful if you had a box of getting but little, long hung about us like an incubus, and spell-bound centre; selfishness our centrifugal force. Could we fly how to proceed. When I collected for the Wesleyan the three countries to the mere adoration of men, off, we might advance the world, and not leave it as Missions, I made up my mind that, at all events, I instead of regarding with a fervid heart and a watch-We find it. Had we the natural instinct of the dove, would get a pound in the twelve months. I got it, and ful eye, the God-commanded principles of the natural We should need but one wheel to show us our position; one and ninepence more. I will tell you how, in hopes rights of mankind. The one, indeed, proud to behold and then could dart straight home. But like a hare, that many of you will act on the same plan. It was as you as Chartist guides leading the frank, free, and We come back with a circumbendibus to the place whence follows: Before I took out my box, I persevered fervid Irish people away from the man-traps and pit-We started; or like dogs, we turn round and lie down until I prevailed with more than twenty persons falls which intersect all the paths and subtle windings to let me write down their names as subscribers of the Whig auxiliaries, or according to your own But supposing that we were united, not merely in of one farthing a week. One person gave me a penny more just and hateful designation—the mock patriots sentiment but in opinion; the next thing is unity of per week, so that before I took out my box I made of the present day. Bueyant with new hopes, then, action. We must agree upon one plan of action, and pretty sure of the money. Well, I used to call on my for the achievement of the encoling and adorning we must act in concert; else our opinions, our sentiments will go for nothing; they will be but as the call once a fortnight. So you perceive I had not so true and lasting friendship of freed men; we send you crackling of thorns under the pot-keeping up a mere much trouble as it might be thought I had. Now I a hearty and honest cheer for your exertions, and bid hubble bubble of agitation without effect. We cannot but think the poorest of you might do much in every Irishman welcome, with sorow, indeed, that he Chartists were united in sentiment, and our unity of this way. I should not like any of us to have no better should be forced by a dire necessity to leave his native sentiment united us in opinion; but when it came to dependence than casual subscriptions. I am sure if we isle where plenty grows, but tyrants grasp all the action—sye, there was the rub—when the hour came, would but strive for it, we might get several who would bountiful gifts, and fetter, as it were, the munificent where was the man? There was differences as cheerfully give us their farthings. By all means, then, hand of God. These are the sad and awfully truthful to the time, as to the place, as to the means, as let us have them, remembering that the ocean is made reflections which will bind the English and Irish sufto the method. Yes, here the greatest di- up of drops, and that " many a little makes a muckle," fering hearts together, despite the malice and calumny Versity would take place, because this is the most as the Scotchman says. I told others of my plan at the of the Whig Charlatans, who, having had their day important step. Some would be for taking one course, time. I think nine or ten took out boxes. I never of political deceit, employ Ireland's mock patriot as some another. Now, it would be of no use that we heard exactly what they got, but supposing we only got the mouthpiece wherefrom to vomit forth the revengewere all of one opinion unless we were all actuated by fifty shillings in all, don't you think that was worth ful imprecations of a dying, yet struggling party against one will—by one voluntary and simultaneous impulse. looking after? Had I waited until I got penny or half-those discerning friends of the people who have de-Many a popular battle has been lost by the free-will, or penny subscribers, I don't think I should have got eight tected and exposed all their abracadabra, their leger-Many a popular battle has been toat by the free-will, or penny subscribers, I don't think I amount nave got eight demain, their Whig shufflings, and chicanery.

Take the self-will of some thwarting, or at least shillings during the year, as I obtained all my farthings demain, their Whig shufflings, and chicanery.

We can afford to laugh at the vindictive spleen of a refusing to co-operate with, the will of others. As union from the poor, as I well knew all my respectable friends is most essential to ear success—as it is indispensibly were collectors, or already subscribed to the cause. As mock-patriot who seems constantly to be studying in necessary—we should, above all things, study to promote to those young people that took out boxes, I really some political looking-glass what opposing passions he

all that; but still might not be able, cheap as they were, oppressed.

to purchase them; whereas, were they reffled fer, you would stand the chance of getting them off hand quickly, as many would risk a trifle who could not, or drilled the people into reflections too profound ever would not, purchase them at the full price. Do not again to be made the instruments of one man's ambition you see this, my sisters? There are a number of thoughts | that he alone may fatten on the hatred instilled against that have just occurred to my mind, but I suppose I creed and country when all alike are suffering from the must leave them until some other time, as I am afraid, same fell destroyers of human happiness, irresponsible if I write too much at a time, you will have none of it. Believe me, my Chartist friends,

Yours sincerely, In the cause of freedom. CAROLINE MARIA WILLIAMS.

Whitehall, 16th September, 1841.

SAMUEL HOLBERRY.

Commons, dated July 6th, 1842, for a copy of all communications that have passed between the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the authorities of York Castle, from the begin-

GENTLEMEN,-Secretary Sir James Graham having

(signed) S. M. PHILLIPPS. The Visiting Magistrates of York Castle.

York Castle, 28 September, 1841. Samuel Holberry, a prisoner, brought to York Castle bilious attack. He is weak; his skin and eyes are still

Surgeon to the York Castle. The health of Samuel Holberry, a Chartist prisoner

(Signed) GEORGE CHAMPNEY,

the last two months. His appetite is, at present, bad, and the functions of the stomach and liver are disordered, and I have thought it right to place him, for a time, in the hospital. GEORGE CHAMPNEY, (Signed)

Surgeon to the York Castle. York Castle, 22d April, 1842.

York Castle, 11th June, 1842. SIR,-The Visiting Magistrates desire me to enclose you the certificate of the surgeon of the York County Gaol, respecting the state of health of Samuel Holberry,

a Chartist prisoner in York Castle. The Visiting magistrates can bear testimony to Holbe with the power berry's good conduct during his confinement in this affording a hope of his ultimate recovery. I have, &c.

BARNARD HAGUE. Chairman of the Visiting Magistrates of York Castle.

Samuel Holberry, the Chartist prisoner in York course of proceeding upon a subject in which no party Castle, is suffering from severe pain in the left side, the effect of chronic inflammation of the left lobe of cerned; but only the great and common interests of the liver, extending to to the stemach, and, perhaps, liberty, of humanity, and of justice. I allude to the the colon, which, from his having had former attacks, I bad, and he is very weak; and I consider him to be in great danger. I am of opinion that his symptoms oppression exercised upon persons under this law, the have increased, and his health has been impaired, of parallel of which can only be found in the histories we late, by the length of confinement, and the great have of the Inquisition. These are its consequences:— anxiety of mind he appears to have suffered since his imprisonment.

(Signed) GEORGE CHAMPNEY, Surgeon to the York Castle. 7th June, 1842.

Whitehall, 17 June, 1842. SIR .- I am directed by Secretary Sir James Graham o acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, with its enclosed medical certificate, respecting Samuel Holberry, a prisoner in York Castle; and to acquaint you that, under the circumstances therein stated, Sir James Graham has felt warranted in advising Her Majesty to grant the prisoner a pardon, on condition of his entering into a recognizance, himself in £200, with two sureties, to be approved of by the Visiting Justices of York Castle, in £100 each, for his good behaviour for five years from this date. I am, therefore, to request that such recognizance, when entered into, may be transmitted to me, and upon receipt thereof, Her Majesty's warrant will be forwarded for the prisoner's liberation.

I am, &c., (signed) S. M. PHILLIPPS. Barnard Hague, Esq.

York Castle, 21st June, 1842.

SIR,—As the gaoler of this prison is unavoidably absent at the Insolvent Sessions at Wakefield, I have to died this morning rather suddenly. On receipt of your instructions, received last Saturday, I saw Holberry, in the presence of the gaoler, and read to him the letter, and gave him a copy of the amount of bail required. I immediately, on Holberry's request, sent the schoolmaster to write a letter to such person or persons as he wished, telling him, at the same time, to desire his bail to bring a note from a magistrate at Sneffield that they were responsible persons, as far as the amount of bail required (£100), and that he should return with them, which was done; and I also requested that they would be here to-day, as I was obliged to leave for London in the morning, on farticular business; and I will call at the Home Office, if you require further in-

I have, &c., (Signed) BARNARD HAGUE. Chairman of the Visiting Magistrates of York Castle. PS. No reply to Holberry's letter of Saturday's date has been received.

To the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart.

York Castle, 21st June, 1842. Samuel Holberry died this morning, at half-past four, of chronic inflammation of the liver, which implicated some of the other abdominal viscera.

> WILLIAM ANDERSON Deputy Surgeon to York Castle.

ADDRESS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION RESI-DENT IN BIRMINGHAM, TO THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

IRISHMEN. AND BROTHERS IN THE GOOD CAUSE, -Always animated with the love and glory of our great principles, we proudly acknowledge with what an unbounded pleasure your eloquent, inithful, and devotional address was read by the good Chartists of on that point abstractedly considered; but then, are, My FRIENDS.—In my last address, if you remember, this town, of which cheerfully we take advantage, it When we come to the particular case in hand, a thou- I spoke of what we ought to do, but I am afraid I was being pleasing to us at all times to interchange the senmore especially when we consider the extraordinary those discerning friends of the people who have de-

anion and to preserve it. What is the readiest way to don't time they would or solid, had the samong the can pull at the mail who infexibly enlisted to the minority should bow to the major respectables, have collected a crown piece among the can pull at the mail who infexibly enlisted to the Mr. Edw.

Now, I hope, my sisters, many of you will act upon May-fly whims and caprices. We can afford to laugh at this plan, or a better if you know a better. There is the man by whom we were villified, palayered, and Let them endeavour to set it right; and if they fail of another thing I would suggest. In many places raffles honoured all in one moon—who told us in our own that, let them withdraw until it comes right of itself are very frequent. I believe much might be obtained Town-hall that Chartist claims were so strictly just we again.—For though it be said—"the multitude are for our cause in this way. I feel certain, my sisters, would be fools to struggle for anything short of their always in the wrong," they do not always continue so. that many, yes, very many of you, will act as well as attainment—who damned us in another place as dagger widows, for the white slaves. Now, a raffle you would and feel pity that the great man who in the pride and had several things made up, why many might admire blows at the oppressor, should in his declining years be them, and say how beautiful they were, how cheap and making such little, spiteful, strumpet scratches at the

> Ah, friends, ten horrible corroding years of hungergnawed and stomach taught political experience have government, and class-tyranny.

