Find you exclude them?" &c. Certainly not; if they be maily friendly, they will unite with us to get the Carier-if they be not, they will exclude themselves Parks We cannot reject any man, of any class, who, bond il, admits our principles; nor have we ever spurned the cooperation of middle class Chartists. On the the corporation of the colors with open and will do so again, even to our persecutors, could they become honest; for there is more joy in no one from the rights of citizenship; neither will the Trensurer.'
Charists exclude anybody from their "Unions," who Total not exclude the Charter. But we can form no There we can enter into no compact with men who require from us, as the conditions of their joining us, the we renounce the Charter. To renounce the Charwould be either to renounce our own rights—which wild be madness—or to barter away the rights of which would be wickedness. The Chartist who could do the former is non compos—his acts are and said The Chartist who could do the latter in thest and a traitor to all whose non-enfranchisement he would sanction. With what face can any Chartist complain of Whig or Tury exclusiveness, if he

a mrty. If we have not reached the promised land, me on the high road to it, and that nothing but recre- following resolution was carried. ar compromise on our own part can retard our progress But once admit the inf mons policy of SMITH :seing off "cheap bread" against invaluable principles, of placing man in the same category with to the guilty fears and cupidity of our enemies-once, I sy, simit that infamous policy, and away goes everything that now belos to bind us together in the strength of unity, power, character, self-respect, muthe terror we have struck into the enemy, the certainy of ultimate success—in short, we become morally

Hibsmiddle classes choose to establish a Household Saffre system, they can do so without our assistance having the matter explained." -indeed, as well without as with us—for we have no vote to give. The only aid we can give any party is the "pressure from without" That aid we will give cames be expected to do so to any party that goes; wint it, (for that would be going against ourselves,) by that goes for anything else—for anything that can be got without Universal Suffrage is not worth getting. Excepted Suffrage is not worth "a pressure from without -Repeal of the Corn Laws is not worth itaching that the middle classes have hitherto effered a promised is worth it-nothing that they ever will of will be worth it—Universal Suffrege alone is

"But without the aid of the middle classes, how is Universal Suffrage to be got?" This means-" How we the unrepresented people to got the franchise withsat the consent of the middle classes, expressed by her representatives in Parliament?" I answer that frestion by parting another-" How did the middle get the franchise?"

If you enswer this question honestly, your answer will

k-"Why! by taking is to be sure." Or which

Mounts to the same thing, " by letting the Government m that they would take it, if not freely and promptly moded." This is the only way that any people have Fit got enfranchised; and whenever the working popie shall be as united and resolute as were the hide classes in 1831, they will get enfranchised in kersme way. Never, never, in any other way; for stoethering the middle classes to co-operate in such Manchester. war, it is the very quintessence of folly; at least the is but one way of securing their co-operation, it is shew them we can do without it; -unles we can my that, we shall never have their aid. Whenever h in show it, we shall have more aid from them than never cargained for. 'Tis actonishing how generous For middle class men are to those who need not their Perodify; they will not gradge spending twenty Finds on a dinner to a lord or operative M. P., they would see you dead and d-d before they builgive you a dinner, if you wanted one. Their

hem of moral and physical force. One set declared mile with us, and on what conditions? and 2nd, it would not be better to abandon agitation that, than carry it on in a way that only brings to and ridicule on all who take part in it, save a le despicable unprincipled traders ?"

Charter is manifest. Tis equally clear that nething of M Universal Suffrage or the Charter will accomthe changes we require; why waste breath, then, ton nobody can find when they are wanted; even if ment of such National Association." thew where to find them, and could trust them, LECTURE.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Butterworth, where to find them, and could trust them, LECTURE.—On Sunday evening, Latter to the members from Manchester, delivered a lecture to the members from Manchester and the lecture to the lecture t The the weakest in the country; yet weak and beautible as they are, they ask the Chartists to he has for Household Suffrage and Repeal of the Laws, instead of joining the Charlists for Seffrage and no humbug. Is it possible that portion of our body can be stupid enough to desire a sing with such persons? If that be, I am sorry for he not a single idea, or principle, do these shaupersonages hold in common with us. If you by me, was for my next; when, God willing, I inte you with me in opinion once more.

Yours sincerely, JAMES B. O'BRIEN.

CHORLTON AND HULITE.—A lecture was the Conclusion of which a very spirited discussion the Charter, "come weal, come woe." a place, in which several members took part. the close of the lecture, the following resolu-

Dorthern Star,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1841.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALPPENNY, OF

Pive shillings per quarter.

Chartist Entelligence.

- WEST-RIDING DELEGATE MEETING. A West-Riding Delegate Meeting was held in the large room, over the Co-operative Store, Dewsbury,

on Sunday the 18th of April Delegates were present from the following places :-Bradford, Mr. W. J. Smith; Dewsbury, Mr. William Mosely Stott; Huddersfield, Mr. Shaw; Wakefield, Mr. Pearson; Leeds, Mr. Hick; Upper Wortley, Mr. J. Dudson; Halifax, Mr. Crossland: Sheffleid, Mr.

Letters were also received from Leeds, Keighley, Sowerby, Barnsley, and York. Mr. Shaw was unanimously called to the chair. Moved by Mr. CROSSLAND and seconded by Mr.

"That Mr. Wm. Mosely Stott, hair dresser, Town

appointed Treasurer. Moved by Mr. WM. HICK and seconded by Mr. CROSSLAND :-

"That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Arran for his services as Missionary, for the last month." Moved by Mr. Suith and seconded by Mr. Hick :-

"That the question of appointing a West-Riding Lecturer be adjourned to the next meeting." Moved by Mr. HICK and seconded by Mr. SMITH:-

"That this meeting views with extreme regret the himself ready to exclude others the moment the attempt made to supersede the present organization as himself ready to exclude others the moment the sttempt made to supersede the present organization as themselves; they had an excellent meeting lately, had entranchisement is opened to himself? Why, adopted by Delegates, chosen by the people, for a new 10 forward the Convention, and to petition for the resident be able to hold tegether one week, if one by Messra Lovett, Collins, and sixty four others, as remaited even the possibility of any portion of our developed in a circular letter bearing their names; this they are determined to have nothing to do with the boy being base enough to barter away the rights of meeting being of opinion, that such a change is altogether new move gentry. mohit partion for any consideration whatever, pro-runcalled for, and must necessarily, if carried out, produce the worst consequences to the Chartist cause, by believe me, then, my dear M ----, that no portion wasting the energies of the people without forwarding of the middle classes can be friendly to us who would their interests; leaving, as no does, on its very impress, at us to renounce the Charter. It is asking us to a cruel delay of our political redemption. And further, eller degrade ourselves, or betray one another. It is that this meeting considers the parties who have given sting one portion of us to cover ourselves with distheir aid in this business are highly censurable, and me, by giving our sanction to the enslavement of the while the position they have taken up is maintained, res It is asking us to be guilty of the same crime they are unworthy the confidence of all Chartists. For trads one another of which we accuse the common while the play into the hands of Messrs. Hume, Roeoversion. In short, it is asking us to commit a double buck, and O Connell, is pursued, the most flagrant pointed suicide, one on our cause, the other on our insult is offered to all our incarcerated friends, and more this Charter; for it is asking us to behave in such a especially to that noble champion of freedom Feargus my towards one another, as would at once annihilate O Connor; as it is a well ascertained fact that the I mythal respect and confidence between Chartist and Whole movement from beginning to end has been con-Christ, and almost justify our oppressors in treating cocted for the purpose of alienating the affections of mile dogs for the remainder of our lives. The man the people from their best friend, to furnish the means green who, under the cloak of friendship, would pro- of further triumph of that arch-traitor, who is at once present terms to us are unmitigated scoundrels, only the curse of freedom and the sceurge of unhappy Ire-om degree less base than the scoundrel "Chartist" land. Against this, the meeting begs to enter its The world accept them. If we have not hitherto decided protest; and emphatically calls upon all the

A letter from Mr. Pitkethly was here read to the where at least the consolation of knowing that we meeting, when after a great deal of discussion, the Moved by Mr. CROSSLAND and seconded by Mr.

"That Mr. Pitkethly of Huddersfield, having pre sented a bill to this Delegate Meeting claiming a balance bicks and mortar, and samificing each other's rights of £12 4s 6d. which he alleges is due to him for services, as Delegate to the Convention, and as this

After a vote of thanks had been given to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned to the 16th of May, at to my party that goes for Universal Suffrage. We ten o'clock in the ferencon, to be holden in the large room over the Co-operative Store, Dawsbury.

THE EXECUTIVE TO THE PEOPLE, CON-

CERNING THE CONVENTION. As procrastination might be injurious to our sacred cause in the present momentous crisis, we have, therefore, agreed to perform the duty of convening a public meeting, to select the required number of persons to form the Convention. As far as we have information on the subject, three persons are already agreed upon, namely:-One of the Frost, Williams, and Jones's Restoration Committee; the second, a gentleman from Wales; and the third, Mr. Pitkethly, who, we believe is to go in Mr. Moir's stead, that gentleman being unable to attend. The people of Glasgow have appointed their own representative, and are determined to pay him, so that we can have nothing to do in his case; therefore, all we have to do is, to see that six other persons are fairly balloted from the list of candidates already nominated.

A public meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock, the 28th day of April 1841, to ballot the required number of persons for the forthcoming Convention. The meeting will be held in the National Charter Association-room, We, therefore, expect every candidate's name

will be in our secretary's possession by the forenoon post on Wednesday.

JAMES LEECH, President, JAS. CARTLIDGE. RICHD. LITTLER, JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

SALPORD.-Mr. Campbell lectured on Sunday evening to the Chartists; Mr. Leech lectured on Ames are the exact counterpart, in this respect, of Monday evening, and handled his subject in his her hospitality. They help only those who can help usual masterly manner. Mr. Lund, from Lancaster, a Chartist of the right stamp, addressed them on then, in God's name, with all talk about uniting the plans and schemes of the Corn Law Repealers; he middle classes. Last year, and the year and, by his calm and collected tone, made a very bere, a pack of knaves and fools brought ridicule great impression on the meeting. Mr. Horton moved, and Mr. Ranken seconded, the following rebeautives for moral, the other for physical—and they that the efforts of those persons—Lovett, Collins, solution :- "That it is the opinion of this meeting med quite ready to employ the latter force against Hetherington, Cleave, Vincent, and others—is noa mother, to decide which of the two (forces) they thing better than a base attempt of a band of Maland employ against the common enemy. It never thus and to divide the people; and, further, we are and to the belligerents to enquire whether we of opinion that these men are supported by other remiting giddiness, and dimness of vision, with really in possession of either description of force, individuals, holding, in the cant of the day, han less did they reflect that they were taking the 'loftier situations,' who, in our opinion, have as example course to leave us destitute of both. For bribed the aforesaid individuals; and, to avoid those, the other tendency could their unmenning disputes we are determined to adhere to the present plan of the This year they seem disposed to play a similar organization, and oppose whatever may tend to I hear of nothing but meetings and discussions divide us, not resting in our agitation until our just meetings and discussions divide us, not resting in our agitation until our just rights are conceded to us." The Chartists are also rights are conceded to us." twist not to unite with the middle classes," while determined that for the future, so far as Salford is Easy points worth enquiring about are altogether concerned, neither an English Charlist Circular, le right of, namely, 1st, "whether the middle classes or anything else, shall be purchased from any of that party.

BOLTON .- THE " NEW MOVE."-On Monday hies; nearly the other half are Whigs; the miserable that, therefore, this meeting repudiates as leaders, the present, were brought under their attention.

The principles contained in the People's Charter; with more certainty of enect, where cases, such as the remainder that, therefore, this meeting repudiates as leaders, the present, were brought under their attention.

The petition to the Queen was then adopted, and it is should be entrusted to Mr. Ewart of this demogratic village held a tea party for the case and the party for the demogratic village held a tea party for the case and the party for the par Radicals whom nobody can trust, or nordescripts those individuals who have sanctioned the establishment whom nobody can trust, or nordescripts those individuals who have sanctioned the establishment as make the contract of make the contract

Charter. He is engaged to lecture at Kenilworth, the requisition; others, not aware of the nature of Rugby, and other towns in the district.

HOLBROOK .- On Monday evening, Mr. Vickers, of Belper, gave a most eloquent, argumentative, and impressive lecture to an audience of some hundreds of the brave, stalwart men of the Derbyshire hills, who escorted Mr. Vickers into the village by a band of music, and paid the greatest attention to the worthy lecturer, and cheered him most enthusias-Witted here on Friday evening last, in the Astronom, Clarendon street, by Mr. W. Snearer; brook lads are up to the mark, and will stand by

wis moved, and carried with only one dissentient ling of the Chartists was holden in the Association king made their appearance. The inhabitants were That this meeting return their sincere room, Millgate, to adopt the petition recommended then waiting for the magistrates to come, before they to the heary-headed old Fox, Dan, for letting by Mr. O' Connor, and published in the Northern commenced the meeting. During the interval, the commenced the meeting. During the interval, the Chartists and Tories were busily employed disthe out of the bag, by naming the conspirators Star. The adoption of the petition being moved Chartists and Tories were busily employed distribution and action and the conspirators of th are acting under his auspices, and the direction and seconded, was carried unanimously, and petition are acting under his auspices, and the direction and seconded, was carried unanimously, and petition are acting under his auspices, and the direction and seconded, was carried unanimously, and petition

"When each took off his several way, Resolved to meet another day."

parture arrived.

ASHBURTON.—The cause seems to be progressing well here. Several public meetings have been patriotism manifested.

BUSEAGE.—The Chartists here are bestirring release of all political prisoners. They write us that

Star, and regret for the appointment of Mr. C. H. the Whigs tried to get one of their tools in the Neesom, as their delegate to the Convention, and a request to that gentleman to resign. request to that gentleman to resign.

TROWBRIDGE.-On Friday evening, April 16, public meeting was held at the Democratic Chapel, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Bolwell, jun., the Chartist lecturer for Wilts, who gave a cheering account of the different places he had visited in South Wilts. He stated that where the Northern Star had made its adversance, the people Northern Star had made its adversance, the people of Tiverton and Collumpton and Collumpton and Collumpton men £2 per week, and £2 more for travelling expenses, leaving about £800 weekly to establish the pences, leaving about £800 weekly to establish the same. At the close of the address, it was moved by delegate to Totness, to represent them at the county of the members of the East London Demonstration of Tiverton and Collumpton men £2 per week, and £2 more for travelling expenses, leaving about £800 weekly to establish the same. At the close of the address, it was moved by may so call them, who were standing on an elevation, on the opposite side of the road, but as none of them thought proper to give anything, the collector cratic Association, consider the attempt of the new walked away from them. He was immediately Northern Star had made its appearance, the people a report of which he gave in a pleasing and satis- cratic Association, consider the attempt of the new walked away from them. He was immediately

who would accept them. If we have not hitherto decided protest; and emphatically calls upon all the accept them. If we have not hitherto decided protest; and emphatically calls upon all the accept them. If we have not hitherto decided protest; and emphatically calls upon all the accept them. If we have not hitherto decided protest; and emphatically calls upon all the getting to announcement in last week's Star. He had and urged on his order to getting themselves enrolled in the National Charter the people, but through some sinister motives they are grateful for past services."

If we have not hitherto decided protest; and emphatically calls upon all the getting themselves enrolled in the National Charter the people, but through some sinister motives they are grateful for past services.

Association; when Mr. Land gave notice that he have in view; and we do hereby discountenance any of their proceedings, and will do all in our power to should bring forward a motion to that effect next of themselves enrolled in the National Charter the people, but through some sinister metives they are grateful for past services.

Association; when Mr. Land gave notice that he have in view; and we do hereby discountenance any of their proceedings, and will do all in our power to feat themselves enrolled in the National Charter the people, but through some sinister metives they getting themselves enrolled in the National Charter the people, but through some sinister metives they are grateful for past services.

Association; when Mr. Land gave notice that he have in view; and we do hereby discountenance any of their proceedings, and will do all in our power to leave the people, but through some sinister metives they getting themselves enrolled in the National Charter the people, but through some sinister metives they getting themselves enrolled in the National Charter the people, but through some sinister metives they getting themselves enrolled in the received at themselves enrolled in the national Charter themselves enrolled in t cheers for the Charter, and three for Feargus | meeting night, when it is expected it will be finally O'Connor and all the imprisoned Chartists; after settled. The secret movement document of Lovett business of the evening being disposed of, it was and scattered the money that was collected amongst which the National Petition was put to the meeting and Collins was brought before the meeting by Mr. when it was adopted. Ten their approval, when it was adopted. Ten their approval, when it was adopted. Ten ultimately condemned by all present, as a thing calculated to be inserted in the forth-

tist As-ociation of this town, it was the unanimous Lovett and Collins were highly consurable for opinion, that persons who are not members of our taking part in it. The meeting then broke up, after meeting is not in possession of the facts to enable it to society are ineligible for election to office; and, in coming to a decision to oppose all and everything judge respecting the justice of that claim, it is expetithe case of Mr. J. Collins, they consider him a very dient that this meeting do adjourn to Sunday the 16th unfit person for a representative; not only on the of the Charter. tral confidence, the consciousness of growing power, of May, to be holden at the same place, and that the ground of his refusing connexion with our Society, Secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Pitkethly, and on the trumpery ground of "illegality," but for his also to the Delegates who attended the meeting which being so strenuous an advocate of the insulting professed to settle with Mr. Pitkethly, requesting them "Education" humbug. We look upon him as a man to attend at the adjourned meeting, for the purpose of who has sold himself; not on the condition of openly renouncing his previous opinions, but for what is more dangerous, as it is upheld by sophistry-for endeavouring to cause justice to be delayed, on the impudent, lying pretext of the necessity of education, the water and oil mixture of the Chartists and middle class-men, religious Chartism, and other trickery. If John Collins and other fallen Chartists choose to return to us, they can do so; and, while they advocate pure democratic justice, they may rely on being recognised as friends; but let us not court the assistance of renegades, or the middle class, if we must first compromise justice. We tion, before they wished to fix on any one to repremust do our own work, and then we shall know that sent Carlisle; and, as that was not yet done, he it is well done." Resolved, "That the above be presumed that the Council would wait until they sent to the Northern Star, with a request that it be

DUMFRIES .- MEETING ON BEHALF OF MR. PED-DIE.—A public meeting was held here on Tuesday night last, for the purpose of considering the case of Mr. R. Peddie, and petitioning the Queen for his liberation, Mr. W. Wilson in the chair. Mr. W. M'Dowall, in proposing the petition, adverted to the manner in which the Government acted, in order to repress crime, or what they considered as such, by the infliction of punishment on the offender, after the crime was committed, instead of trying to remove the temptations to vice, by instituting such a system of education as would tend to repress the ropensities, and bring into exercise the moral and intellectual faculties, and, by making the ministration of public affairs conduce to the comfort of the subject, and thus identifying the Government with the people, and make all interested in maintaining its laws inviolate. The barbarities inflicted on Mr. Peddie, at Beverley, were unjustifiable, even if he had committed the greatest crimes. If the principles just mentioned were correct, how much more so, when his offence was one involving no moral turpitude? He called upon those around him to come forward and do what they could in behalf of he victim of political vengeance, and hoped that all of every shade of opinion, would merge their differences, and if they had one spark of benevolence. to come forward and try to rescue a fellow-creature from that treatment, which was fast hurrying him to the grave, his only hope of shelter, unless public opinion aroused the attention of the Queen o interfere in his behalf. Mr. A. Wardrope seconded the proposition, and it was on the principle of humanity that he did so. He entered into a detail of the tortures to which Mr. Peddie was subjected, both bodily and mental-put upon the treadmill, where he continued, with slight intervals of rest, for nine hours a a day. The exhaustion of his frame. vomiting, giddiness, and dimness of vision, with which he was constantly troubled; added to this, that he was deprived of the solace which the communication of his wife, family, and friends might afford him, by the regulation of the prison, or the wanton cruelty of his keepers. It was, taken altogether, a refinement in punishment unexcelled by the I am directed to express to you his Lordship's regret inquisition. Mr. Wardrope went on at considerable that there is not sufficient ground to justify him, conlength, to compare the treatment received by political prisoners at the hands of the present Ministers, with what they received from the Tory party whilst in newer, and gave several instances tending to prove that though Castlereagh and Sidmouth were sufevening, at the weekly meeting, the following reso- ficiently blood-thirsty, they were matched by some lution passed nem. con.:—"That this meeting views of the members of the existing Whig Cabinet. He No! no! there is not sufficient ground, consistently Intide chasses will not unite with us for Lord Normanby interfering to be existing while chasses will not unite with us for Lord Normanby interfering to be existing with his public duty, for Lord Normanby interfering to be existing to the existing to be existed to be existing to be existed to be existing to be existing t National Chartist Association of Great Britain, good to themselves and others, and that they, when Government. Had it been the case of some wicked and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a the middle we ought or ought not to unite which, if successful, would be subversive of some of possessed of the Suffrage, would be able to interfere and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a possessed of the Suffrage, would be able to interfere and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a local law of the shape of a local law of the shape of the Suffrage, would be able to interfere local law of the shape of the shape of the Suffrage, would be able to interfere local law of the shape o the middle classes?" About one half of them are the principles contained in the People's Charter; with more certainty of effect, where cases, such as lordling or captain, then, indeed, might Lord Nor-

> CAERLEON (MONMOUTHSHIRE) .- GREAT PUBLIC termed the "Prince Bishop") boasted of his having obtained all the respectable gentlemen's signatures in the town, and those who refused were the ragamuffin Chartists, who were not worth noticing. The Chartists determined to retort with equal severity on his Worship the term he had so misapplied to them, and mustered all their force to the place of wigan.—On Monday, the 19th, a public meet- sferwards, the "Prince Bishop" and the tyrant then waiting for the magistrates to come, before they cussing the subject, to the great advantage of the were passed at their weekly meeting, on Sunday last:

in the Christian Chartist Church, last Monday evening, Mr. Cullen, Convention Delegate, in the chair. that he had no doubt the adjoining parishes would Coffee Rooms, Bride-lane, Fleet-street. Mr. Lewis ing, Mr. Cullen, Convention Delegate, in the chair. The house was crowded in every part with female beauty along with manly strength, integrity, and worth. After a sufficient supply of the tea apparats had been furnished to the company, Mr. Walter delivered a very interesting address on the principle of right; Mr. Pattison followed on education; Mr. Pattison followed on education; Mr. Partiane, on the rights of women; Mr. Ewan, on consistency; and Mr. Brian, on union. Loud plaudity greeded each speaker during the delivery of their excellent and eloquent addresses. Miss M Donald, with her sweet and syren voice, repeatedly charmed with enables and integrating and the commented on the ill conduct of the inhabitants of the town, but was publicly contradicted by one of his own party, Sir Digby the addition. The celebrated Mr. Collins, Delegate from the original Anti-Slavery Society of America, who was present, declared he had never been in a happier assemblage of human beings, and who said, "I cannot see the sincerity and consistency of men procannot see the sincerity and consistency of men probased for one sinner that repenieth, than for ninety End, Dewsbury, be the Secretary, to whom all manies
fessing to wish the emancipation of three hundred
mine just persons. The People's Charter excludes must be sent, to be by him handed over to the
mine just persons. The People's Charter excludes must be sent, to be by him handed over to the
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most persons and piedge themfessing to wish the emancipation of three hundred
solves to uphold the Northern Star as the fearless
thousand blacks, a little removed from the brutes, in
a platform, claimed the attention of the meeting.

Messages

According to the series of citizenskip: neither will the series and piedge themfessing to wish the emancipation of three hundred
solves to uphold the Northern Star as the fearless
thousand blacks, a little removed from the brutes, in
a platform, claimed the attention of the meeting.