Tis too late in the day to stir up such discordant passions to play the devil's game against Christianity with a Comedian's smirk, is ill-suited to the feelings of a suffering people, just awoke by the primitive, healthy, and vigorous principles of the Charter, with a firm determination to obtain them as the true and inalienable rights of man. Starving men don't care about the jokes that would amuse a drunkard or a Secretary. gourmand. We have too long been amused with the horrid sayings which pleased our ears, stole our judgment, and left our pockets like the cuckoo's nest-to be replenished by another year's struggle, the savings of another year's labour, to be exchanged for another ning of September, 1841, to the present time, relative to the state of health and the death of Samuel Holberry.

Samuel Holberry. for some new legerdemain, for another farce for another season, for some new means to some new ends, to sell again an honest, injured, and confiding client, to deemed it expedient to give directions for the removal make another bargain of the generous disposition of of Samuel Holberry from Nerthallerton Gaol to the grateful people, to turn the pen into a poignard York Castle, there to undergo the remaining term of against their libertiss, and to sell a fine intellect. his imprisonment, I am directed to request you to call the noblest gift of the immortal God at the mart of the upon the surgeon of the latter prison to pay constant British senate, and the bidding of the tyrants of manand particular attention to the prisoner's health, and kind. To be the servent of the Whig-Tories from the to report thereon to Sir James Graham from time to top of their power through co-ercion downwards to their fall every step of their march, leaving the traces of national debasement, misery, and shame. To be the puff-showman of the eleventh-hour-off-rings of the Whigs, to forward the design of a money despotism, which, under the guise of Free Traders, would make a further, and worse than Druid sacrifice of the working people to the English god of gold. Indeed, good friends, these villainous derelictions

have wrought too deep an impression on our memory to be effaced by time, or that any fine sayings can gloss suffused with bile; his pulse is quick, and his appetite over, until we gain the "real free trade"—the free break themselves in the vain attempt to break it. bad. I offered to place him in the hospital, which he trade in labour. And until the real-property of a Those who attack us will strive to split us, to divide declined, stating, he was very comfortable, and could nation, the work of the labourers' hands, be protected from the grasp of the more wary, indolent, and niggard classes in society, we shall pursue our course, regardless of the wiles of the mock-patriots, knowing that adversity must make us close brothers-Englishman, Irishman, and Scotchman, standing in the Charter line "fighting the good fight," side by side, emulating each other as combatants for the attainment of the in York Castle, has not been so good as usual during same good cause of freedom, the government of all by all.

These are the wide-spread principles of the day which will bury for ever the folly and bigotry of national enmity-and the man who thinks longer to foster such a spirit, thereby to make market, will soon find himself on the discount side of the list, as the pointed object of scorn and pity, to an enlightened and insulted people.

And now, dear friends, we bid such of your country men as fate forces from the land of her birth an honest welcome, hoping that during their tollsome wanderings here, many, many be induced to mix with the Chartist body-knowing well that amongst that party they will meet with that generous treatment which the sufferings will carry back to their homes a love and respect for the brightest and best of the English people, and with that grateful spirit so consonant to the Irish character, will endeavour to turn those manly passions which oppression has created into the proper channel against the oppressor, and no longer permit them to be directed by base and cunning knaves against the name, fame, and intent of the British Chartist. We pleasurably and proudly exclaim, that the preju-

dices said to be borne against Ireland and Irishmen can Chartism!

Church. It could not be expected that an Establishhad been modelled from early life to hate the Irishman because of his religion, should not, from the same reason, suppose it right to hate him becouse of his poor the importance of the undertaking in which they were superstition. (cheering.)

ciples predominant and controlling over both. It shall be our pleasure and duty to follow your

energy.

presenting to them the right hand of fellowship, which, friendly feeling to a patriot's heart.

We remain. Your brothers in bondage. THE CHARTISTS OF BIRMINGHAM.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

MANCHESTER (PAINTERS.) Mr. John Carlisle, 9, Cupid's alley. Mr. John Slack, Langworth-street. Mr. William M'Gee, 55. Silver-street. Mr. John Skene, Back Queen-street. Mr. James Honeyman, 17, Whitworth-buildings. Mr. William Griffin, Robert-street, Bank Top. Mr. Peter Cameron, 44, Royton street. Mr. Allen Grant, Brown's-yard, Bootle-street. Mr. Thos. Doyle, 9, Strand-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Edward Hall, 21, Hart-street, sub-Secretary.

Mr. Charles Arno, tailor, Exeter-street. Mr. Moses Summons, plasterer, St. Matthew-Mr. William Glubb, cordwainer, Barley-Market-

Mr. John Nichols, hatter, Exeter-street. Mr. John Reed, joiner, Banawell-street. Mr. Henry Horswell, Sen., tailor, Barley-Market-Mr. William Willoaks, Elbow-lane, sub-Treasurer.

Secretary.

Mr. John Asquith, weaver. Mr. Stephen Stead, do. Mr. William Smith, do. Mr. Josiah Mortimer, Back-lane. Mr. James Fawcit, weaver. Mr. James Robinson, do. Mr. Joshua Broadhead, do. Mr. Joseph Robinson, weaver, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Booth, weaver, Granhamthorpe, sub-

Secretary. Mr. James Lea, cordwainer. Mr. John Steele, potter. Mr. John Locker, ditto. Mr. Thomas Clowes, cordwainer. Mr. William Howard, butcher. Mr. George Brownsword, potter. Mr. Thomas Huxley, draper. Mr. Thomas Heath, potter. Mr. Joseph Copper, blacksmith. Mr. Elijah Wagg, potter. Mr. James Nixon, sub-Treasurer. Mr. George Morris, sub-Secretary. BROMSGROVE. Mr. Edwin Cooper, button-maker, Worcester

street. Mr. John Chandler, provision dealer, Sidemore. Mr. John Pinfield, button-maker, Holy-lane. Mr. Henry Oxford, button-maker, Hanover-street. Mr. Oliver Heeds, button-maker, St. John's

Mr. Edwin Jones, tsilor, Strand. Mr. Edwin Jenes, shoomaker, Worcester-street. Mr. John Pinfield, sen., button-maker, Holy-lane, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Henry Prosser, shoemaker, Worcester-street sub-Secretary: Mr. Samuel William Cooper, tailor, Worcesterstreet, Corresponding Secretary.

WELDON. Mr. John Blyton, carpenter, Stanton. sprer. Mr. Edward Harrison, cord-vainer, Stanion, sub

LAMBETH CHARTIST YOUTHS. Mr. Henry Dron, dyer, 25, Oakly-street. Mr. Benjamin Rogers, fishmonger, 1, China Walk. Mr. Job Rogers, ditto, ditto. Mr. Henry Davy, newsvendor, 20, Weymouthstreet, New Kent-road, sub-Treasurer. Mr. William Springmore, painter, 15, Bakerstreet, Weymouth-street, New Kent-road, sub-Se-

RADFORD. Mr. Robert Saunds, lace-manufacturer, Derby-Mr. William Norman, dyer, Bottom-building.

street. Mr. John Bell, publican, Alfreton-road, sub Treasurer. Mr. William Shepherd, machine-maker, Blooms grove, sub-Secretary.

DONCASTER.

Mr. B. Armfield, cordwainer. Mr. E. Robinson, weaver. Mr. H. Spouse, ditto. Mr. J. Henry, gardener. Mr. John Wallen, hatter. Mr. John Bradley, Common-lane, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John M'Doual, St. Sepulchre-gate, sub-

Mr. Kern, joiner, Chapel-street. Mr. Samuel Bromeley, weaver, Green-street. Mr. James Twates, fitter, Howell-eroft. Mr. James Pendlebury, spinner, Cross-street. Mr. John Gillispey, weaver, Joiner-square. Mr. John Sullivan, cordwainer, Great Moon-

Mr. George Towers, engineer, Kay-street. Mr. William Porritt, moulder, Howell croft, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Samuel, Bromley, weaver, Green-street, sub-Secretary.

Mr. Thomas Highson, spinner, Cross-street.

DRURY HILL, UNION HOTEL. Mr. John Blatherwick, framework knitter, Bellar Mr. Silvester Trueman, bobbin-maker, Vat Yard Narrow Marsh.

Mr. William Pinder, framework-knitter, New Radford. Mr. William Swan, cabinet-maker, Drury Hill Coffee House, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Charles Perkins, cordwainer, Island-street. sub-Secretary. BANBURY, OXFORDSHIRE.

Mr. John Beasley, weaver, Neithrop. Mr. John Boucher, tailor, Market-row. Mr. James Bolton, cordwainer, Back-lane. Mr. John Boxall, baker, North Bar-street. Mr. William Carpenter, Watch-maker, Bridge-st Mr. William Heritage. labourer, Neithrop. Mr. Edward Hughes, locksmith, Broad-street. Bar-street.

Mr. Alfred White, tailor, Crouch-street. Mr. John Galsworthy, weaver, Monument-street. Mr. Robt. Cockerill, blacking manufacturer, Parson's-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Buswell, Crouch-street, sub-S cretary.

LOUGHTON. James Freeman Mayor, potter, Furnace-road. David Bromley, engineer, Longton-road. James Cotton, potter, New-st.
Jabez Cartwright, potter, Green-dock. John Humber, clogger, Church st. William Wilson, potter, Green-dock. Joseph Ray, potter, Daisy-bank. Wm. Gratton, minor, Stone-road. George Cartwright, packer, Fenton. John Naylor, tailor, Church-st., sub Treasurer. Ephraim Baxter, potter, Trentham-road, sub-Secretary

WALWORTH. William Slade, hatter, 5, Belgrave-place, Trafal-- Nodder, shoemaker, North-st., East-lane. Charlse Keen, painter, to be sub-Secretary in the room of Mr. Pedley, who resigned.

TRADES' HALL, IN LONDON.