Messages

According to the series to the serie America, while they oppose the claims to liberty and A tyrant maltster requested the Chairman to A respectable person residing at Dewsbury, was also justice of three millions of their brave, industrious, silence him, but he refused, and ordered Mr. Brown and intelligent fellow countrymen. The hour of de- to proceed. In the course of his elequent address, Mr. Brown pointed out to the meeting the poverty of the working classes—the sufferings they had endured in the past winter, and the inconsistency of enhancing the taxes, when they should rather diminish them. He further demanded to know to what extent crime had been committed in the town, lately held at Zion Chapel, North-street, at which that they should require a police now more than excellent speeches were made, and the best spirit of usual. In concluding, he requested the mosting to Rock at the public journals, and see how crime had increased in the towns where policemen were established, and then sat down amidst the applause of the meeting. The Chairman rose, and put the motion, when it was lost by a majority of twenty to one. The Whig tyrants proposed the adjournment of the meeting, which was lost by the same majority. They then demanded a poll, as their last resource, MARYLEBONE.—At the weekly meeting held which will take place on the 5th and 6th of May. at the Mechanics' Institute, Circus-street, very, very

strong resolutions were unanimously passed, detists gave three loud and hearty cheers for their
nunciatory of the new move, and all concerned in speaker and their victory. On the Friday following, t, expressing gratitude to the Editor of the Northern a meeting to change the churchwarden took place;

> culated to cause a division in the Chartist ranks, and consequently injure the cause of the Charter. CARDIFF .- At the weekly meeting of the Char- The meeting also gave it as their opinion, that

> > Machine, Water-lane, for the purpose of choosing a delegate to the Convention. It having been announced that Mr. George Julian Harney would attend the meeting, it was unusually large. Mr. John Armstrong was unanimously called to the chair. He said, my friends, I am truly sorry that Mr. Harney is not here: the coach has arrived from Scotland, but he has not come. What is the reason I know not, for he was fully expected. No doubt you will feel the disappointment, but various causes may have conspired to detain him. However, we have other business to do, which we can proceed with. The Council have waited until they ascertained what men were chosen to sit in the Convengot further intelligence. The potition sheets are. I understand being well filled. Any person who has them will please to take them down to Mr. Arthur when filled, and receive fresh sheets. I trust you will exert yourselves in this respect, for if we do not do all in our power in behalf of those who are suffering on our account, we are unworthy the name of men. Mr. Blyth then came forward and moved a resolution, which being amended as below, was finally carried:—" That while the people of Carlisle view with regret the elopement of Messrs. Collins. Cleave and Co., from the ranks of the people, as was all who may retrogade in the work of moral and political regeneration, we nevertheless consider, that it is rendered imperative on our part after witnessing the means resorted to by these men to create division in the Chartist camp-and the manner their scheme has been received by that monster O'Consell at the Corn Exchange-to warn all to keep from attaching their names to their circulars, as we believe that their only object is division, and that the plan has been concocted by the Big Beggarman. That we object to John Collins as being one of the Petition Convention, because he is not a member of the National Charter Association." Some angry discussion took place as to the passing of this resolution, Mr. Arthur contending, that the best way would be to treat them, the new movers, with contempt. This called forth the vile invecever, the meeting soon put down, and the resolution

> > CASE OF POOR DUFFY.—Through the great anxiety of a son of James Duffy, for the fate of his unfortunate father, a petition was got up to Lord Norman by, praying for a mitigation of his severe imprison ment and punishment. The petition was presented by P. H. Howard, Esq., M.P. for this place, who, we believe, did all in his power to succeed in behalf or poor Duffy, who is personally known to him, having once resided in Carlisle. However, as might be expected, his efforts proved unavailing, as it will appear from the following letter, received a few days ago through Mr. Howard:-

"SIR,-The Marquis of Normanby having carefully considered your application in behalf of James Duffy. sistent with his public duty, in advising her Majesty to

comply with the prayer thereof. "Your obedient servant,

"Whitehall, April 5, 1841.

"S. M. PHILLIPPS."

DAISY HILL -On Easter Tuesday, the Chartists beautifully decorated with evergreens. The walls tary of the National Charter Association, in the obtain signatures, for the purpose of calling a verse had been given out and sung, more than one chair. He addressed the audience in his usual style meeting to introduce a police force into our peaceof fervid eloquence, on the principles of the People's ably-disposed town. Most of the Whig party signed which reflected great credit on the committee who which reflected great credit on the committee who the requisition; others, not aware of the nature of the requisition; allowed their signatures to be attached to it. On Sunday, the 11th of April, a notice was placed on the church door, amouncing the notice was placed on the church door, amouncing the necting to take place on the following Wednesday. meeting to take place on the following Wednesday, "The people, the legitimate source of all power," signed by the charchwarden. The late Mayor (once which was responded to by Mr. Hodgson, in a very appropriate speech. The Chairman then read the second toast, " The Chartists of Daisy Hill; may they never relax in their exertions until the People's Charter becomes the law of the land." Mr. Burnett responded in a neat speech, which occupied an hour in its de-livery. The next toast was "justice to one and to all," which was responded to by Mr. Alderson, of Manningham, in a short address. The evening was spent in recitation, singing, and dancing; all endeavouring as much as possible to contribute to the evening's entertainment.

GLASGOW .- A splendid Chartist soirce was held point out to the rate-payers the benefits that would CITY OF LONDON .- A full meeting of Charders, Matthews, Hogg, Parker, Cater, Dale, and Henderson were the leading speakers in support of the above resolution. The books for the General Penny Subscription are finally to be called in next Monday night, the 26th instant.

East London. At a meeting of the East London experience deepens the conviction that the mighty democrats, held on Sunday evening last, at the Hit dormant power amongst the miners must again be or Miss Inn, 79, West-street, Globe Fields, the part aroused. Year after year since the memorable strike in last week's Star, headed "Who will bell the in 1831, the colliery viewers have been encroaching cat?' was read, and we do hereby return our upon the privileges of the workmen, and sponging sincere thanks to the editor for his able comment on them of their earnings by the most disgraceful frauds the new move gentry. A deputation of two persons —the time however will come when they must alter was then appointed to wait on Mr. Neesom, retheir policy or be made butterly to rue. They felt questing him to resign the office of delegate to the tho power of union amongst the men before, and forthcoming Petition and Charter Convention, as we they will again call that union into existence. The are determined not to countenance or support any men have once, though possessing far less intelligence, of the new move gentry. Mr. E. Pickersgill opened gained a decisive victory over the selfishness and the discussion on the best means of obtaining the fraud of their hand masters, and now with the People's Charter. As there was no definite plan inighty power of an honest journal to back them, laid down for the obtainment of the Caarter, it they are not likely to be less successful. behoved every man to study the best means of doing | MERE. - (WILTSHIRE.) - A public meeting of the so, that it might be discussed calmly and deliberately. working classes was held here for the purpose of Suppose there were half a million of men organised carrying into effect the People's Charter. Mr. Tudat one halfpenny per week, or one million at one gey, from Monkton Deveral, attended, with a few farthing per week, which would be much better friends from Shaftesbury, who addressed the meet-because of the numbers, it would produce above ing. The parties assembled were, principally, the £1,000 weekly. Now, supposing the country were to elect a Convention of lifty honest men to establish most cheering description. At the conclusion, a TIVERTON.—(Devon.)—The United Working lish a national daily press, it would give to those subscription was entered into for the purpose of

Tower Hamlets.—The Chartists of Tower Ham-Town; the minutes of the last meeting were read and | confined in some lunatic asylum, before he commits confirmed. It was moved, "That Mr. R. Spurr is any other depredations. that came before them contrary to the advancement | a fit and proper person to sit in the permanent Exe- | ARNOLD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. On Easter Sunday, CARLISLE.—Public Meeting.—A public meeting took place on Monday evening, at the Beaming audience, in the Chartists'-room, Tower Hamlets, the afternoon by Mr. John Barret, of Nottingham, and Machine Water-lane for the purpose of choosing a land explained, in the most simple manner, how the in the evening by Mr. George Harrison, of Calverton, work people are robbed by the stock jobbers of this country. Mr. Wall closed his lecture by telling his People's Charter have taken deep root in the hearts again on the paper currency. A vote of thanks was societies will be compelled to give up. Mr. Vincent given to Mr. Wall, which he acknowledged, and paid us a visit on Easter Wednesday.—We have estawhich Sydney Smith is to give at the British and Foreign Day School, Cowper-street, City Road.

Scotland, to have the pleasure of visiting the " caged seoner they leave our ranks the better. lion" of York; if so, we beg that our friend will present our sincere respects to our champion O'Connor, together with the hope expressed that if at all possible, Mr. O'Conner will, on his visit to Scotland after his liberation, give Sanghuar a call; we are poor, but we hope honest and determined in the good cause, and if we are the serfs of Buccleugh, his

Chartists of Sowerby, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to -- "This meeting is of the other." "That a vote of confidence be given to opinion that the plan of the 'London rat-catchers,' F. O. Connor, Esq., and his (miscalled) wild associates, tive and personal spleau of Mr. Blythe, which how- promulgated by Lovett, Collins, and Company, is who are for the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing only part and parcel of the 'rint' associations, of less than the Charter, and that 'our right hands shall that libel to humanity, Daniel O'Connell, for the forget their cunning, and our tongues cleave to the roof and confiding people into the pockets of a few money-mongering scoundrels." "That the thanks of this meeting are especially due to the Editor of the world in their proper character; and we pledge ourselves never to unite with any society but one formed by the universal voice of the people." " That we view with feelings of sorrow the names of such men as Vincent and Cleave, appended to the new Utopian scheme; and, considering them to have been led away by some foul means or other, we hope they will see their error and turn to the right path

> the new move, and the parties concerned in it, and public meeting should be held at the Fish Pool expence of the poor deluded rint payers of Ireland. Head, on Monday evening next, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of reading the National Petition, and exhorting the people to sign it, when the attendance of all friends will be esteemed a favour.

friends took tea together at the Association-room. The evening was spent in dancing, and singing patriotic songs, to the delight of all present.

was agreed that it should be entrusted to Mr. Ewart of this democratic village held a tea party for the wives and families of the incarcerated Chartists, in a large this town met in their School and Reading Room.

Club Room, engaged for the occasion, which was After selecting a Chairman, their attention was in their room, Oxford-street.

CAERLEON (Monmouthshibe).—Great Public Meeting.—Defeat of the Whig Police AdvoCOVENTRY.—Mr. William Martin addressed a cares, and Glorious Triumph of the Chartists.—
crowded and enthusiastic audience at this place on Monday evening last, Mr. Buckney, the sub-Secretions of the National Petition. The Chairman, in making a few were covered with portraits of the most noble and illustrious patriots of the past and present age; that preliminary remarks, stated that they had wasted illustrious patriots of the caged lion and chamber.

Some time ago, a requisition was drawn out by two will-known characters, and taken round the town to well-known characters, and taken round the town to have a contracted with evergreems.

National Petition. The Chairman, in making a few were covered with portraits of the most noble and illustrious patriots of the past and present age; that preliminary remarks, stated that they had wasted of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. the caged lion and chamber of their time in worse than doing nothing, pion of the poor man's rights, in a very splendid their legislators were busy making laws to well-known characters, and taken round the town to obtain eight and the contract of the most noble and industrious patriots of the past and present age; that much of their time in worse than doing nothing, pion of the poor man's rights, in a very splendid their legislators were busy making laws to frame, was hung in the centre of the room. After a them to the contraction of the past and present age; that much of their time in water and present age; that much of their time in water and present age; that much of their time in water and present age; that much of their time in water and present age; that much of their time in water and present age; that much of their time in water and present age; that much of their time in water and present age; that much of their time in water and present age; that much of their time in water and present age; that much of their time in water and present ag this important crisis, by assisting those nobleminded patriots who were endeavouring to effect their liberty. The Northern Star newspapers of the 13th and 20th ult. were called for, and the address and petition were read to the meeting; after which, it was moved, seconded, and unanimously carried. 'That the petition be adopted." It was also proposed and agreed to, "That the town be divided into districts." Persons were appointed for each district to call at every house for aignatures to the petition, and collect the halfpence, which is going on rapidly every night after leaving work.

WEEKLY MEETING.—The following resolutions we cannot do less than regard them as a postates from neighbours."—Proposed by Mr. Peasely, seconded by yer passed at their weekly meeting, on Sunday last: the Chartist cause." "That we consider that all plans having for their object the organisation of the of the Star devoves, too much of his valuable space the state of the direction to deline the brave men and true, belong the present organisation, and the direction the present of the brave men and true, sheets sent to the different wards of the town for former. Presently, Sir Digby Mackworth and T. Ist. "That we, the Chartists of Daisy Hill, are satisfied plans having for their object the organisation of the own for former. Presently, Sir Digby Mackworth and T. Ist. "That we, the Chartists should, in the first place, be submitted to Moscow" Instalment' Burns, and John Collins, with the present National Charter Association, and Charter Association, and the present National C

Printer OPablisher Market for Som holile SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Binns lectured at the Life Boat House, on the comparative merits of the Corn Law and Charter agitations, proving incontestibly the decided superiority

Socialism v. Chartism. -On Friday evening last,

the members of the Debating Society, connected with the Mechanics' Institute, Sunderland, discussed the following question:—"Whether ought Socialism and Chartism to be agitated conjointly, or separately; and if the latter, which ought to precede the other !" There was an animated discussion; on the part of the Socialists it was contended that Chartism was a paltry and insignificant change—that not Government, but competition was the chief cause of the oppression and poverty of the people—that Chartism was unattainable, except by force, or through the medium of communities. On the part of the Chartists it was contended that Chartism included Socialism, and every other ism, necessary for secur-TYRANNY OF THE COLLIERY VIEWERS.-Such has

recently been the tyranuous conduct of those gentry towards the poor scourged miners, that there is now scarcely a man in any one of the collieries who will dare to collect signatures for the National Petition. The principles of the men remain unchanged, but persecution has for a time intimidated them-for a time we say, the time will not be long. Every day

were thirsting for knowledge. His lecture was factory manner; and also observing that there was move gentry, to turn the minds of the Chartists from called back by a farmer of the name of Dupe. The highly approved of.