Charter have been established, these prejudices have was only sorry that there was not ten times as nume- his devotion to this subject in lecturing and speaking, retired, and the society of working men has been rous an attendance, if the room would hold them, all it gave him great pleasure once more to be among so harmonized, so as to contrast strongly with past times, equally alive to the urgency and importance of the goodly a company of the one nex whom he most adwhen the people, concused and confounded with the undertaking. Was there not a necessity for the erect mired, and the other whom he most respected. As the complex caveling verbiage of the theorists of the tion of a Trades' Hall on social grounds, that the other speakers had dwelt more on the details, he should Whig school, were betrayed into discord and wrangling artizms of the Metropolis, after their hours of toil, speak more on the general subject, and trusted that he with their neighbours upon matters incomprehensible to might enjoy themselves in a rational manner; that they should not trespass on the fairer portion of the audience, the writers themselves as to their silly dupes and dis- might have their club-houses, their museums, their for, so seldom was the opportunity of their presence enlecture rooms and schools? for the establishment of joyed, that they were, "like angel's visits, few and far Happily, however, these days of the delusion, ca- these was contemplated in the erection of a Trades' olery, and derangement of the public mind, have gone Hall, and many other equally necessary benefits would speaker had said time they were anxious to escape for with the Whige cut of office; and now that a new accrue from its establishment. It would raise their a short period to the purer air of the gardens. He Defield of action has been opened to us by the brazen position in the scale of social society; and never would lieved they had a higher object in view—that of esfaced Tory denial of justice to the people, the the great body of the artizans be raised in the cape to the purer air of a Trades' Hall. This was a same unswerving promptitude of action which de- estimation of the other classes by whom they were feated the one must now be employed with a triple surrounded and whom they were accustomed to call he must claim the hearty co-operation of the ladies, and more strongly prudent conduct to make our prin- above them, until they raised themselves in their own and then success would be certain- (cheers)-in a social estimation, until they felt their true position in the point of view, it would be a mighty instrument to great community in which it was their lot to be cast. trample under foot the most baneful enemy of the philanthropic advice, which we think happily adapted The success which had attended the efforts of working human race-intemperance! He had no wish, to form the complete union of Irish and British men in times past, gave him great hopes for the unjustly to censure the slave of intemperance, future. If he looked fifty years back, he found the but he must censure the system, which bad been the And, proud to meet any of your countrymen, we working classes were looked upon as the scum means of enthralling them, which surrounded them shall ever strive to remove prejudices wherever found of society; they were called the swinish multi-with circumstances which dragged them to the public report the death of Samuel Holberry, the Chartist, who to exist, by the soft and supple authority of reason, tude, the unreflecting rabble, they were not considered capable of judging on the consequences of their which made them forget their political rights, and although it be but the horny hand of a working man, own actions; but now they no longer heard these totally neglect their moral character, and the domestic shall yet be found to have nerves which can carry a terms of reproach and contumely heaped upon them \_ comforts of their children, and their better halves. In new their conduct and their patience under distress the metropolis they had upwards 100 000 tradesmen, was held up to the admiration and example of the many of them banded together in union, but they were world, even the Prime Minister gave them his meed of driven to public houses for scanty and drar accommoapprobation; for when the question of throwing open dation. Night after night had he visited their meetthe Museum and public buildings on Sundays was dis- ing hours for the last three years, and often, he was cussed in the House of Commons, Sir Robert affirmed sorry to say, could not gain an interview until the dial that the injury inflicted on the monuments, works of pointed to the hour of twelve, and the heads, and the art, &c., was not done by the intelligent mechanics, vision of the inmates were mantled and obscured by but by the vulgar rich. Every means should be taken clouds of spirit and of smoke. Mr. Farren then in to promote the spread of knowledge among our artisans, cloquent language dilated on the advantages of a and thereby raise still higher their position and influence Trades' Hall, in a social, moral, and domestic in society, and one great means of accomplishing this point of view, and referred them to the state was by building a ball, where they could give free vent of Genoa, as an example of the great influence the to their feelings and opinions. Other clas es had felt industrial trades of this country might have upon the the necessity of doing this: they saw around them the Legislature. When he looked back at the many obhalls; and though they were erected for a different pur- years, he was satisfied with the present position of pose to which theirs would be put, yet it still showed 1,300 shareholders—they had attained a prouder position the stronger necessity of having a journeymen trades' than had ever yet been achieved. It was a crying shame hall. If they looked at the state of the political world, that their energies had not been backed by the press of they would discover that working men were determined no longer to be treated as the scum of the earth. In exception of two or three solitary cases. They had been such critical times, was it not necessary to have a befriended by the British Statesman, an agent from building like the one contemplated? Were there not which paper was present. They had not been neglected numerous occasions in which it was necessary to hold by the Northern Star-(considerable cheering)—which monthly, weekly, aye, and hourly meetings? There was still shining as brilliantly as ever on his left. They was a feeling abroad amongst them that the times must be made better for them than at present; and such a tuilding would accelerate that event. To an individual,

> the undertaking beyond the bounds of probability; but when they reflected on the number of artisans thousands of stones upon stones, and pillars upon pillars | Hall was no more mentioned in tha might be the case was his fervent and heartfelt wish. (Cheers.)

untold riches, and who took every opportunity to ever be at their service. (Great cheering.) and carry on the agitation. Great combinations were | were on that evening abundantly previded for them. .

nesessary to carry on with vigour an effort to rescue themselves from the grasping and grinding propensities of their employers, and of the Government; and these could not be carried on without a suitable place of meeting. When the Government proposed, a short neriod back, to reduce the protection afforded to shoemakers, corkcutters, and other trades, each endeavoured to raise an opposition to the plan-how ineffectual they all well knew-but if they had been in possession of a Trades' Hall, in which they might have met unitedly at a small cost, night after night, and declared their opinions, how powerful would have been the effect upon their legislative oppressers. He trusted the Trades' of the Metropolis would speedily erect a Hall, not built Mr. William West, framework-knitter, Farefieldwith the money of either Whig. Tory, or Radical M. Ps., but built with their own money; they could then meet "under their own vine and their own fig tree, none daring to make them afraid." Let the working classes get Halls of their own, they would then get cheap knowledge, and knowledge was power, and would enable them to protect labour and reward indus try. The object they had met to promote was one in which the advocates of democracy and sobriety could mutually combine At present working. men were compelled to meet at public-houses, by which they ruined themselves and brought destitution upon their wives and families; remove them to a Trades Hall and they would speedily have a library, lectures would be given for their instruction, social festivals could be held and rational amusements provided for themselves, their wives and families. He looked around the room and saw many members of the National Charter Association, he trusted the members of that body would rally round them on that great and important occasion. If the working classes of the metropolis and of the kingdom had been in possession of their own, the cause of democratic liberty would have been in a far more prosperous condition than even at present. No plan of organisation was perfect unless t took steps to erect buildings in which to meet and demand those rights, to which as men they were entitled. He had seen some despondency manifested in regard to the object for which they had met; he was never apt to despond. Mr. Balls then recited an appropolate piece of poetry entitled "Try, try again," and concluded by expressing his opinion, that if they properly exerted their energies, at their next festival, they would be able to congratulate themselves on the speedy erection of a journeman's Trades Hall-icheers.) Mr. J. ROBINSON had great pleasure in addressing them on that interesting occasion. The other speakers had so fully pointed out the advantages of a Trades' Hall, in a moral, political, and social point of view, that he should only make a few remarks upon its advantages in a scientific point of view. Many of the working classes were engaged in employments in which the application of scientific improvements would greatly facilitate their labours, and thereby increase their comforts. This was particularly the case in the employment of dyeing, bleaching, printing, and many other branches to which their labour was directed. A knowledge of these subjects had hitherto been conflued to a Mr. William Prichard, coal dealer, North Bar st. few bosoms chiefly through a want of means to com-Mr. George Watson, junior, cordwainer, North municate it to the many, and not from any desire of preserving to themselves the benefits accruing from its possession It was a principle of human nature, that if the acquisition of knowledge was delightful, the imparting it to others was still more delightful, and many who were in possession of this information were auxious to spread it among the whole human family, more especially among the artizans to whom its knowledge was so essential. To his certain knowledge many eminent professors were anxious to give to them the result of their investigation of the application of chemistry to the arts; of chemistry and botany to agriculture; of navigation to those whose business it was to go down to the deep waters, and various other scientific subjects; the amount of information on these subjects possessed by the working men themselves was very considerable, and they also were anxious, if suitable halls were erected, to spread it among their brother artizans; this would elevate them in a moral, political, and social paint of view; it would give to them information of an higher order than they now possessed, and enable them to perform operations, and entertain projects, far above the capabilities of their forefathers; would greatly improve their condition, and give them more leisure than they now possessed. One portion of the hall would be appropriated for schools for their children, who would thus derive an education far superior to that now possessed by the working classes of the present day, an education so superior A festival, ball, and concert was held at Highbury | that we should feel our littleness and insignifica co in nowhere be found to exist within the trumpet call of Barn on Wednesday evening week, in aid of the funds an intellectual point of view, as contrasted with them. of the London Journeymen Trades' Hall. Upwards of Political knowledge was to be regarded as the most But we are not to be held responsible for prejudices two hundred sat down to an excellent tea, at the con- important. (Hear.) Social knowledge was the next which may exist against Irishmen, amongst some of the clusion of which Mr. ELT was called to the chair, and important, and it was only by getting possession of more ignorant, bigotted, and silly seedlings of a state commenced the proceedings by stating that it was with general information that they should ever attain these heartfelt gratitude that he saw himself surrounded by ends so desirable and so necessary for their political ment gorged with puelic plunder would suddenly relax so many happy faces. Though difficult in taking upon freedom; but erect these future colleges for the disseits hold on the public mind, or that the poor, ignorant himself the post of honour, yet that diffidence was mination of sound principles among the children of the labourer, immediately under its eye, whose thoughts banished by the appearance of their smiling counte. Working classes and they would open a stream from nances, which assured him that every allowance would the fount of knowledge so mighty, that in its onward be made for him. He need say but little to them of course it would remove every vestige of tyranny and garb and the cheapness of his labour. But wherever engaged; their presence there that evening assured him Mr. FARRER said that after an illness of four the simple, clear, and well-defined principles of the they felt the subject to be one of great interest. He months, brought on, he would say without excism, by