COVENTRY.—Mr. Martin lectured here according to announcement in last week's Star. He had in the constant of the constant carry out the present organisation." The other from his other claw, which broke the plate to pieces, dle class. Although we had police officers at hand. lets held their weekly meeting, on the 19th inst., at the Bricklayers' Arms, Cheshirs-street, Waterloo kind friend will take care of him, and have him

> cutive of Manchester."-Carried unanimously. Mr. a spacious chapel was opened here, which will hold Wall lectured, on Sunday evening last, to a crowded 400 persons, when two sermons were preached; in audience that he would, on the 2nd of May, lecture of the people, and the consequence will be, other told the members of the Association that he would blished a library, and are going on well. We also inattend the Corn Law lecture on Tuesday night, tend establishing a Sunday school in our chapel, on Sunday next; and have also a co-operative store, which is working well; and in connection with the co-operative store, we have commenced a sick society: SANQUHAR. Julian Harney reached our it numbers about forty members, who pay one shilling a ancient burgh on Saturday, April 17th, on his way month, and there is also another co operative store and to Lancashire; we procured the Town-hall for a sick cinb in connection with it in our village. One sick meeting, on condition that nothing should be done club, that was held at a public house, has left the ale or said, but what was strictly legal and constitu- bench and the glass, and there are others on the eve of tional! Our friend, Julian, being notoriously a doing the same. The working classes of this village are strictly legal and constitutional" speaker (!) we of in a distressed condition; but, notwithstanding our course had no hesitation in complying with the conditions imposed by our worthy magistrates. At motto of that bold, unflinching, disinterested, and eight o'clock the meeting took place, and notwithdungeon proof patriot. Mr. O'Connor, "Universal Sufstanding the shortness of notice and other disadvan- frage, and no surrender;" and we shall have no confitageous circumstances, the hall was well filled by an dence in any man, or set of men, that would set on audience delighted with the address of the speaker, foot any other agitation or movement, and we hereby which was testified by their repeated and enthusi- publicly protest against the secret move, and the men astic plaudits. This is the third visit of our friend, who would support that move are unworthy of the con-Julian Harney, and we are sure he will do us the fidence of the people of England. What do they want justice of acknowledging he has found the good to de? They want to take advantage of Mr. O'Connor's cause stronger and stronger each time of his visit. imprisonment, and to betray the people of England. If Mr. Harney told us that he hoped, ere he returned to they do, away with such knaves and villains, and the DERBY.-The Chartists of this place held their

> weekly meeting on Sunday evening, as usual, and the new movement-scheme was discussed ceolly and deliliberately, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed :-- "That we deprecate the new fangled scheme propounded by Lovett, Collins, and Co., feeling convinced that it is a Whig scheme, for the purpose of Dukeship shall find that we are not willingly so, sowing strife and discord amongst the Chartists; and but that we will never cease warring with injustice, even if Feargus O'Connor himself sanctioned the scheme, until we burst the fetters that bind us.-Corres- we would denounce anything that was supported by the honry-headed traitor, Dan O'Connell, feeling con-SOWERBY.-At the weekly meeting of the vinced, that whatever he has a hand in, will end in deceit and fraud on one hand, and disappointment on express purpose of putting the money of a generous of our mouths,' rather than swerve one jot from our Northern Star, for his able exposure of the new Cleave, and Collins, to be a party to this filthy trick association schemers, and shewing them to the (Lovett we have had a mean opinion of a long time, on account of his silent sleeping in carnal security) makes us almost ready to say,

"Cursed is he that trusts in man, Or maketh flesh his arm."

We would wish to ask Lovett, Collins, Cleave, and Vincent especially, whether they feel proud of the patronage of Dan O'Connell, the Irish and English traitor—supporter of Trades' Unions—subjugator of Canada-seller of the factory children-promoter of LOUGHBOROUGH.—At a weekly meeting of Irish police, and bludgeoning the hungry and discon-Chartists, held April 19th, a resolution, condemning tented—and outstripper of the Tories in royal wages. If the above gents are proud of him, they are welcome also to stand by the National Charter Association, to his patronage; but we Chartists of Derby would the Star, and Feargus O'Connor, Esq., so long as rather die an ignominious death on the gallows for the they stand by the people as they have done, was suppression of our country's wrongs, than bask in the unanimously agreed to. It was also agreed that a sunshine of affluence in Dan's palace at the (indirect)

BRISTOL-At a public meeting of the Chartists of Bristol, held at Mr. Simeon's, 1, Temple-street, April 19th, 1841, Mr. Wm. Morgan in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted :- Proposed by Mr. Pit-On Easter Monday, the female Chartists and man, seconded by Mr. Butter, and carried unanimously, "That this meeting is of opinion that the National Charter Association, if fully carried out, is sufficient for every purpose, and well calculated to effect an extensive organization of the people, and this meeting is determined not to countenance any person who shall attempt to create division in our ranks." 2nd. Proposed by Mr. Reed, seconded by Mr. Cummins, and National Petition. The Chairman, in making a few carried unanimously, "That it is the duty of the preliminary remarks, stated that they had wasted Government to supply the people with a good moral much of their time in worse than doing nothing, and so on; but, believing, as we do, that whilst the House of Commons is composed of men who represent them to make better use of their time, especially at these things, we are determined, therefore, never to cease agitating for the People's Charter, which will give us education, and all other things for our benefit"-3rd. Proposed by Mr. Valentine, seconded by Mr. Norris, and carried unanimously, "That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby given to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. for his almost super-human exertions in the cause of the people, and to the Editor of the Northern Star, for his vigilance and watchfulness over our rights; we are determined, therefore, to give our undivided support to that paper while it continues in its present course."-4th. Proposed by Mr. Tudor, MERTHYR TYDVIL.—At a meeting of the with scorn the charge of personal idelatry which has Chartists of Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, the following been brought against us, and are of opinion that the resolutions were unanimously agreed to :—" That parties who wish to 'ape the proceedings of a corthis meeting is of opinion that the tendency of the rupt and tinselled aristocracy, are the projectors of plan laid down by Messrs. Lovett, Collins, and the secret move, as they would fain avoid their others is to create disunion amongst the Chartists, share of useful labour, diminish the public stock of and should therefore be discountenanced, and that wealth, and throw their own burden upon their Position; and that this meeting declare who moved a resolution condemnatory of the new in favour of the truckle to the tools of Government, which, believe, the criging of the move to be."

In and that this meeting declare who moved a resolution condemnatory of the new in favour of the new in favour of the sider that body to be the only one recognised by the confidence of the kingdom." That we denounce attogether the plan of Lovett, and the meeting by introducing the subject, and co." 2nd. "That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Hill, Editor of the Northern Star, for his able and manly conduct in opposing the new-fangled the people of this country. Passed unanimously."

The people of this country. Passed unanimously.

To the country the confidence of the subject, and co." 2nd. "That we denounce attogether the plan of Lovett, the people of the subject, and co." 2nd. "That we denounce attogether the plan of Lovett, the people of the subject, and co." 2nd. "That we denounce attogether the plan of Lovett, the people of the subject, and co." 2nd. "That we denounce attogether the plan of Lovett, the people of the subject, and co." 2nd. "That we denounce attogether the plan of Lovett, the people of the subject, and co." 2nd. "That we denounce attogether the plan of Lovett, the people of the subject, and co." 2nd. "That we denounce attogether the plan of Lovett, the people of the subject, and co." 2nd. "That we denounce attogether the plan of Lovett, the people of the subject, and co." 2nd. "That we denounce attogether the plan of Lovett, the people of the subject, and co." 2nd. "That we denounce at the country the confidence of the subject, and the people of the subject, and co." 2nd. "That we denounce attogether the plan of the subject, and co." 2nd. "That we denounce at the country the confidence of the subject, and co." 2nd. "That we denounce at the country the confidence of the subject, and co." 2nd. "That we denounce at the country that the people of the subject, and co." 2nd. "That we denounce at the country the c

Chartist Entelligence.

STOURTON.-At the usual weekly meeting of week, Mr. Davison stated that he had a resolution forgotten his services—that they are grateful, and give him their most sincere thanks." Mr. Davison accompanied his resolution with a number of excellent remarks, in high praise of Mr. O'Connor.

BRADFORD.—(WILTS.)—On Saturday, the 17th, The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Shields, and

carried unanimously. FAILSWORTH On Sunday evening last, Mr. pressive and eloquent lecture in the old School Room, which was greatly applauded throughout, and at the clese a vote of thanks was proposed and carried unanimously to the Lecturer, for his services. Will our immaculate Whig friends say that the Tories paid that? See we are of opinion that if the Corn Law Repeal Lecturers had no other pay, the League would soon be mines advocates. A certain reptile in the form of a man, pelept a Town Missionary, sent to teach the people of Failsworth the way to a better country, and to give them bibles, almanacks, tracts, &c. has been going from house to house canvassing amongst the rate payers, to get Socialist, he said it was the dreadful destructive Charcialists they wanted out. Eswever, as he is in the habit the present organisation of the people. of reading the Northern Star, we guess by the reference he is continually making to its contents, we would just practising towards the poor, persecuted, and proscribed ples of the Charter.

Brown-street, Manchester, on Sunday afternoon last want no humbugs-let the "cock-tails" go. Delegates present-Mr. Thomas Davies, Tib street. Manchester: Mr. John Cartledge, Brown-street, East following resolutions were passed, without two opinions class oppressors." being expressed upon them, and without one dissentient: -" That this meeting views with feelings of extreme regret the attempt made by Messrs. Levett, Collins, O'Neil, and Co., to commence another mode of organisation. Firstly, because the plan already in operation has cost the nation a serious amount of money, besides anxiety and perseverance on the part of the people's delegates, and is working successfully; and other, than any one ever brought before the Radical culated to confuse, and perhaps divide the people; fingers; they will be constrained to seek a fresh and consequently give our enemies, who are ever on the alert, a chance to make inroads into our ranks. Thirdly, because those men who attached their names to the original decument, a copy of which appeared in the example go, to persuade the people that the plan is illegal Fourthly, because O'Neil, Collins, Lovett. and make it strictly legal, but never attended. Fifthly, because they have been solicited to join the association, and they refused to do so, or show its illegality. Sixthly, because we consider the cause too sacred to allow it to be trifled with by any shuffling, equivocatany other humbug, who acts from self-interest, ambition, or want of principle. We, therefore, pledge ourone, but which is agreed to by the people's delegates, the People's Charter becomes the law of the land. favourite in Birmingham. After this solicitation, if they persist, we shall feel it our painful duty to denounce them as men insincere to the cause they have esponsed, and unworthy of conmissionary, a vote of thanks for his past conduct, and they have the greatest confidence in him for the future, and that he be requested to proceed with his labours for another month." 3rd. "A vote of thanks was given to Mr. James Cartledge, secretary, for the excel-4th. " A vote of thanks was given to the chairman. for his able and impartial conduct, and that the meet ing stand adjourned till that day month." We are requested to inform the Chartists of South Lancashire, that business of the greatest importance will be brought delegate will be present to represent each town or vilthink it prudent to send a delegate so many miles, they are at liberty to appeint any friend in whom they

BRIGHTON-MEETING.-The quarterly meeting of land-street, on Wednesday evening, April 14th, 1841, Mr. William Woodward in the chair, when the report of the Council, an able and well-drawn up document, was read; and, on the proposition of Mr. Sandy, seordered to be entered on the minutes. The balance sheet was then submitted, showing a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £2 5s. 11d., which was aleach of which there was a balance in favour of each fund; of the O'Brien Fund, 18s. 1d., and of the Victim Fund, 10s. 112d. These were also allowed, and passed. Each balance sheet was duly signed by auditors, especially appointed. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, &c., the meeting was dissolved, the members being highly gratified at the state of the society, and its respective funds.

THE ADDRESS of Messra Collins and Co. having been sent to Brighton, and signed by Messrs. Woodward and Sandy, and having reason to believe that some of our friends may think that it has been signed on behalf of the Brighton Chartists, we take this opportunity of informing them that we do not know of one Chartist who does not highly disappprove of such conduct, and are determined not only strictly to adhere traitorous attempt to barter the liberties of the first stage it is always local and are determined not only strictly to adhere to the National Charter Association and their plan, started by whatever party-feeling; as we are sorry and indignant at the conduct of men who can lend themselves to do the work of our most inveterate cause disunion in our ranks. Our reason for sending this is, our weekly meeting is not held till Wednesday evening, when the subject will be discussed, but will be too late in the week for insertion in your present Star, and being anxious to remove any impression that it grand national agitation, by joining the National has been signed on our behalf or by our sanction. We, Charter Association—and we also declare, that we therefore, assure our brethren that the Chartists of never can, or will, place confidence in those men who to the present plan, and also to the glorious principles contained in the Charter. Our motto is-Universal Suffrage and No Surrender, but as speedily as pessible. We do not approve of the everlasting cant about the ignorance and immorality of the working men, and depriving them of their just rights upon that plea. If these men desire to see ignorance and vice of every description in all its naked deformity, let them visit this town, attend the theatre, the gambling houses, the taverns and brothels, and the circles of the aristorracy and middle-class electors, and then, after making all due allowance for the working man, grouning under the hellish system of oppression, and driven by poverty to crime, whether or not the educated classes (so termed) de not by far exceed them in vice of every description.

EDINBURGH .- The Edinburgh Chartist Association met in Whitefield Chapel, on Thursday last, Mr. James in the chair. Mr. P. Anderson delivered a lectere, wherein he successfully replied to several objections brought against the Chartists. The address of Mr. Lovett and others was then read to the meeting; after which a letter was read from Mr. Sankey, in reply his name to the said address, which elicited universal approbation. It was then moved and carried "that a wote of thanks be awarded to Mr. Sankey for the conduct he has displayed ever since he joined the move-A vote of thanks was then moved and carried to Mr. the ballot is taken, Mr. Martin's name shall be placed Taylor, for his exposure of the secret movement. After as their representative. Ten shillings, from Stoura vote of thanks to Mr. Anderson for his lecture, and bridge, which now lies in the Treasurer's hands, will be

another to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

MANCHESTER.—On Sunday evening last, the Rev. W. N. Jackson delivered a very impressive tal anted West Riding Chartist Missionary, delivered a sermon on the conduct of the clergy and the influence powerful and soul-stirring address to a crowded and the Chartists of Stockion, on Wednesday evening they possess over the people in general. During his discourse he was very heavy on the zig zag policy of to propose, which he doubted not would meet with Messra Lovett, Collins, and Co., exhorting the people the entire approval of all present, namely:—"That to stand by the present plan, to work it in unity and the Chartists of Stockton send a delegate to York, love, and it would not be in the power of the base and on the liberation of Mr. O'Connor, to give him a sordid middle class to prevent the Charter from becomhearty welcome from the felon's cell; and to coning the law of the land; at the same time shewing that vince him that the people of Stockton have not it was the power possessed by the middle class exerted

BRADFORD .- (WILTS.)-On Saturday, the 17th, Mr. Charles Bolwell, the Chartist lecturer for the the Social Institution on Wednesday last, April 14th, county of Walts, gave a lecture in White Hill Chapel, for the purpose of adopting the petition which appeared on the principles of the People's Charter; the lecture in the Star of March 20th, and to nominate a person to James Cartledge, of Manchester, delivered a very im- was not so well attended as was expected, through the notice net being generally understood. The lecturer The petition was carried unanimously, and Mr. Wm. handled the subject in a masterly manner, which gave general satisfaction. After brief addresses from Measra. Niblett and Carrier, the meeting broke up.

LONDON, -(WESTMINSTER.) -At a meeting of the Chartists, held at the Charter Coffee House, Strutton Ground, on the 18th inst., a spirited discussion took place on Mesers. Lovettand Co.'s plan of organisation : at the close of the discussion, it was resolved unanimously that this meeting views with contempt the selfish and destructive plan of Messra Lovett and others, to cause possession of the room to spout in. When he found a a division amongst the friends and supporters of the Charter; it is unjustifiable and unnecessary, therefore, tists that the Christians wanted out; when a Chartist we disapprove and condemn the whole proceedings, came in his way, it was the blasphemous infidel So- and will do all we can to support and make permanent

remind him, that the petty annoyance he is continually Monday night, it was unanimously resolved, that as save that of a few working men, who were made we consist principally of young unmarried men, no acquainted with the proceedings, circulating it through Chartist, only brings the doctrines of the meek and measure short of the People's Charter would be of any their respective mills amongst their fellow-workpeople. lowly Jesus into contempt, when the Profession of benefit to us; we therefore pledge ourselves to stand and stating, at the same time, that Mr. Mitchell those doctrines is seen to produce so much duplicity, by the Manchester Executive. We will have no and Mr. Davies, of Stockport, the two dungeon-proof sneaking, craftiness, and hypocrisy in himself. N.B. humbug; therefore we enter our protest against John patriots, who have just been released from an eighteen The meetings are held as usual once a fortnight, when Collins, or any other person not enrolled in the months' confinement in Cuester Castle, would be prelectures are delivered on the great and glorious princi- National Charter Association, being sent to the Con- sent. Such was the rapidity with which the informa-

BRADFORD.-The Chartists of Bradford met on Sunday evening, at six o'clock, at the house of Mr. Manchester: Mr. Samuel Pemberton, Hardman-street, Carrodus, North Tavern, Wapping. After a deputation Manchester; Mr. William Yarwood, Hulme and had been appointed to wait on the anti-Corn Law Com-Choriton-upon-Medlock; Mr. T. F. Craig, Salford; mittee to demand a discussion, the circular of Messrs. Mr. Richard Haslem, Oldham; Mr. David Ogden, Lovett and Co. was read, and the following resolution Failsworth; Mr. Jones Schofield, Openshaw and was unanimously adopted :- "That, in the opinion of Droylsden; Mr. T. S. Exersley, Unsworth; Mr. Robert this meeting, the Chartists of Bradford are satisfied Johnson, Middleton; Mr. James Taylor, jun., Roch- with the present legal organisation of the National dile; Mr. George Cookson, Warrington; Mr. William Charter Association of Great Britain, and believes the Bax-ndale, Snaw; Mr. John Dickinson, Pilkington attempt made by Messra Lovett, Collins, Hetherington, and Prestwich; Mr. James Leech, Mottram. Mr. T. and Co. to commence a counter agitation, will be pro-F. Craig was called to the chair. Every delegate gave ductive of evil; and we regret to hear of men who were an encouraging account of the progress of the cause in called and believed to be honest and sincere in their his locality. We rejoice to say that thousands who denunciations of oppression and class legislation, now once looked upon the principles with indifference, sus- attempting to delude the people who confided in them, Dicion, and contempt, are now become their adherents, by aiding and abetting a system calculated to sever the and their most active and zealous supporters. The bonds of political brotherhood now existing in England, financial affairs were examined, and found correct, and Scotland, and rapidly progressing in Ireland, and are other business, for which the meeting was called, was determined to discountenance any such attempt, and gone through in the best of spirit. After which the hold in utter contempt such degenerate tools of middle-

BIRMINGHAM .- HURBAH FOR THE MOVE vincial Newspaper, respectfully informs the Public MENT.—The National Charter Association is making he has in his possession a perfect copy of the London rapid progress in this town. There has been hard Gazette, from 1665, and the daily London Newswork for the last month; but determination and per- papers for upwards of one hundred years past. The severance have overcome all obstacles. The room in Provincial Papers, from every County, are also re-Freeman street is crowded every meeting night, and the gularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers. From real staff of former Radical Unions, both male and these sources, he has, at a great expense, collected female, are rallying round the standard of liberty with and formed an Index to upwards of Forty Thousand has done more in the short time to unite the people, zeal and enthusiasm. Mr. Martin's addresses have proand bring them to a general understanding with each duced a lasting effect in this town, and there is now to property. The charge for examining the Index is other, than any one ever brought before the Radical little doubt that Birmingham, which was selected by Five Shillings, provided the application is not made public. Secondly, because the commencing of another the Rational, Teetotal, Educational, Household Charpersonally in London. This charge is for the trouble movement, even for the same object, would be caltists, as their head quarters, has slipped through their of looking for the advertisement required, and Hurrah for the brave "fustian jackets!"

LECTURE.-On Sunday evening, a lecture was delivered by Mr. Wm. Martin, previous to his departure Northern Star, ought, if we may judge from their pre- to Coventry, where he had been invited for a week. tensions, to have done all in their power to carry out He went at great length into the causes which prothe present plan instead of impeding its progress by duced the misery now existing in society, and afterstanding aloof-getting up a fresh one contrary to the wards adverted to the secret move, for the exposure of majority, or throwing any obstacle in the way, by which he considered the Editor of the Star entitled to dend Books are also kept at the above office. Letendeavouring, as far as their influence, precept, and the thanks of every Chartist in the country. He then ters to be post-paid. proceeded to show that Christian Chartism was not the best method for uniting men of various creeds and others, were invited to assist in remodelling the old denominations, although he admitted the right of all plan at the late national delegate meeting, in order to men to hold whatever religious belief they thought best. He was pleased to see so many of his countrymen attending their meetings; for although Mr. O'Connell and his minions might denounce the Chartists of England as enemies to Ireland, he could tell them from his own experience, that Ireland had not better friends ing, and half clap-trap, whether patronised by Dan, or than the English Chartists; it should not be said that because they would not support O'Connell's humbug. that they were opposed to the liberties of Ireland. He selves not to countenance, but rather oppose any plan hoped that every Irishman residing in this country while the present works so remarkably well; nor any would unite with their fellow sufferers, and struggle for the emancipation of both countries. After some and not by a few individuals, wheever they may be, able remarks from Mr. Williamson and others, the and not by a few individuals, wheever they may be able remarks from Mr. Williamson and others, the weeking separated well pleased with the worthy lecture's animated and clever address. Mr. Martin's co., Surgeons, No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, join heart and hand in the present Association until formulation of speaking has made him a decided Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great

CHARTIST MEETING AT FREEMAN-STREET .- The usual weekly meeting of the members of the National Charter Association and others, took place on Monday fidence; and that the Editor of the Northern Star evening last. The room was crowded to excess; upwards be requested to insert this in the next publication." of 100 females were present, and the greatest harmony 2nd. "That this meeting tender Mr. James Leech, and good feeling prevailed. Mr. Thomas Goodacre was called to the chair, and after a brief address introduced Mr. Wm. Dean Taylor. Mr. Taylor said he came there that evening prepared to prove that the working classes of this country were slaves, it should therefore be his task to shew the cause of that slavery. Their slavery lent manner in which he has always kept the accounts." arose solelyfrom class legislation. Some stated that the miseries of the people sprung from their immorality and irreligion, some from the want of education, and others from the existence of the Corn Laws; but he maintained that class legislation and that only was the cause; every man present was a slave, and every wife, forward at the next meeting, and it is hoped that a daughter, and son, were slaves also in reality. He said they needed not to visit the nations on the continent to lage where there is an association. If they do not witness human wretchedness. No, it was before them in every street both by day and by night, want and misery stalked forth in the so called Christian Birmingham. If the truth was declared it might be written on can place confidence, who resides in Manchester. But they must send proper credentials to satisfy the the gable end of every building, on the front of every of injustice, universal suffering and Egyptian slavery application is made to these Pills, for the cure of this Association was held at the Cap of Liberty, Portconded by Mr. Lewis, was unanimously agreed to, and it came, who made it, and henceforth father the toms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, in which lowed and passed. The O'Brien and Victim's Fund whether plenty was not bountifully provided for importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affections. Balance Sheets were also placed before the meeting, in all by the Author of Nature? Mr. Taylor then tions, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, organisation, and exhorted all men and women who ciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour. had not previously done so, to enroll their names in the that he need make no comment on it, but allow the saturate their system with Mercury, and the busiresolution to speak for itself. It was as follows:—
ness is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are assembled, do look with serrow and disgust upon the their constitutions so broken, and the functions of attempted secret movement of Messrs. Lovett, Collins, Vincent, O'Neil, Hetherington, Cleave, and millions for a century to come, by fawning upon, bowbut to resist to the utmost every other project that may be | ing to, and courting the middle classes, who have ever proved themselves our greatest and most inveterate foes, who already possess the franchise, and by its means trample the toiling slaves to death; and furenemies, by adopting a course that must inevitably ther, we can never recognise any man, or number of men, thowever dear they may have been to us in time past,) no matter whether they call themselves Chartists, Christian Chartists, or teetotal Chartists, unless they now prove their determination to push on the

glaring, that there was not the least doubt that the parties named in the resolution were acting the part of traitors. He begged to support the resolution.-The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously, with the exception of three hands which were held up against it. A subscription was then entered into for the purpose of fitting up the room, and defraying the expences of the lecturer of Birmingham: after which, fifteen persons enrelled their names as members of the National Charter Association. It was announced that meetings were held every Monday and Wednesday evenings, at half-past seven, and that a lecture was delivered on Sunday evenings, at half-past six; and that reading and discussion would take place to Mr. Lovett, containing his reasons for not signing every Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. The sub-Secretary also gave notice that a balance-sheet of the Association receipts and expenditure would be produced on Monday evening next. The meeting then separated. THE MEMBERS of the National Charter Association ment, and more especially for the prompt manner in residing in Birmingham intend to remit £1 to Leeds. which he replied to Mr. Lovett's address, and that the next week, as their quots of the fund for the support secretary be instructed to forward it to Mr. Sankey." of the delegates in London; and request, that when

forwarded at the same time, and for the same purpose.