between"-they themselves being the angels. The last subject worthy of all their energies, and one in which house, and made them a demoralised class of heings, goldsmiths', the fishmongers', the vintners', and other stacles they had to centend with during the past four the country. It had utterly neglected them, with the had received some support from other minor publications; but with regard to the other journals, the Sun had become dim, the Disputch had forgotten its intelligence, the Times had become leaden, the Chronic's had at first thought, £15,000 seemed so large, that it put become a grunticle of faction. All were looking to their own interests, but were neglectful of theirs. This Mr. Richard Webb, ditto, Brook-street, sub- who eught to be banded for this great object, but should teach them to look only to themselves. Some whose energies were unfortunately expended on minor years ago, the leading organ of the publicans broached objects. But if those only who were banded together the subject of a Trades' Hall, wishing to have one in unions could see the importance of this subject, not erected on a grand and magnificent plan; such a one as only could they have a grand central hall, but a smaller he himself had pictured in his imagination; but asking one in each of the six metropolitan boroughs. Let any the advice of a leading M.P. he was entirely opposed of them contemplate for a moment the great pyramids to it, stating that if such a building was erected, it of Egypt, and their first feeling would be one of awe at would dictate to the House of Commons. They could the immense fabrics. They would wonder how such not be surprised after this that the sulject of a Trades' could ever have been raised, and when they reflected plan was for an address to be sent to the Queen, upon the purpose for which they were erected, namely, to grant from Parliament a sum of money for that the name of Sesostris might be handed down to that purpose. He hoped he should never see posterity; it was enough to make them weep with shame the day when a Trades' Hall was crected with that men should be thus trampled upon, that they Government money, rather would be see the working should be such willing slaves to one man who had done men continue for ever to meet in public houses. (Loud nought to deserve their respect or gratitude, while cheers) If ever there was a way to fetter such an intheir own names were left a blank in the page of history. stitution it would be by allowing the Government. They did not wish to build a pyramid or temple, ornapossession of the door by supplying the funds, whilst mented with a spear, or the helmet, the musket, or the they only held the padlock. They had sufficient funds cannon. They did not wish it to be blazoned with the of their own, if properly united, to accomplish this trophies of Mars or Bellona, but with the appropriate object. The late strike of the masons had cost them emblems of industry, the loom and the anvil, the saw many times that sum. He was proud to acknowledge and the trowel. He believed there was yet sufficient himself a Chartist; but he could assure the ladies, energy left to accomplish this object. That the work- many of whom looked suspiciously on a political quesing men of this generation would leave to posterity a tion, that this was no party question. They had men of lasting memorial of their regard to their own welfare, all parties supporting them. But looking to the agitaand show that they had also looked into the womb of tion for the franchise, which is now only in its emeryo, futurity, and provided a means of improvement for the he considered it would be a great assistance to that generations who are to come after. (Cheers.) He movement, and would make them more able to defend trusted that on their next festival they should be ena- it when obtained. It would greatly enhance the combled to announce that their numbers were doubled, and forts of the females. He was an advocate of occathat they should also be enabled to hold two festivals sionally bringing them from their firesides. He did not in the year, and that after six festivals they should be always like to see them making puddings or darning able on the seventh to declare to the artizins and share- stockings; he liked them to participate in all the enholders that the great work was completed. That such joyments, political, intellectual, and social, which the other sex enjoyed. He wished their wives and children to participate in the advantages to be derived from a Mr. Balls stated it was always with feelings of trades hall. Mr. Farrer then dwelt urgently upon its pleasure that he met with so large an assembly of the advantages in a teetotal point of view; and concluded female sex, but that pleasure was heightened by the by stating, that if they were in possession of such an knowledge that they were met to improve the moral, establishment they might dictate to the House of Comsocial, and political welfare of that class who laid the mons: they would only have to demand, and they foundation of all the grandeur, greatness, and wealth would attain their rights. His unfortunate illness would of the country, and yet they were treated as mere deprive him for the future in assisting them, save by his machines by a master class, for whom they raised pen; but that, and his heart and best influence should

Mr. William Cooper, broker, Weldon, sub-Trea- reduce their wages and deprive them of their political Mr. Balls moved, and Mr. Thorne seconded, a rights; and this was in a great measure caused by the vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting sepaworking men not having a Hall in which to assemble rated, to enjoy the social and domestic pleasures which

LONDON.-Lectures will be delivered at the follow-Mir. Farrer. Crown Coffee House, Beak-street, by field. Buck's Head, Bethnal Green, by Mr. Fussell, me their opinion, that I may now how to act, Rising Sun, Oxford-street, Stephen, by Mr. Manta, LECTURES will be delivered at the following place

on Moniay evening :- Rose and Crown, Camberweil. by Mr. Ferguson. Stag Tavern, Fulham-road, by Mr. Wheeler. Blick Bull, Hammersmith-road, by Mr. Martyn. Britannia Coffee House, Waterlooroad, by Mr. Rance. Feathers' Tavern, Warrenstreet, by Mr. Muniz.

LECTURES will be delivered at the following places Doffield. Eagle, North-street, Knightsbridge, Mr. Dowling.

Victoria, 3, Colt-street, on Wednesday evening. . lectures at three o'clock to-morrow, at I, China-Walk,

CITY-LADIES' SHOEMAKERS.—We have removed MONMOUTH. -- Mr. George Evans lectures on

Monday, at seven in the evening. . STROUDWATER.-Mr. George Evans lectures on Friday, at seven in the evening,

Association Room, Howell-croft, Great Bulton, at the following places: - Black Rod, Leigh, Tildesley, Crowbent, Ringby, Bary, Harwood Lee, Belmount, West Houghton, Bedford, Astley Green, Halshaw-moor, Rateliff Bridge, Cockey-moor, Turton, Herwich, and Indby.

STOCKTON.-On Saturday evening, Mr. Williams. afternoon he will address a meeting in the open sir. mention the circumstance through the Star. SUNDERLAND .- On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Chapple, TUNSTALL.-Mr. John Johnson will lecture on

Howard's Green, Tunstall, on August 5th, Mr. CLARK'S ROUTE for the ensuing week :- Rud-Carlton, Monday; New Radford, Tucsday; Breston, Wednesday; Nottingham, near the Ranel'ffe He Tavern, Thursday evening; Noah's Ark, Saturday. ARNOLD -On Sunday rext, Mr. West will preach two sersoms in the Chartist Charel, Arnold, at half- the papers, 3s. past two in the afternoon, and at six in the evening.

FROME.—On Sunday, August 5th, a delegate meetnear the Castle Ian, Catharine-hill, Frome, when and where delegates are expected to attend from the surrounding districts.

attendance at two o'clock.

BINGLEY DISTRICT. The Rev. W. V. Jackson Denbolme, on Thursday the 4th; Wilsden, Friday, the 5th; Shipley, Saturday, the 6th; Idle, on Monday, the 8th; Bingley, on Tuesday, the 9th; Cullingworth. Wednesday, the 10th; Stisden, on Thursday, the llih; Adenghem, on Friday, the 12th; Skinton, on Saturday, the 13th; and at Keighley, on Monday, the 15th.

THE REV. WILLIAM HILL will preach two sermons in the Foresters' Court, Bingley, on Sunday, July 31st (te-morrow), to commence at two o'clot's in the afternoon, and six in the evening. A collection will be made after each sermon. Nottingham.-Mr. J. White, from the Potteries,

will prezen on the Forest, on Sanday next. OLDHAM.—On Sanday (to-morrow), Mr. Richard Littler, of Salford, will lecture in the Charifet Room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening. Bray.-Mr. Bell, the South Lancashire delegate, is expected to lecture here on Monday next, in the Girden-sireet Lecture Room, at eight o'clock in the evening; and a Tea Party will take place on the 20th day of August, in the same room, at which Me. O'Conner has promised to attend. Tickets for the tea party may be had at the following places: Mr. Teomas Hay, Bolton-street; Mr. Henry Roberts, Larlow-street; and of all the district collectors and lecturers; and also of Mr. Martin Ireland, Hornby-street; and at the Garden-street Lecture Room every Monday night.

MILNBOW .- A Chartist camp meeting will be held adjourned. in the Croft, Milnrow, near the Association Roem, on Sanday next, the 31st inst., to commence at halfpast two o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Bell, South Lancashire Missionary, Mr. John Leach, and other gentlemen will address the meeting.

Trowbridge - Norice - On Friday evening, the 5th of August, being the first day of the Fair, the Chartist Council int nd to get up a supper in the Charies Hall, on which occasion Messra. Ruffy Ridley and Barrlett are expected to attend, as they have been respectfully invited. Early application for tickets must be made, as the number will be

Thouston.—On Sunday, July 31st, the Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester, will preach three ser &c &c. mons in the Chartist Association Room, Thornton, afternoon and night towards his chapel.

Association Room, on Sunday afternoon and evening, by Mr. Milner Gibson. On Surcer, the 7th of August, Mr. J. Bray will Mr. MILNER GIESON had not intended any per-G. Brook, at six in the evening.

GREAT HERION - Mr. John Burrows will lecture on Sunday, in the Chartist Meeting Room, at six o'clock in the evening. A few friends from Bradford are particularly requested to astend.

Liverpool.—The members are particularly requested to attend on Sanday evening, July 31st. at half-past seven o'clock, in the Association Room, Prestonstreet, when the quarterly accounts will be read over, commentions for the ensuing quantum elected, and other business of importance will be brought forward. Also, all parties who hold tickets for the late soirce, held in the Queen's Theatre, books or money, connested with the O'Brien Press Fund, are hereby requested to make their returns to the treasurer, Mr. 9th of August.

Town, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock. POLITICAL AND ECIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, 55, OLD instructin of dancing meet; admission, 31.

the dispatch of business, at eight o'clock. On WEDNENDAY in each week, the Tectofal Charo'clock.

eere, at seven o'clock in the evening. GRIEILAND Moon.-On Sunday evening (to-mor-10w,) there will be a camp meeting held on this Moor (near Jack Fox's,) at nine o'clock.

than the one cattle was attacked by last year and would be to confine Irishmen or Scotchmen to their nathe previous one, is very prevalent at present, and has proved fatal in a great many instances; in fact, The lungs are the chief seat of the disorder, so that was retained by 118 to 24. medical assistance has rarely proved of any ntility in recovering the animals affected. Such as die, on cough, accompanied by a heaving of the sides,-

Drockeda Journal FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.-A fatal accident occurred on the line of the Manchester and Birmingham railway, on Monday forenoon last. A farmer, named John Leah, sged 52, residing at Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, having engaged some men to mow the hay grass, growing on the slopes of the line, was watching them work, and as the half-past nine o'clock train was advancing from Manchester, he observed his dog lying basking on the line. The dog companies of the 56th (West Essex) Regiment, from not hecding his call he ran to take it ont of the control of the control opportunity on Friday.