P.RADSHAW.-On Saturday last, Mr. Arran, the p werful and soul-stirring address to a crowded and ttentive audience, in the New Connection Methodist School Room. At the conclusion of the lecture, the following resolution was moved and seconded by two members of the National Charter Association, and carried unanimously:-" That this meeting, feeling that union among the masses is of all things most necessary to secure the political emancipation and the social regeneration of our unhappy country, strongly deprecates the new and secret movement of Messra. Lovett. Collins, &c., as tending only to disunite and scatter the

democratic forces." STOUR BRIDGE.-A public meeting was held in the Social Institution on Wednesday last, April 14th, represent Stourbridge in the forthcoming Convention. Martin elected delegate. The meeting was very ably addressed by Mr. Dean Taylor, the Chartist missionary The petition is being numerously signed.

STOCKPORT.—At the Association Room. Sunday night, Mr. Joseph Carter in the chair, Mr. D. Donovan, President of the Power-loom Weavers' Union, of Manchester, delivered a lecture on the Wrongs of Ireland." The lecturer concluded an address of two hours and a-half duration, which will be long remembered by the good Chartists of Stockport. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

MACCLESFIELD .- TEA PARTY .- On Tuesday, the 13th instant, being a holiday for the people of that district, a ten party was got up in honour of Mr. O Connor, as being the first anniversary of the unjust STAPLEFORD, NEAR NOTHINGHAM .- At a detention of that gentleman within the walls of a Whig meeting of the members of this Association, held on dungeon. No public notice was given on the occasion, ples of the Charter.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE—Delegate Meeting.

The above meeting was held in the Chartist-room,

The above meeting was held in the Chartist-room,

The above meeting was held in the Chartist-room,

South Lancashire and to be guilled by the long tion ran through the town, that all the tickets were bought up immediately. Their spacious room, the dethe ordinary practitioner. To enter into the details filled for tea; and four times as many more tickets might have been disposed of could they have accommodated those who made application. After the cloth was removed, and all parties comfortably seated, Messra Mitchell and Davies, who were received with rapturous applause, addressed the meeting at great ength. They were repeatedly cheered during their addresses, and gave the greatest satisfaction. After paper. the speaking was over, the forms were removed for a little harmony, when dancing and other harmonious amusements went on till between twelve and one o'clock; and all parties went home highly gratified with the evening a proceedings.

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The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of National Charter Association.—Mr. Edwards then rose Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; for the purpose of moving a resolution. He said that under the notion of its being an antidote for a certhe circumstances connected with it were so well knewn tain disease, the untutored think they have only to "That the Chartists of Birmingham, in public meeting annually either mercurialized out of existence, or nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its first stage it is always local, and easy to be extinguished by attending to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly treated, a mere local affection will be converted into an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoymetns of life by the consequences of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so if properly treated.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim, this town, generally, will remain firm as a rock both take the arch-traitor Dan O'Connell for their director. to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of We therefore send this, as our firm and solemn protest illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison to the Chartists of Great Britain and Ireland." Mr. mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, W. D. Taylor seconded the motion, and made some blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of pointed remarks. Mr. John Williamson supported it sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets. Mr. T. P. Green was glad to find that somebody had nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats taken this matter up, as he had intended to propose a diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and similar resolution. He heartily coincided in it. Al. limbs, till at length a general debility of the conthough no man worked harder than he did to support stitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a Mr. Collins whilst in prison, yet their conduct was so period to their dreadful sufferings.

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> 1. Rise, Gentle Moon, Meet me by Meonlight, and seven others. 11. Farewell to the Mountain, and ten others

13. The Sea! the Sea! and ten others. 17. The Deep, Deep Sea, and seven others. 20. The Brave Old Oak, and eight other tunes. 26. Pretty Star of the Night, and ten others. 53. Happy Land, Land of the West, four Quadrilles from Rory O'More, and two others. 54. The hour before day, I leave you to guess, and nine

others.

55. My Beautiful Maid, Cherry Ripe, and seventeen others. Crusader's Waltz, and ten other delightful airs. 60. Bless'd be the Home, Rory O'More, and nine

others. 69. The celebrated Echo Quadrilles, Philomel Waltz. Mr. Moore's popular song, The Language of Flowers, Linley's Lost Rosabel, and ten others.

75. Mr. Moore's Musical Box, Cracoviak, and tenothers. 76. Where the Bee Sucks, Four Airs by Prince Albert. and twelve others. 77. Eight Airs, by Prince Albert and Ernest. 'Tis the Shepherd's Evening Bell, and five others. 78. Oft in the stilly night, Rory Tories (Jack Sheppard) Jack Redburn's Solos (from Master Humphrey's

Clock), She Wore a Wreath of Roses, Mr. Loder's

new song, Down in the Deep, and four others. 70. The Danois Quadrilles, Taglioni's new dance in the Gipsy, three famous Chinese airs, Mr. Balfe's new popular melody, The dawn is breaking o'er us, two more Solos by Jack Redbun, and five oth ers. 80. For July, contains Jack Redburn's Gallop in honour of the Derby, the whole five melodies of the Falstaff Quadrilles, popular airs from Weber's Eury anthe, Sphor's Faust, and Beethoven's Fidelio. The Number closes with a great novelty-namely. Jack Redburn's description (in music) of a Horserace. This Number also contains a full list of contents of the whole eighty Numbers, and is

a good specimen for those who have not seen the work. 81. For August, contains Oh! God preserve the Queen the celebrated Tarantella (the whole six move ments); seven Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia; and

three others. 82. For September, contains My Dog and my Gun, We all love a pretty Girl, He that loves a rosy cheek, the whole set (five) of the Nightingale Waltzes, and six Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia. For October, contains-'Twas Nature's Gay Day. the popular Song; the whole five of the Tete de Bronze Quadrilles; the celebrated Doncaster St. Leger Race, described in Music; and six

others. 84. For November, contains Two Melodies from Auber's new Opera, Zanetta, Lanner's Six Spring Waltzes, the celebrated Marseilles Hymn, Claude du Val, and Three others. The whole

for 8d. For December, contains Six Melodies from Zenetta, I know a Bank; and nine others. To

For January, commences publishing Mr. James's Essays on the best Methods of Fingering for the Flute, illustrating his celebrated Scales. Music for January:—Happy New Year; the whole set of L'Elizir D'Amore Quadrilles, by Musard; Lovely night. The Days that have Folder. Lovely night; The Days that have Faded; Fairy, lead them up and down, and others. 87. Essay No. 2; Solo on the Royal Christening: Vic toria, and three other Waltzes, by Straus: The Ice Song; Love in Idleness; The Sleeper; We are

Spirits; the two pepular songs of Miss Hawes, I'll Speak of Thee, and Thou art Lovelier. 38. Ten of the Witches' Songs in Macbeth; Over the Government Stamp attached to each box, Hill over Dale, in Midsummer Night's Dream. Russian Air by Thalberg; Ladye mine, Ladye mine; Merrily goes the Mill; and others.

9. For April, (now ready) contains three Airs from Mr. Balfe's new Opera of "Keolawthe," (now so popular in London); the whole of Julien's Five Quail Waltzes; and Six more beautiful Airs from Macbeth.

This Medicine is sold wholesale, by appointment, by Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard, London; and may also be had of the followings Agents:—Birmingham Shilling Church Yard, Macheth. Macbeth. o. 89 is for April, 1841, and is the last Number pub-

lished. Every wind instrument, as well as the

instrument he may profess, ought to be without this tasteful, correct, admirable, and cheap work. Such another collection of beautiful melodies does not exist in Europe. And the Herald, in a long article upon it, says, The Fiutonicon is as much a standard work amongst musicians as the Penny Magazine, or Chambers' Journal, amongst readers.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON.

No. 13, Trafalgar-street, Leeds. HAVING devoted his Studies exclusively for many years to the successful treatment of the Venereal Disease, in all its various forms; also, to the frightful consequences resulting from that destructive practice, "Self Abuse," may be Personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning till

4, George-street, Bradford, (from Ten till Five.) In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have

Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two, at 13. Trafalgar-street, Leeds, and every Thursday at No.

He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditious mode he has adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a certain disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury, will establish his claims for support. As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but, on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed; therefore, the practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat each particular case in such a manner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience can avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which can only be made by one in daily practice, after due consideration of all circumstances. In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in order to discriminate their real nature, and which may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill Patients labouring under this disease, cannot be too cautious into whose hands they commit themselves. The propriety of this remark is abundantly manifested, by the same party frequently passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is fortuhead, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats, scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism. &c. &c.

veniently consult Mr. W. personally, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a bed-

Mr. HEATON, 7. Briggate; and Mr. Heaton, 7. Briggate; and
Mr. Hobson, Times' office, Leeds.
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chester. Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Beverley. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull. Mr. H. Hurton, Louth, Lincolnshire. Iris Office, Sheffield.

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PARR'S INFALLIBLE LIFE PILLS, MHICH are now recommended by all who have tried them. They have been the means of restoring to health many thousands who have suffered by dire disease and ill-health. Read the following Letters to the Proprietors:-

SECOND REPORT FROM MR. DRURY, LINCOLN.

Gentlemen,-When you first appointed me to sell Old Parr's Life Pills, which was August 14, 1840, I was doubtful of making much sale, there being so many different pills for the public to please themselves with. There must, however, be more length of life in Parr's Pills than in others, for I find, on enquiry, that much benefit is obtained from them, and that they really do good to hundreds & thousands of people-I may say thousands, if all your agents sell at the same rate as I do, for I have already sold up to the present time 624 boxes, large and small sizes. I am now wanting a fresh supply, which please to send instanter, or else you will have much to answer for by not making haste to give new length of life to those wanting it; and you may depend upon it for truth, that many old people who were going down fast in life, are now invigorated with new life, new feelings, sprightly, and full of activity, and who say they are far better in health since they have taken Old Parr's Life Pills, than they were some twenty years back. Surely there is magic in the pills, to do so much good to the human frame, not only to the aged, but the young

well, and particularly to young females. I am, your obedient servant,

JAMES DRURY 224, Stone Bow, Lincoln, Feb. 8, 1841.

Mr. Waddington, of Leicester, in a letter dated Feb. 13, says:—"A man called to day and bought one 11s. packet, and said he wished he had known of the medicine six years ago, it would have saved him great expence and affliction. He had been unable to work all that time—had been under all the doctors in the neighbourhood, without effect, bat Old Parr had cured him, and now he is as strong and as able to work as ever he was in his life. A son of his also has been made quite a new man by taking Old Parr. Facts are stubborn things." For further particulars, apply to Mr. Wadding-

ton, Bookseller, Leicester. Extract from a letter of Mr. W. M. Clark, the eminent London Bookseller, dated Feb. 16, 1841:-"Upon my word I have taken Parr's Life Pills several times, and certainly they have cured my cold, and invariably done me good. This is in earnest.

W. M. CLARK.

"17, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London." PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I, the undersigned, JOHN CUBLEY, late of Derby, but now of the town of Nottingham, heretotore a schoolmaster, but now out of employment, do hereby acknowledge that I have lately got com-pounded some pills, which I have sold to different persons as "Old Parr's Life Pills," by representing that I had purchased the Recipe for that celebrated medicine; such representation was, however, en tirely false, and the proprietors of the genuine Old Parr's Life Pills have commenced legal proceedings against me for the above fraud. But I having expressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them the names and addresses of each person to whom I have sold any of such pills, as well as of the druggists who compounded the same, and agreed to make purchasers of No. 85 is given gratis THE ROYAL this public apology, and pay all the expences, including this advertisement, the proprietors have coloured paper. I do, therefore, declare my shame and sorrow for

Dated this 28th day of January, 1841. Witness-H. B. Campbell, Solicitor, Nottingham. In order, therefore, to protect the Public from such imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered "Parr's Life Pills" to be engraved on

without which none are genuine. LIST OF AGENTS.

mingham, Shillitoe, Chemist, 43, High-street, Watts, News-agent, Snowhill; Bristol, Dowling, Chemist; Bath, Meyler and Sons; Boston, Noble, Bookseller; lished. Every wind instrument, as well as the Violin, can play these tunes.

Any number can be sent, post free, by enclosing 1s. to the Editor, pre-paid, 23, Paternoster-row.

The Examiner says, Ne musician, whatever instrument he may profess, ought to be without this instrument he may profess, ought to be without this minster, Pennell, Lincoln, James Drury; Liverpool Rawle, Chemist, Church-street; Leeds, Reinhardt Chemist, Briggate, and Heaton, Bookseller; Louth Marshall, Printer; Leicester, Winks, Printer, and Waddington, Bookseller; Manchester, Mostershead, Chemist, Market-place; Malton, Weightman; Not-Published in London by Sherwoods, 23, Paternoster-row; in Liverpool, by Stewart; in Birmingham, by Guest; in York, by Shillito; in Manchester, by Heywood; and may be had of all the Agents of this Paper; in short, by order, of every Book and Musicseller in the kingdom.

Conemist, Market-place; Malton, Weightman; Nottingham, Sutton, Review office, and Ingram and Cooke, News-agents; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Blackwell and Co., Printers; Northampton, Barry; Newark and Southwell, Ridge; Peterborough, Clarke; Sheffield, Whitaker; Stourpout, Williams; Worcester, Deighton; Wakefield, Nichols and Son; York, Mrs. Moyor, Balvas Victor. York, Mrs. Moxon; Belper, Vickers

Poetry.

A LECTURE TO CHARTISTS. What do you Chartist blackguards mean By thrown the blinders of your een, An' keeking thro' the sacred screen O' Church and State; Striving to pull baith Priest and Queen Down off their seat?

How dare a blind unlearned clan The ways o' wisdom try to scan, Or find a fault wi' ony plan, That we lay down, That's for the benefit o' man Eke Kirk or Crown?

D. yeken, ye stubborn rebel race, A' them that fill a sacred place, Are instruments o' God's grace For your salvation Just sent to gar you keep the peace An' pay taxation ?

Gae mind your looms, you lazy dogs, And scrape your sour and filthy cogs, And keep your pikes to kill the bugs When they torment you: Do not despise, ye graceless hogs, What heaven has sent you. An' you, ye black-mole-howkin " varmin"

Of a' your tribe the most alarmin', Ye've surely heard some devil's sermon Far down below: That's sent you frac the mountains swarming To strike the blow.

Ye're just a squad o' hell's militia Send up to plague the human specie, An' burl our Bishops plump an' creshie To your black den ; An' tear the livin's fat and fleecy Frae honest men.

How dare a livin' man complain! That hears the gospel pure and clean, Defended by a virtuous Queen, An' guns and swords. And priests that weel can draw the screen Aff Hebrew words ?

Ye're surely sprung frae vile pollution. An' wou'd try to raise a persecution, Against our glorious Constitution; Where freedom reigns, Unspotted wi' black superstition, Or Tyrants chains.

Furinstance, when ye're near hand dead Thro' want o' breath, or want o' bread, You're free to starve wi' your grey head. On your ain pillow . Or on some farmer's midden-stead-Wha's no ill-willie.

Yet, the' your freedom shines so bright An' are so blest wi' gospellight, With Priests and Queens to keep you right At sma' expence : Ye grudge and growl frae morn to night. For want o' sense.

Ye're a sae bent on worldly gear ; And think your Government sae dear,-Tho' fifty millions in the year 'S a' the amount, To pay baith Priest and Queen and Peer, A' sma' account

You should no feed a carnal pleasure, In hoarding up this world's treasure : That meth and rust corrupt at leisure And thieves do steal : Far better be a true believer

And beg for meal. Be aye content and not envious, And lift your hat as ye gang by us Attend the Kirk, and work to pay us Frae five to ten; And then we'll ever say you're pious

Weel thinkin' men.

ALIQUIS.

Falkirk, March 27th, 1841.

SONNET ON TRUTH AND HONESTY. Wiy is the diamond waxing valueless Man's brightest gem which erst would raise him up, And show him noblest of God's works-grown dim Because of late fraud wears a lighter brow, Than it was wont, and truth and honesty Are so unlike the times and vicious age, That they as worn-out words will be disnaed. For few can live mave by dishonesty, Since trickery is so habitual; O that the days may soon arrive when truth Shall re-assume her ancient dignity, And honesty shall shine with wonted glow, Rason regain her seat and rulers rule Unpractised in the mazes of deceit.

J. VERNON.

SONNET TO JUSTICE. O God-like sire of more than mortal frame, In spotless vesture of unchanging hue, Who ever didst the honest path pursue And still retain's: thy bright eternal fame ! 0 teach thy votaries—ere they lisp thy name, Thy sacred nature—and that thou dost do To others, as they would be done unto. Truth and thy operations are the same, Seeing thy sims are only to restore An equilibrium to the long lost poise Of mental rights—to raise and keep the poor Above the harnessed brute whom death destroys; Thy arms may be be defeated of: and sere, But justice in a final conquest joys. J. VERNON.

AN ENIGMA.

When the whispering Zephyrs of sweet summer's eve, Breathe softly o'er Albion's isle; When the mild-setting san is just taking his leave, I am everywhere met with a smile. From the cold frozen north when Borens comes forth,

And the landscape is buried in snow, When in hoar-headed frost my limpidity's lost, I am carefully parcelled in straw. In the storm and the tempest, mid mountains of surf,

On the billowy ocean I ride; Ke: a: Somerset House I'm as anug as a mouse, By the Spanish Ambassador's side.

With Paimersten I am a favourite too, As well as with Lilley the nurse; But for all they can do I'm a prisoner I vow, In the Dake of Northumberland's purse.

Blyth, April 19th, 1841. *.* Answers in verse are requested.

Rebichs,

descriptionist, has now in the press a new work, the result of his recent researches in America, and to be entitled "America," Historical, Statistical, and descriptive.

be a most valuable addition to our national literature. the Eastern World have long enjoyed, are sufficient that possess the greatest interest for the public mind, and more especially in the Metropolis; withdraw and how the information acquired on these may be best presented that the many that best presented to the public attention.

During his three years' residence, Mr. Buckingham was actively engaged in making an extensive of the country, in all their variety and extent.

d placed within the means of working men.

THE FLEET PAPERS. Parey, London.

het, borne out by irrefragable evidence:-

" Look again at the crowded streets of our great manufacturing towns; peruse the various statistic accounts, by impartial observers, of the terrible destitution—the fearful want, disease, degradation, misery, physical and moral, in every shape that reigns there. Look at the wan and haggard faces of the workpeople that come into our courts of justice, that attend our public meetings. See how the very race of Englishmen is divindling down, and degenerating under the effects of the unremitting labour, the unsufficient and unwholesome food, that their country's laws allow them to enjoy.'"

"Methinks, Sir, that if you have attentively read my last letter, you will admire the ingenuousness of Mr. J.

"The picture is faithful—it is painted by a master hand. The cause, so far as Mr. Marshall is concerned, last letter from official documents. Do turn to the principles involved in these noble undertakings. evidence of those poor 'wan and haggard workpeople,' With justice for a foundation, and the elevation and say, is not the system adopted in Mr. Marshall's of the Rights of Labour to a higher moral position, mills eminently calculated to produce just such 'a des. as the threshold of Trades Halls throughout the titute, diseased, and degraded population,' as Mr. J. G kingdom: the enlightened recognition of Marshall describes? Is not the 'unremitting labour' demanded and obtained by Mr. Marshall, sure 'to dwindle down and degenerate the very race of Englishmen?' Then, as to the 'insufficient and unwholesome food that their country's laws allow them to enjoy,' see the laws of Mr. Marshall's mill interfering, so as to will stand forth five beautiful, fair, and solid pillars, increasing the wages of his overlooker out of the small pittance of his slaves) to the pigs of their tormentor! "The only equivalent which the nation gains by this system of horror, is, that Mr. Marshall may have made a million or two of pounds, and so may a few more such patriots as he. The wonder is, that having created such misery, his son should have the hardihood to exhibit its picture, and cast the blame upon a Noble, whose fault has been, an unwearied endeavour to uphold the system of philosophy, which ensures the destruction of the nobles and the people, and the exalta-

tion of the Lords of the Mills-the Marshallians. No doubt, Earl Fitzwilliam deserves reproof, but to receive it from a Marshall, is what his Lordship never could have expected. "Mr. J. G. Marshall refers Earl Fitzwilliam to the various statistical accounts by impartial observers,' for proof of his assertions. I find, in the Report of the Committee on the Factories' Regulation Act, from which volume I quoted very largely in my last-'a statistical account, drawn up by the officers of Government, and laid before that Committee, for its information on the Factory question. If one more fact were required to prove the destructive tendency of the Factory system, that table settles the question. The

human life, than famine, war, or pestilence! "I started from the perusal of that table with indescribable horror-I could scarcely believe my eyes! But the facts are indisputable!—the data most correct! The horrible factory system is making a charnel-house day! which is an utter improbability. of England,—it cuts off life at both ends—it works the living to death-it genders death, untimely death, even in the womb! It destroys the stamina of both father and mother-it ushers into the world children who are incapable of life !-- it actually cuts off one half of the years of human existence! I do not exaggerate. I appeal to the official table of births and deaths. The following extracts from that table will prove if I am not abundantly borne out in all which I have as-

proves to a demonstration, that the 'unremitting

labour' of the factories is actually more destructive to

"In every 10,000 burials, in the undermentioned place, read the awful result :-

	Places.	Died under 5 years of age.	Died under 20 years of age.	under	
Factory Districts.	Rutland	2.865	3,756	5.031	4 969
	London	3,805	4.580	6,111	3,889
	Bradford, Yorks	4.687	5,896	7,061	2,939
	Macelesfield	4,462	5,889	7,300	2,700
	Wigan	4,790	5,911	7,117	2,883
	Preston	4,947	6,083	7,462	2,538
	Bury	4,864	6 017	7.319	2,681
	Stockport	4,879	6.005	7,367	2,633
	Boiton	4,939	6,113	7,459	2.541
	Leeds	5,286	6.213	7,441	2559
4	Hoibeck	5,090	6,133	7,337	2,663

"Now. Sir. if you take the average of the above nine factory districts, and compare it with Rutland, and London, the result will be as follows:--

"As compared with Rutland, an increase of deaths under five years of age, of 2,017; under twenty years of age, 2,272; under forty years of age, 2.287. As compared with London, the increase of deaths will be found to be, under five years of age, 1,077; under twenty years of age, 1,448; under forty years of age, 1,207.