Classes. He then desirate troop-ship arrived opportunity on Friday.

Sir. J. Graham explained, that what he had said which was copied from Blackwood's Magazine, setting forth that if the middle classes were induced to the Average prices of wheat for the week that the had said to the Hon. Gentleman was, that he would not make the control of th not heeding his call, he ran to take it out of the Canada. This corps embarked for Jamaica in the any engagement to enter into any such inquiry, throw themselves into the arms of the Chartists it danger, and, immediately on his getting hold of it year 1831. It is again stated that one of the Dragoon unless the petition contained some charge against the engine came up and knocked him down, and Guard regiments is to be changed from heavy to the magistrates or the constituted authorities. He reasons he would wish to secure the assistance of

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE EAST AND NORTH RIDING.

ing places on Sunday evening :- China Walk, Lam- of the last delegate meeting, the next meeting for the way, between Chatham and Sheerness, occasioned beih, by Mr. Ferguson. Goldbester's Arms, by Mr. East and North Riding was to be held at Pocklington, by a man-of-war's gig capsizing, by which, we M. Frederic. Carpenters' Arms, by Mr. Anderson. on Sunday, the 21st August; but in consequence of the Hit-or-Miss, by Mr. Martyn. Star Coffee House, unavoidable delay which occurred in obtaining the ser-Majesty's surveying steamer Shearwater met with by Mr. Wheeler. Clock House, Castle-street, by vices of Dean Taylor, I would most respectfully suggest a watery grave. On inquiring into the circumstances it appears that soon after eight o'clock en Monday.

Faithfully yours, EDWARD BURLEY, Secretary.

TO THE FIFTY-NINE DELEGATES WHO A VOTED FOR THE CHARTER.

procure the other half.

of Sunderland, will lecture here, and on Sunday collect the money. This is the third time I have had to lying off the Royal Dock-yard, where he remains in

To prevent any blame being attributed to these who noon none had been found. The event has produced

immediately came forward with their share, I here give the deepest sensation at Chatham and Sheerness. dington, Sunday, at six o'clock in the evening; but their names and the sum which each body has The Shearwater steamer only left Woolwich on Hetherington and Lees mechanics, 3s. 4d.; painters,

3s.; Salford Chartists, 2s. 6d.; bricklayers, 2s. 6d.; evening last, the inhabitants of Birkenhead were faction cutters, 2s. 6d.; glass cutters, 1s. 6d.; hydrau-

Brother Chartists, circumstances compel me to inform ing will be held at the house of Mr. Charles White, you that I shall leave a monthly embracing only about eight yards in and was loudly cheered. He proceeded at great National Charter Association to follow him to the week, and the reports from the English agricultural country, after the 16th of August is over; and it is my breadth, and its force was so powerful that it bent longth to show that the free importation of country after the 16th of August is over; and it is my breadth, and its force was so powerful that it bent longth to show that the free importation of country after the 16th of August is over; and it is my breadth, and its force was so powerful that it bent longth to show that the free importation of country districts continue to state a rapid progress of the down everything before it, shaking the houses it would not produce the benefit which sixty-eight stances. The accounts from Ireland, however, are same understanding. Let no one blame me for his own the water in the pits to a height of three or four lution which referred to the Birmingham Confermembers were enrolled. Longron.—Mr. John Richards will deliver a neglect; four months is surely sufficient time to be yards. Providentially no other injury was done ence, and said it was got up for the meeting lasted seven hours, beginning at twelve the weather, but no serious grounds for apprehension lecture on Sunday nex;, on the Chartist ground, allowed to pay the paltry sum of one shilling and six- than the breaking of some windows, and throwing ingup the Corn Law Repealers. He also pointed and ending at seven o'clock; and a greater devotion appear to exist. There was a very slender attendance to principle was never exhibited than has been shewn of buyers at our market this morning, and few the working men of Coventry. Who are known transcriptions were reported in any existed. Huddenspield.—A camp meeting will be held on to pay it, or : ear the blame of its not being paid. In the top of Castle-Lill, on Sanday next (to morrow), order to come to a settlement of this, to me, very un- and many of them were thrown upon the ground by the starving people, and said that the Charter alone to be the most intelligent working men to be found A district delegate meeting will also be held at the pleasant affair, I here suggest that those who have paid the wind, and others had their umbrellas form to could remedy the existing misery same place, when all delegates are requested to be in their quota would immediately take up the matter themselves, produce the Star which contains all the more than three minutes.- Liverpool Mail. Miles Platting.-Mr. Edward Clarke will lecture. delegates' names, find out their addresses, and appoint here on Sunday, the 31st, at half-past six o'clock in some one to wait upon them, and thus bring up the

I certainly am very sorry to be driven to the neceswill lecture at Haword, on Wednesday, August 3; be a disgrace to have left without making you acquainted with it. Trusting that the step I have recommended, if carried out, will rectify the matter, and Wales to grant such relief as in their judgment what they meant by parading their complete suffrage and thus prevent any further mention of it publicly, shall be necessary to poor persons at their own homes, nostrum. If they were Chartists, let them fall into and thus prevent any further mention of it publicly, I remain, as ever, a determined advocate of liberty,

Your Brother Chartist, July 26th, 1842, WM. GRIFFIN. 8, Robert-street, Bank-top, Manchester.

Bill was moved by House that he had supported the original measure, whose necessity and importance had been condemed by its operation and beneficial results, though he objected to some of its details, such as the building of the

contained, would so disgust the working classes as to lea i to a revolution. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Earl STANHOPE'S amendment was negatived without a division, the Bill being then read a second of 90 against 55. time; and after some other business, the House

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, July 26. After a discussion and a division on a private bill, SIT RUBERT PEEL intimated, in reply to Sir Francis Burdett, that the Government mean to carry out a monuments to be erected to the memories of Sir Sydney Smith, Lord Exmouth, and Admiral De Saumarez. Mr. BROTHERTON regretted the disposition to pro-

mote and gior.fy the arts of war, in opposition to those Mr. HAWES also intimated his intention of meeting the proposal, when it should be made, with an amendment for a monument to the memory of Watt,

Mr. KEMBLE made some observations, vindicatory of near Bradford. There will be a collection in the the Rev. Henry Melville, whose character he considered attention of the house to the facts stated in this district have to regret that the matters in the Rev. Henry Melville, whose character he considered attention of the house to the facts stated in the potito have been attacked by the mode in which a quetation LITTLE Town.—Mr. John Eliss will preach in the from a stringn had been adduced and commented on

preach in the afternoon, at half-past two; and Mr. sonal refection on Mr. Meiville, whom he respected; but thought, at the same time, when clergymen undertook to teach political economy from the pulpit, the Church should by down a standard to guide them in the discharge of their functions.

Sir R. H. INGLIS could not agree to the proposition that clergymen should be responsible to Parliament for their sermons, or that the Church should construct articles of political economy.

The first order of the day was the third reading of the Colonial Passengers' Bid. Mr. HAWES, o' jecting to a clause in it, raised a discussion on the subject of the transportation of Hill Coolies from India to the Manritius. The debate was shared in by various members, Mr. Haves hinself, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. B Baring; Mr. Mangles, who argued in favour of James Eiwards, at the latest on Tuesday evening, and Mr. Hogg, who strongly censured Lord Stanley for August 2nd, at Mr. Jones's Temperance Hotel, Hough not having pursued a fair and straight-forward course ton-street, in order that the Committee may be enabled in the matter, first in his opposition to the late Governing ment, and his present adoption of that which he had formerly condemned. Mr. Hogg also contended that Tower Hanners - Dr. M'Douall will lecture at Lord Stanley had not adopted a respectful course tothe Crown and Ancher, Cheshire-street, Waterloo wards the House, inasmuch as by an order in Council he had initiated this very practice of the exportation of labourers, and afterwards called on the Legislature to BAILEY.—Un slouday, is each week, a class for the sanction it. Mr. Hogg was not opposed to a voluntary right of the House of Commons of holding inquest of the sanction it. Mr. Hogg was not opposed to a voluntary right of the House of Commons of holding inquest of the sanction it. Mr. Hogg was not opposed to a voluntary right of the House of Commons of holding inquest of the sanction it. Mr. Hogg was not opposed to a voluntary right of the House of Commons of holding inquest of the House of Com

Lord STANLEY recounted the whole proceedings tists meet for the despatch of business, at eight attending this Hill Cooly transportation from its commencement, defended his conduct in relation to it, and On Sunday, July 31st, Mr. Cameron will lecture; entered into a lengthened statement, to show that the Government, in sanctioning Hill Cooly emigration, were doing so under regulations Which would prevent all the former evils, and promote the benefit alike of India

and the Mauritius. Sir R. H. INGLIS was not convinced by Lord Stanley and defenceless natives of India. DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.—We regret to have to ... Mr. Hume, on the contrary, thought it was as absurd state, that a disease of a more malignant character, to restrict the natives of India from emigration, as it

tive countries. After a few additional observations from one or two

The Bill was then read a third time and passed. On the third reading of the Assessed Taxes Bill, Mr. being opened, have their lungs completely decayed. G. W. Wood complained that a clause to correct an The pregnostics of the disease are a short continuous error in the Income Tax Act had been introduced into it during a former stage of the measure, at a period of the sitting of the House (half-past two in the morning) when the Members had either gone away, or were naturally somewhat inattentive. This raised a desultry conversation on midnight legislation, on the clause itself, and on the business aptitude of the present Government, soon after which the House adjourned.

THE ARMY.—The Resistance troop-ship arrived opportunity on Friday.

n Cove on Thursday, having on board the service Sir. J. GRAHAM explained, that what he had said some of the carriage wheels passed over his body. light horse, in order to take a turn at foreign service, repeated, that he would not enter into the inquiry the middle classes.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE ON THE RIVER MEDWAY, NEAR CHATHAM.—SEVEN LIVES LOST.—On Monday forenoon last an occurrence of a most painful and BROTHER CHARTISTS, -According to the resolution distressing character took place on the river Med-Virago Steamer. Six of the Shearwater's crew went | Suffrage. a sudden squall caught the mainsail of the lugsail were being made to thrust the Complete Suffrage co-operation, put an end to the present agitation.

BROTHER CHARTISTS -You appointed me, in con- just as the boat was rounding the point, and before movement before the country, under the sanction of on Tuesday evening:—55, Old Bailey, Mr. Wheeler.
Clerkenwell School-room, King-street. Mr. Sewell.
Esgie Coffee House, Guildford-street. Borough, Mr.
Duffield. Fagle. North-street. Knightshridge. Mr.
The movement octors in country, and before movement octors in country and before movement octors in c which Was duly attended to. After the triumph had seene that ensued is described to have been one of a not gain admission. Mr. Libley Whittem was unbeen gained, you, or rather a portion of you, assembled most agonising description. There is no doubt many animously called to the chair. Limenorse.—Mr. Illingworth will lecture at the and agreed that you would pay one half of the expence of the unfortunate creatures, who were swimmers, incurred in getting up the meetings, and it was also could have saved themselves, but the whole of them LAMBETH CHARTISTS' YOUTH .-- Mr. Burgess understood that Mr. Morris, by his own consent, would Lieutenant Cudlip excepted, got entangled, in their efforts to escape, with the sails and ropes, conse-A resolution was passed at a subsequent delegate quently they perished by being drawn down with existed throughout the land. The speaker dwelt meeting, authorising me to make out what I conceived the boat—she having at the time several hundred at some length on the misery endured by the people, to be a fair levy for each delegate. The whole of the weight of ballast in her. Lieutenant Cudlip was and concluded by moving the resolution. our Association from the "Cannon Coffee House," expenses amounted to £5 12s; the haif of which I am sitting along with Mr. Carrol in the stern part of the part of the Cannon Coffee House, Golden-lane, responsible for. I made a calculation of what would boat steering, and at the moment of her overturning he was carried unanimously. The Rev. S. Warrs, Ba cover the debt, namely, 1s. 6d. perhead, and published contrived to throw himself out beyond reach of the the same in the Star. A few have attended to their sail, and thus escaped being drawn down by the rest the following resolution:duty, whilst the many have neglected to do so. The of his companions. Fortunately he caught hold of parties to whom the above sum is still owing, now call the backboard of the boat, which by some means had enumerated are mainly attributable to class legislaupon me to see that both the advertisements and pla- been detached, and this kept him from sinking. He, tion. That the restricted and unequal distribution cards are settled for. Net being able at present, however, was floating about for upwards of three of the elective franchise, and the absence of any the memorial. Bolton.—A delegate meeting takes place at the to pry it myself, neither knowing the address of quarters of an hour before assistance came up when efficient projection in its exercise, have enabled the those who yet owe their portion, I have no other the Queen Victoria steamer, which left Chatham at lauded interest, leagued with the representatives of one o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, July 1st, to take alternative than either to receive the balance of twelve o'clock, bore down and picked him up; but other pestilent monopolies, to obtain a paramount into consideration the necessity of holding a camp those to whom the money is owing, or to make this he then was in a most exhausted condition, and ascendancy in Parliament, thereby enabling them to meeting. Delegates are requested to attend from public appeal to you—requesting you to come forward evidently would have expired but for the kindness sacrifico the interests of justice and humanity to and discharge the deht, or at least, as I have given all and attention of the master and crew of the steamer. my treable gratis, to take the responsibility off my The vessel brought to for some time in the hopes of boulders. All that I have to say, so far as I am securing some of the others, but none of them apmisself concerned, is that I have done my duty. I peared above the surface of the water. The Victoria have surfered great anxiety of mind, and have been then proceeded to Sheernes, where Lieutenant Cudlip, at considerable trouble and expense in trying to was conveyed on board the Shearwater, which is mention the circumstance through the Star.

The conviction on my mind is, that many of those reaching Sheerness, a number of vessels started off Mr. of Sunderland, will lecture on the Town Moor, at who were delegated have neglected to bring the matter to the place where the occurrence happened, and properly before their constituents, otherwise the trifling commenced dragging for the bodies of the uniorsum of 1s. 6d. from each body would certainly have tunate sufferers; but up to the period of the Dake of Sussex steamer leaving Sheerness yesterday fore-

Sunday last.—London Paper, Wednesday. WHIRLWIND - About five o'clock on Tuesday alarmed by one of these unfrequent visitations of Providence. Not a breath of wind was felt at the It will be seen from the above that the total amount time-" every leaf was at rest"-when suddenly a A collection will be made at the close of each service paid is 18s. 43. towards £2. 6s.; and likewise that loud roar was heard, resembling the falling of waters in aid of the chapel fund.

| This noise continued for about | two minutes, when the wind came from the south-Chester train were coming up Jay-street at the time, pieces. The effect of the whirlwind was not felt

> -----HOUSE OF COMMONS-Wednesday, July 20. On the bringing up of the report on the Poor-Law Amendment Bill,

Mr. Escorr moved a clause, that it shall be lawful part of the resolution, referring to the Birmingham for all B ards of Guardians of the poor in England Conference, be erased. He could not understand any order, rule, or regulation of the Poor Law Com- the ranks of the people and be elected to office if and his prophecies of rebellion. The working of the Heuse to adopt his proposition before a coming Conference be erased,"

New Poor Law was a sefficient test of its value.

Heuse to adopt his proposition before a coming Conference be erased,"

And resumed his sent On a division the clause was rejected by a majority

> THE CHARTISTS. On reading the order of the day for going into

committee of supply. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE rose, pursuant to notice. to move for a copy of the depositions taken on the trials of John Mason, a Chartist lecturer, and seven working men, at the late quarter sessions for the county declared intention of the late Governmet, of causing of Stafferd, together with copies of the indicaments, the notes of the chairman taken at the trial, and the names of the magistrates and jury before whom they were tried and convicted. The Hon. Member said that he regretted extremely that it became his duty to interpose between the Right Hon. Baronet and that duty which he knew gave the House so much pleasure, he meant the duty of voting away the peo-ple's money. (Cheers and laughter.) But this grievance was so urgent, the precedent was so dangerous, that he had no alternative but to call the tion which he had yesterday presented from Stafford

relating to this subject. Lord Sandon would put it to the Hon. Gentleman whether it was quite fair to interpose on this occasion, when there was no one present who was conversant with the subject. He suggested a delay of a day or two, in order that time might be given to now, he would ask those gentlemen who wanted to communicate with the magistrates. That would be repeal the Corn Laws, how was it that they who more convenient, and perhaps fairer.

Mr. T. Duncombe thought it was rather extraordinary that the Noble Lord should interrupt him after the notice which had been on the paper a whole tinued cheering). If they really wanted the Charter day. Fairness ought to be shown, not to the chairman of the quarter sessions alone, but to the eight individuals who were now in Stafford gael, having been, as he contended, illegally committed. If nobody in the House knew about the circumstances, he frage was not the Charter. At the time that O'Conwould let them know. His of ject was that the House nell was returned for the county of Clare, he men shall stand out from work, let the consequences and the country should know what the working classes avowed himself a Radical Roformer, and was conwere suffering for their opinions. If these indivi- gratulated by Mr. Cobbett on the occasion, but duals had been tried at the assizes, or before any afterwards at a meeting in Dublin, he declared himhave been henourably acquitted by the jury. How ever, he was in the hands of the House, and if the Right Hon. Baronet would say, that on Friday or some early day he should have an opportunity of bringing the case forward, he should be content to waive the right he had to bring on a constitutional Reform is Constitutional Reform. A waive the right he had to bring on a constitutional Reform. There is the bard to bring on a constitutional Reform. The bringing the case forward, he should be content to waive the right he had to bring on a constitutional Reform. The bringing the case forward, he should be content to waive the right he had to bring on a constitutional Reform. The bringing the case forward, he should be content to waive the right he had to bring on a constitutional Reform. The bringing the case forward, he should be content to waive the right he had to bring on a constitutional Reform. The bringing the case forward, he should be content to waive the right he had to bring on a constitutional Reform is not Radical Reform. The best thanks of the committee be given to those honourable masters who have recorded and a good demand was the constitution and the public against imposting to us, we beg to caution the public against impost to us, we beg to caution the public against impost to us, we beg to caution the public against impost to us, we beg to caution the public against impost to us, we beg to caution the public against impost to us, we beg to caution the public against impost to us, we beg to caution the public against impost to us, we beg to caution the public against impost to us, we beg to caution the public against impost to us, we beg to caution the public against impost to us, we beg to caution the public against impost to us, we beg to caution the public against impost to us, we beg to caution the public against impost to us, we beg to caution the public against impost to us, we beg to caution the public against impost to us, we beg to caution the public against impost to us, we beg to caution tribunal but the court of quarter sessions, they would self a Constitutional Reformer, and Cobbett re-

labouters, and alterwards called on the Legislature to the House of Commons of holding inquest of sanction it. Mr. Hogg was not opposed to a voluntary right of the House of Commons of holding inquest of ing the manner in which the various political tricks days' work as usual, without interruption.

Secure that the Indian labouter knew before he quitted without notice being taken of it.

He then went on at great length, to snew the mount of six public grievances would be at an end if these men ing the manner in which the various political tricks days' work, as usual, without interruption.

These resolutions have been confirmed by the without notice being taken of it.

Whole body of colliers, who are resolved to carry might have secured from the bulks on board ship and days. On Tresday in each week, the Chartists meet for his home where he was going to, and under what cenhe dispatch of business, at eight o'clock.

Sir J. Graham said, that it was clearly impossible He shewed up the object which the middle classes that the committee of supply could close that night, and he thought that any other supply-day would, to the Hon. Gentleman's sense of justice, be much more advantageous for bringing forward this subject;

He shewed up the object which the middle classes had in view, namely, the extension of trade, and said that the people of Manchester had the cotton trade extended to such a degree, that they were searchly able to live, and he would appeal to them-

because, by that time, the chairman, and magistrates might be communicated with, and both sides selves and ask whether the increase of the ribband of the case be fairly presented to the House. He trade had bettered their condition? Had they not was not aware of the circumstances until last night; when the Hon. Gentleman gave notice of his motion he was not aware that these parties had even been apprehended. There were no papers in his office sitions brought forward by the "Free Trade" that this measure would be beneficial to the ignorant he was not aware that these parties had even been apprehended. There were no papers in his office that threw any light on the matter. It would, there- advocates, and remarked that the ribbonds woven fore, be utterly impossible for him to controvert any in Coventry went to decorate the heads of idlers, of the facts which the Hon. Gentleman might state. Whilst their own wives were in rags. The cloth Any one who read the petition would see how grave woven at Leeds was sent to clothe foreigners, whilst were the charges it made; there were charges bundreds of cards have already fallen victims to it. other Members, the House divided, whan the clause against the magistrates, and Complete Suffrequences of Complete Suffreq the chairman of the quarter sessions, who was accused of violating "his oath, and the jury of perjury." More grave subject of consideration could Charter Association, and concluded by supporting scarcely be brought forward, and, as he had already observed, he was not now in a situation to enter

upon it. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said, if the Right Hon. Baronet in the private communication he had held with him that evening, had not said that the Government would not institute any inquiry into the sub- and affirmed that the middle classes were not the ject, and that he (Mr. Duncombe) must act upon his tyrants that Mr. White represented them. own discretion, he would not now have pressed the

FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

COVENTRY.

DEFEAT OF THE ANTI-CORN LAW AND COM-

PLETE SUFFRAGE PARTY. The Anti-Corn Law men made their final struggle it appears that soon after eight o'clock en Monday in Coventry, on Tuesday last. For a week previous sistency of the middle classes, and wished that some has further declined at that and other markets durlonger, as the lecturer's time of engagement will not morning Lieutenant Cudlip of the steamer above they had posted the town with bills, announcing a mode could be devised to remedy the evils that expire until the latter end of September; I do not see mentioned, in company with Mr. T. Corral, the meeting to be held in the county Hall, which were existed. Mr. Illingworth. Albion Coffee House, Church. expire until the latter end of September; I do not see mentioned, in company with Mr. T. Corral, the meeting to be held in the county Hall, which were existed.

Street, Shoreditch, by Mr. Sewell. Charter Coffee that the delegates can do any business at so early a surgeon, left Sheerness in the captain's gig for the headed, Starvation !!! Mr. Robert Mahon supported the amendment, trifling in the extreme, and our farmers are not disappeared. I hope every town will immediately forward purpose of proceeding to Chatham Dockyard for a captaining the county Hall, which were existed.

Mr. Robert Mahon supported the amendment, trifling in the extreme, and our farmers are not disappeared by the interest of the little they hold at any material captaining the county Hall, which were existed.

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The CHAIRMAN briefly alluded to the object for which the meeting was called, and introduced Mr. Taunton, who rose to move the first resolution,

Mr. BROOMFIELD seconded the resolution. which The Rev. S. WATTS, Baptist Minister, then moved

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the evils their sordid views of personal aggrandisement."

Mr. JACOB BROWETT seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair and unanimously agreed to. It is necessary to state that the crowd outside the hall was so great that the meeting was adjourned to St. Michael's churchyard, which adjoins the County Hall. The speakers addressing them from the win-

Mr. DAVID BUCKNEY moved the third resolution. which gave rise to the opposition of the Chartists; it was as follows:

"That in the opinion of this meeting the opening of the ports for the free importation of corn would be productive of immediate relief; but, that the only permanent security for the people against the crying evils inflicted by unjust legislation is to be obtained from a House of Commons representing the whole people, and elected upon the principles laid down in the document called the People's Charter. and adopted by the conference of the middle and working classes, held in Birmingham, in the month of April last."

Mr. Cash seconded the resolution. Mr. PETER HOEY then addressed the meeting, tivated, as a means of supplying labour and food to by the working men of Coventry, who are known

meeting to adjourn to the County Hall, and after the confusion had ceased which was caused by the rush to obtain good places,
Mr. Stoddart grose, and was received with loud cheers. He said he intended to move that the latter

declaratory appeals to the passions of the people, to violate an Act of Parliament. He called on the "That the words referring to the Birmingham give an impulse to trade and industry, and avert on Friday, we had advices of a few beasts having And resumed his seat amidst loud and enthusiastic must produce. cheering.

Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS seconded the motion.

received with loud cheers. He said he felt proud of but this also was opposed; and on a division, the the opportunity thus afforded him of meeting the numbers were:middle-classes, and he would take care that before they left that meeting they should know what the working men meant. (Loud cheers.) He was rejoiced at the opportunity which was afforded him of explaining his views for himself without being subject to the dishonest colouring of a Whig or Tory newspaper. The working men of England had Amendment Act? (Cheers.) Had they not filled sideration.

the land with police spies and bludgeon men? And now, he would ask those gentlemen who wanted to were talking of giving the poor man a big loaf supported the New Poor Law, which allotted a pauper five ounces of bread for a meal? (Lond and conwhy not join with the working men to obtain it? custom now practiced by many masters, which Charter was Complete Suffrage, but Complete Sufscarcely able to live, and he would appeal to thembeen reduced time after time until they were brought

the men who made it were almost naked. He therefore advised them to have nothing to do with the seems, have been set at liberty. Every possible to 61d. Number of Cattle at Complete Suffrageites or Corn Law Repeaters, but exertion is being made by the magistrates to bring Sheep and Lambs 7923. the amendment. Rev. J. Gordon opposed both resolutions. He was favourable to Universal Suffrage, and considered the other points as guards for its exercise. He would therefore object to the Charter as a whole. He likewise objected to some of Mr. White's statements,

Mr. RATTRAY supported the resolution. He said would ruin the landed aristocracy. For these Wheat.

favour of giving every man a vote; but if he refused to agree to the other points of the Charter, which business done at the Cloth Halls during the week was necessary to give effect to that vote, it was than ever was known in the same period. On Tueslike putting a horse into a field of clover, and day very few buyers attended, and those purchased placing a muzzle on him that he might not be able very sparingly, entirely of heavy low-priced goods. to eat: the horse might as well be turned to graze For fine cloth there is no inquiry, and the stocks in

on a causeway. (Loud laughter.) Mr. David Shaw, of Nuneaton, made a neat and pointed speech, in which he showed up the incon-

supply of provisions and stores, and also to witness and unite for the purpose of obtaining the only reme-the launches of the Goliath eighty gun ship, and the dy now left for the people's distress—Complete the shopkeepers to assist the working men to secure good wages, as their profits would be thereby with them, and it seems on their clearing Stangate Creek, about three miles below Sheerness, a sail was hoisted, and all way made on the boat so as to reach lossed, with the support of the shopkeepers, but could not expect FEW MONTHS BACK ASSEMBLED AT THE Chatham early. All went on favourably until they was resolved that he should comply with the request that of the manufacturers. He would therefore HO? POLE INN, MANCHESTER, AND arrived at the point in Jolly, or Pincup Reach (near contained in the letter, and proceed to Coventry on appeal to those having a similar interest with them-Gillingham, about eight miles from Chatham), when the day of meeting, as it appeared that great exertions selves, to join their ranks, and by giving their cordial Mr. DAVID BUCKNEY then replied, and after making various observations on the speeches of the parties who had supported the amend-

of passing the original resolution. The CHAIRMAN then put the amendment, and requested them to hold up both hands, when an immense forest was upheld, accompanied by loud

which was a declaration of the distress which hands being held up in its favour, he declared the doing. We had a very moderate supply of Oats received with loud cheers, and clapping of hands. Queen, founded on the resolutions, to be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting. Mr. Mayo seconded the motion.

Mr. STODDART moved-"That those parts of the memorial which alluded to the repeal of the Corn Laws be erased from

Mr. GORDON rose to order. He maintained that the memorial should be rejected altogether, or passed in its present form. Mr. STODDART then moved-

"That the memorial be rejected, and that instead thereof another should be adopted, calling on her Mujesty to dissolve the present Parliament, and call Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament, and call 75 quarters of Peas, and 344 barrels of Oatmeal, men to her Councils who would make the People's The imports of British Grain, &c., are light. The Charter the law of the land."

which he was frequently cheered. The amendment was then put by the chairman. and carried unanimously, with the exception of two hands.

and giving a retrograde motion to prices. Wheat hands.

The CHAIRMAN then declared the amendment carried; and the announcement was received with ve- Oats, the stocks of which are small, have not declined hement cheers.

up the Memorial to her Majesty, to be afterwards signed by the Chairman. after which three enthusiastic cheers were given for yesterday, but the price did not transpire. the People's Charter, and three for Feargus O'Con-

nor, after which the meeting separated. Mr. White invited all who intended to join the

could remedy the existing misery

The rain which was fulling for upwards of an in their own body. Honour to the men of Coventry! hour, now increased so much as to compel the Men of England follow their noble example.

> [FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF FRIDAY.] HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House only sat a short time. The business was merely routine. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE brought on his motion that the in-door labour test was productive of the approval. The working men of England had been the peace and tranquillity of the country not worth

Mr. WARD (Sheffield) seconded the motion.

Against the motion ... ••• Majority against it ... ... THE POTTERIES.

condition through the operation of that Bill. But "The committee appointed to watch over the inhad they derived the promised benefit? (No.) Let terests and conduct of the general body of colliers of Coventry answer-had it increased their wages? dispute remain still unsettled; and we, therefore, (No.) No, on the contrary, the very men whom they feel it to be our duty to publicly declare our final had struggled to invest with power had proved their and positive determination, which has been this been this brought forward, which had a depressing bittorest foes. Had they not passed the Poor Law day resolved upon, after the most careful con-

> "1. That we agree to work nine hours for one day's work, including one hour's cessation for food: that we receive for a day's labour the sum of 4s. per day, together with our burn coal. "2. That each and every master pay in cash weekly the wages due for labour performed; and the

Why not join the National Charter Association? is only a continuation of the truck system in disarrival of Oats from more distant parts of our own Charter was Complete Suffrage? The People's Guise, be immediately discontinued.

Charter was Complete Suffrage, but Complete Suffrage, but Complete Suffrage, but Complete Suffrage. these just and fair propositions, the whole of the of foreign Wheat and Oats since this day week have

> be what they may.
>
> "4. That we continue to discountenance every species of misdemeanour, intimidation, &c.; and, as this morning, not included in that already ima number of cases of imposition have been reported mense quantity of foreign produce. During some

waive the right he had to bring on a question of given to the read to a good demand was then experienced to our just demands, and that they be allowed to for fine Essex qualities, when full last week's curtive of the House of Commons of belding into supply.

Tight of the House of Commons of belding into supply.

them out; but in doing so, we shall preserve the any description Is to 2; per quarter under former pcace ourselves, and, as far as possible, cause others to do so. But we again repeat our firm determination to stand or fall by them; and we respectfully as much money, if fresh and sweet. Beans brought solicit public assistance to enable us to gain our just rights.

"Hanley, July 18, 1842." The turn-out still continues, and the men are determined to stand out. The military, it is said, will be removed from the race-course at Hanley to

Newcastle. Monday night some colliers went to work for master who had been giving the full price, their companions, however, heard of it, and went to Ulverley, where the pit is situated, and stopped the work. The soldiers were called out and they apprehended about twenty of the rioters, all of whom, it about a settlement of the dispute.

# LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, JULY 26 .- The supply of Grain to this day's market is rather smaller than last week. Wheat continues in very limited demand, and full 2s. per quarter lower. Oats and matter, nor would be do so, as he understood the that although a staunch Chartist be was inclined to Beans little alteration. Last Tuesday afternoon it Right Hon. Baronet to say that he should have an adopt means for reconciling the middle and working came on very wet, and was showery till Thursday, opportunity on Friday.

ENDING JULY 26, 1842. Barley. Oats. Rys. Beans. Peas Qrs. Qrs. 4 48 Qrs 35 Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. He was killed on the spot, and his body was much it is to be numbered the "5th" corps, which was unless he received some official communication immutilated.

It is to be numbered the "5th" corps, which was unless he received some official communication imdisbanded for misconduct in the year 1799.

Ingut norse, in order to take a turn at toreign service, repeated, that he would not enter into the inquiry the minding classes.

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LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS. - There has been less

the Hall are weekly increasing. YORK CORN MARKET. JULY 23. - We have continued dull accounts from Wakefield, and Wheat ing the past week. This, however, has had little effect on our market, the supplies to which are reduction.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET.—Our market this day has been without exception the very worst ever known, very few pieces of any description of goods exchanged hands, the very streets wore a similar aspect, there being a great scarcity of visitors; some of the warehouses are said to be a little better employed.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, JULY 23 .- The weather has been very cold for the last three or four days, but this day is fine, and although the supply of Wheat from the country at market this morning was short, the trade ruled dull at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr. Factors submit to a similar reduction, but the business done in free foreign or bonded has been very trifling. Rye is a very dull sale, and Is. per qr. lower. The demand for Barley for grinding has fallen off, and the prices of last week are barely amendment to be carried. This announcement was from the farmers to-day, but several shipments have got in from the coast during the week. The best Mr. Rattray then moved a memorial to the samples realized last week's rates, but other descriptions were 6d. to 1s. per qr. lower. The arrivals of Flour are very light, and favoured marks of households realize 47s. per sack, but prices have a tendency downwards - Arrivals here this week :-English, 869 qrs. Wheat, 92 qrs. Rye, 129 qrs. Barley, 918 qrs. Oats, and 665 sacks of Flour.— Foreign, 6,722 qrs. Wheat, 450 qrs. Rye, and 60 qrs.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. MONDAY. JULY 25 .-We continue to receive large supplies of Wheat from foreign ports, whence there have also arrived during the past week 3110 quarters of Oats, 1100 quarters of Beans, and 474 quarters of Peas. Of Canadian produce there are reported 10,892 barrels of flour, duty has fallen is per quarter on Rye and Beans Mr. Robert Mahon seconded the proposition.

Mr. G. White, being again loudly called for, supon the 20th inst., we have experienced a heavy fall ported the amendment in a long address, during of rain, but the weather has since been exceedingly favourable for maturing the crops, with the usual effect of rendering the trade correspondingly dull, Is 6d per barrel lower than on this day se'nnight. in value in the same proportion; the best mealing A committee of four was then appointed to draw are held at 3s to 3s 1d per 45.0s, but met a very languid sale. Oatmeal in slow request at 27s to igned by the Chairman.

27s 61 per load. Barley, Beans and Peas, each 1s
On the motion of Mr. White, three cheers were per quarter cheaper. About 800 barrels of Western given to the Chairman for his impartial conduct. Canal Flour have been sold in bond at 28s 6 l per The Chairman made a suitable acknowledgment: barrel, and a cargo of hard Wheat changed hands

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JULY 23.—With the exception of one day, the weather in this neighbourhood has been fine throughout the not of an equally satisfactory character, as respects transactions were reported in any article. (In Wheat we reduce our quotations 4d. to 6d. per 70 lbs. The scarcity of choice qualities of English superfine whites enabled factors to realize 52s per sack, but all other descriptions of Flour must be noted 1s. to 2s. lower. United States and Canadian were likewise slow of sale, at a decline of fully 1s. per barrel. A reduction of 1d. per 45 lbs. must be noted in the value of Oats, and 29s, per load is an extreme price for Oatmeal LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 25.

-Since the passing of the new tariff, much auxiety has naturally been manifested by graziers, salesmen. &c., to ascertain the probable amount of supplies of missioners notwithstanding. He had taken great they were to take an active part. If they refused with respect to the state of the country. After con-pains to get at what was the principle of the Poor- to do so, they were not Chartists. Who had author trasting the conduct of the ministerial party when other English markets from abroad. As yet, howlaw, but was still ignorant of it. If its principle rised the parties present to take the course they in opposition with that of the present opposition, ever, not a single head of ether beasts or sheep has were the denial of relief except in the workhouse, were then pursuing? He had not authorised them; he expressed regret at the apathy evinced by come to hand for that purpose, while we may be perthen he strenuously opposed it, and believed that it and he was determined that anything brought for- the majority of the House respecting the dis- mitted to coserve that the paragraph which found its HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday July 26. could not long stand. As a resident in an agricultural district, he knew from personal experience with his district has the country and which rendered provincial press last week, to the effect that four heads a supplication with his district has the country and heads a supplication with his district heads a supplication h bulls had been imported from the upper part of the The Duke of Wellington, who reminded the very worst effects. The honest, hard-working too often made the duper of designing parties, and forty eight hours' purchase. The people had hitherto Rhine, under the existing regulations at the Customs, labourer refered to go into the workhouse, and lest the last sentence contained in the resolution, suffered in patience and with hope; but hope was has no foundation in truth. We admit that the winese necessity and importance had been confirmed by linguished and disease broke him down, which was of extraordinary merit, and importance had been confirmed by linguished and the winter was approaching. Confident stock in question, which was of extraordinary merit, while the idle and prefligate went into it, and got fat, plete Suffrage movement, he was resolved to take expectations were uttered with respect to an early has come to hand, but they have been sent hither He freely admitted that there were evils contingent on the sense of the meeting on it, lest it should go forth and abundant harvest; but the Mark lane Express solely as presents to a neble house in this country; the adoption of his proposition, but on the whole he favour of the Complete Suffrage movement.

Earl STANHOPE speke at considerable length, and thought that these evils were lesser in amount than favour of the Complete Suffrage movement. He nature. He considerable length, and thought that these evils were lesser in amount than advised the working men to stand firmly by their contained, would so disgust the working classes as to instances in which Beards of Guardians violated the contained in the metropolis at least a month pre-those calamities which the inclemency of winter arrived at Hamburg for shipment by the must produce. steamer which was to leave that port on that day, and which is expected to reach the Pool A great deal of "talk" ensued. The motion was this afternoon. Much caution is, we perceive appa-Rev. J. Gordon, Unitarian Minister, arose to address the meeting, when a shout for "White" of Course opposed by the Ministers, Sir James rent on the part of the German, Dutch, and French Graham reminding the "House" that, in the month owners of stock, many of whom have lately visited was raised from all parts of the meeting, upon which Mr. Gordon gave way.

Agreed deal of Alexander of Course opposed by the Ministers, Sir James rent on the part of the German, Dutch, and French owners of stock, many of whom have lately visited this market, in order to make inquiries into the value adjourn, the members would all be pheasant shooting!! which Mr. Gordon gave way.

An attempt was also made to ar journ the debate, day comprised 1500 short horns, &c., from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and our northern grazing districts; 300 Herefords, Devons, and runts from the western and midland counties; 100 Scots, homebreds, and runts from Norfolk, Suffold, Essex, and Cambridgeshire; 250 from other parts of England; and 80 horned and polled Scots, but chiefly the latter, by sea from Dundee. The above bullock supplies being somewhat less than were The following are the resolutions of the colliers those exhibited on this day week, and the attendance assisted the middle classes to get the Reform Bill. in the North Staffordshire district, which they have of buyers being rather numerous, the beef trade was steady, though not very brisk, and the prices had in some few instances an upward tendency. With sheep we were moderately well supplied for the time of year; the primest old downs commanded a ready inquiry at full rates of currency, but with most other breeds the trade was slow at last influence upon the sale for them, and the late low currencies were with difficulty maintained. Calves were in short supply and sluggish inquiry at their previous figures. In pigs exceeding nittle was

> London, Mark Lane, Monday, July 25.—From Essex and Kent there was a large supply of Wheat this morning, but a moderate quantity of all other been very great, and besides 63,999 quarters Wheat, and 42 193 quarters Oats up to Saturday night, a considerable fleet of foreign ships is again reported nearly the rates of this day week. several samples of new white Peas were offering of good quality, and held at higher prices than the buyers would give. Foreign Oats being in great abundance, and the position of the trade much against the importer, from an abundance of low Irish being sold from the granary weekly, which keep the averages down, prices to-day gave way is per quarter, and at this decline the sales were not extensive.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, JULY 25.—We have had rather a smaller supply of Cattle at market to day than last week, with prices a shade higher. Beef, 6d. to 6dd.; Mutton, 5dd to 6dd.; Lamb, 5dd to 6dd.; Number of Cattle at Market:—Beasts 909.

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