"In Rutland, the survivers at forty years, are more by 2,287, out of every 10,000, and in London by held at Dewsbury last week, on the subject of the 1,207 than they are on the average in these nine factory Highways, we are informed there was a slight in-

official table, is, that about as many human beings die pears that Joy had not been a workman of John before their twentieth year, in the Factory districts, as before their fortieth year, on an average, else-

"It is necessary I should inform you, that Manchester is excluded from this official table, because the returns of burials from that place, were so incomplete as to render them useless for this comparison. But we have the evidence of Mr. Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, Dr. Kay, that 'in Manchester more than one half of the offspring of the poor die before they have completed their fifth year.' And, in proof that the factory system impoverishes and degrades, as well as kills its victims, the doctor adds, 'more than one half of the inhabitants of Manchester are either so destitute or so degraded, as to require the assistance of public charity, in bringing their offspring into the world."

TRADES HALLS.

On the threshold of a subject so important to the best and permanent interests of the working class of the country, as the erections of buildings for the special accommodation and benefit of their numerous Trades and other societies, it is essential to lay down a defined, broad, and liberal basis in which the constitution of Trades Halls ought to be established, in order to make them in all the ramifications of their objects and results, what they are professed to be substantially and morally; protective Institutions for the rights of labour, and the moral renovators of the operative community.

The very term "Trades Halls" identifies them with

preserve, protect, and aggrandise that interest for hours. the welfare of all: to do this effectually, and permanently, a union of the whole operative body—On the 1st of April last, the wife of Mr. Ormston, We have every reason to anticipate that this will suggests itself for general advantage, whilst subunions of individual Trades present the nucleus of managed temperately, economically and perma- of two years between each child. evidence of his experience, and powers of observasion, as an extensive traveller; and the position only become really and truly beneficial to the work-which he subsequently filled, the Editor of several ing mass of England, in raising them from oppressiterary works. literary works, and as a member of the British sion, degradation, ignorance, and prejudice, when House of Commons, afforded him the best opporting of Trades Holls throughout the Empire. tunities of knowing what are the subjects of inquiry the erection of Trades Halls throughout the Empire, the rection of Trades Halls throughout the Empire, the rection of Trades Halls throughout the Empire,

> dations : renounce " ____ the ignorant fumes That mantle the clearer reason,"

under advantages which have fallen to the lot of easy, cheap, and interesting manner, those intellected command under the present system. Let the Social few, if any, of his predecessors,—in the close and tual enticements which shall serve to facilitate the lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote themintimate interesting manner. mate intercourse to which he was admitted with national skill and enterprise of British artisans, selves to practical measures to remove the physical Captain Byng Doherty, Captain John Allgood, the most intelligent and influential of all classes, expand their minds to a knowledge of moral duties and social evils and miseries that afflict our country.

Ind in the most intelligent and influential of all classes, expand their minds to a knowledge of moral duties and social evils and miseries that afflict our country. and in the wide range over which his inquiries and franchise, and exhibit the rights of citizenship. They tell us that Socialism has nothing to do with were spread.

received already an ample and most distinguished claim at once in their erection the moral equality derived from it? Earnest sympathy with the suffer the streets in a state of intoxication, and creating derived from it? Earnest sympathy with the suffer the streets in a state of intoxication, and creating derived from it? Earnest sympathy with the suffer the streets in a state of intoxication, and creating derived from it? patrousge among the wealthy classes of society, and of every member of the working class, whatever his ings of the people, would, we think, induce them to we have the wealthy classes of society, and of every member of the working class, whatever his ings of the people, would, we think, induce them to We hope that his publishers will see the propriety of trade, prospects, condition, or education. Equality issuing a cheap copy for extensive circulation; as we must be the primary basis of their constitution. In have no doubt that such a work, written by Open to all sects and parties acknowledging all Buckingham, would be most extensively read creeds and political opinions—they seek to amalga-aced within the means of working men. all who wish well to labour they must therefore be called into existence by the wealth producers flint for percussion cap guns to the army will cost themselves. The production of wealth implies a In our last week's review of Mr. Oastler's papers power equal to supply all the Trades Halls throughbe quoted pretty freely, especially that portion reonce created. By an equality of subscription toward
the building, an equality of voting in its management, an equality of influence on its constitution, an In No. 15 the subject is continued. We give the equality of representation in the council or directing tollowing passage to show that the absolute shortening of life is no reckless assertion, but a melancholy ment of all the literary and scientific advantages ment of all the literary and scientific advantages ment of all the literary and scientific advantages emanating from it at all times, the working men will "I need not, in this letter, describe to you the con-realise in Trades Halls, established on such a foundition the happy condition of the British labourers dation, the best possible guarantee against the before the factory system was known, nor the abject attempts of prejudice to suppress the exercise and mismatched private judgand miserable plight to which that system has now expression of a free and undisturbed private judgreduced them. It is enough, for my present purpose, ment, at all times and on all occasions, whether that one of the control o that one of the factory lords, Mr. J. G. Marshall, the amongst the few or the many. Undue influence post-office has also reduced its rate on Britis h letters street, "Go down to the Prince of Orange and tell ful Union, Ireland would be at this moment in a state post-office has also reduced its rate on Britis h letters street, "Go down to the Prince of Orange and tell ful Union, Ireland would be at this moment in a state post-office has also reduced its rate on Britis h letters street, "Go down to the Prince of Orange and tell ful Union, Ireland would be at this moment in a state post-office has also reduced its rate on Britis h letters street, "Go down to the Prince of Orange and tell ful Union, Ireland would be at this moment in a state post-office has also reduced its rate on Britis h letters street, "Go down to the Prince of Orange and tell ful Union, Ireland would be at this moment in a state post-office has also reduced its rate on Britis h letters street, "Go down to the Prince of Orange and tell ful Union, Ireland would be at this moment in a state post-office has also reduced its rate on Britis h letters street, "Go down to the Prince of Orange and tell ful Union, Ireland would be at this moment in a state post-office has also reduced its rate on Britis h letters street, "Go down to the Prince of Orange and tell ful Union, Ireland would be at this moment in a state post-office has also reduced its rate on Britis h letters street, "Go down to the Prince of Orange and tell ful Union, Ireland would be at this moment in a state post-office has also reduced its rate on Britis h letters street, "Go down to the Prince of Orange and tell ful Union, Ireland would be at this moment in a state post-office has also reduced its rate on Britis h letters street, "Go down to the Prince of Orange and tell ful Union, Ireland would be at this moment in a state post-office has also reduced its rate on Britis h letters street, "Go down to the Prince of Orange and tell ful Union, Ireland would be at this moment in a state po amongst the few or the many. Undue influence post-office has also reduced its rate on Britis h letters are taken to the from about 4d. to 2d., so that upon London letters being requisite in its govern-there to Earl Fitzwilliam, he thus apostrophises his ment, acknowledging a miniature system of "Universal Suffrage;" the council or directing body will versal Suffrage;" the council or directing body will correspondence.

be kept in subjection to the mass of their constitu-"Vote by Ballot," will secure an honest and unrestrated use of the franchise on all elections and deposited property in his hands will be nearly entered below the left ear, and lodged below the thousand millions; and her resources are amply abundecisions of great importance, preventing jealousies, removing a fertile cause of frequent contention and ill feeling amongst individuals who should have but one end in view, and who, being all united upon the principle of Equal Rights, will naturally allow "No Property Qualification" to exist in order to hold hares, or to secure a seat in the direction of the Halls for the time being; the members of such direction being as a matter of course working men G. Marshall's candid confession; however you may be themselves, will in strict justice have a claim to reastounded by his audacity, in charging those evils upon muneration for such time as they may give to the about half-past three in the afternoon, an "uncommanagement of the institutions with which they are connected; the labourer is worthy of his hire, and "Payment of Members" should consequently be consequently is given from the lips of his own slaves, copied in my amongst the most prominent of the constitutional ally Thisted and Logston, walls were cracked and

> Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments. Vote by Ballot, No Property Qualification, and Payment of Members,

make that food still more 'insufficient and unwhole-some,' nay, so very bad, as to be rejected altogether by in whose erection the energy, the wisdom, prudence his 'wan and haggard' slaves, and to be given up (thus and union of the labouring millions will be handed way to the Nile. She belongs to the Oriental Com-Labour!

Local and General Intelligence.

CARLISLE.—THE LAST SHIPT OF THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.—The wind has again been raised by this nearly exhausted body, and a petition for the repeal of the Corn Laws sent forth to the public year. for signatures. Had this petition been left to the ordinary fate of such things, by being left at different places for signature, we feel fully convinced that the number of names would have been comparatively the number of names would have been comparatively at Pesth, is proceeding very vigorously under Mr. Adam Clark, an English engineer, assisted by few. The party knew well that this method of thirty English workmen. Their solidly constructed procedure would not answer their purpose, so they piles have hitherto withstood the immense masses employed a number of individuals at the rate of of ice brought down by the Danube, to the great half-a-crown a day, to go about with sheets to obtain enhancement of the fame of English engineering. signatures. These men, we understand, have not been over scrupulous as to the means they have had recourse to for the purpose of obtaining names. It to be made under the new commercial treaty with is impudently asserted by the party, that about four France will be to 10s. per gallon on brandy, and to thousand signatures were obtained in one day; and that care was taken that none but those resident official comparative table of the duration of life, in the borough, and above eighteen years of age, of the political treaty which will with draw France. were allowed to sign it! Let us now see how far this statement will stand the test of probability. The entire population of Carlisle is about 24,000: now, if we take one-sixth of this number as adult males,

INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS. This society have had a splendid demonstration here a few days ago. Early in the morning of the day on which they held their procession, a beautiful new flag, emblazoned with the arms of the order, was suspended from the window of the Black Bull Inn, flag attracted great attention, from the very ex. very indecent and abusive language to the Duke of them for the next day, and he was met by Parkin- universal public opinion. quisite manner in which it is executed; and which does great credit to the artists, Messrs Dobson and Blaylock. A little before one o'clock the procession threatened to punch the Duke's head; and accused tion, and were there seized by the police, who were may be liable to incur the severest penalties—even that spersed, at equal distances, the regalia of the order— FILTRATION.—A system of filtration has been the lamb and cross leading, and the ark of the invented upon a novel and grand scale, by the covenant bringing up the rear, which was closed by ceeded through the principal streets of the town. the band playing many lively airs, and finally arrived at the Atheneum, where the company, consisting of 150, sat down to an excellent dinner, provided for the occasion, by Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, of the Black Bull. The district master, brother

conviviality. The members and their friends separated highly pleased with the day's demonstration. accuracy in the allusion to Mr. John France, car-"In fact, the murderous result developed by this pet manufacturer's conduct to Joshua Joy. It ap-France's, but had been employed in a particular loom by his (Mr. F.'s) father, the late Mr. James France, and that Mr. John had purchased Joy's loom, at his father's sale, and promised him that he should be employed upon it as usual. In consequence, however, of Joy's interference at the meeting, on asking him to fulfil his promise to let him have the loom, it was pitifully refused, and he was told to seek employment with Mr. Brooke, the chairman of him, in consequence of not being in the trade.

BRADSHAW .- TEETOTALISM .- A lecture was delivered on this subject by Miss Knowles, the tee-total lecturer, from Burnsall, in the New Connection Chapel, on the 16th instant, to upwards of 400 persons, who listened with the most profound attention. In the course of her address she showed up, in a masterly manner, the inconsistency of the professed followers of Christ, in standing aloof from the total abstinence society.

IDLE .- LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS. The Poor Man's Protection Lodge, No. 218, held opened the door, and, on his communicating the manner, and had struck him more than once on his their third anniversary on Easter Tuesday, at the object of his calling, she told him the drawing room remonstrating with him as to his behaviour. He house of Mr. Joseph Harper, New Inn, Idle. About forty sat down to a good substantial dinner, provided and got up in the best style, for which great praise to see the lodgings, and then he could say whether take off, merely to laugh at him (witness) while he was due to Mr. and Mrs. Harper. The rest of the evening was spent in a very enlivening manner; recitations, songs, &c. were gone through in a very able manner, and were kept up to a late hour; after able manner, and were kept up to a late hour; after able manner, and were kept up to a late hour; after able manner, and were kept up to a late hour; after able manner, and were kept up to a late hour; after accompany him, but are determined not to put up with the company has been accompany him, but are determined not to put up with the company has been accompany him, but are determined not to put up with the company has been accompany him, but are determined not to put up with the company has been accompany him, but are determined not to put up with the company him are determined not to put up with the company him.

evening's amusement. The very term Trades mains identifies them with the numerous Trades, amounting to about 200, into the numerous Trades, amounting to about 200, into which the great labouring population is divided, in the various departments and branches of art and mechanism which form "the source of all wealth" the source of all wealth" the source of all wealth" the source of all wealth. The source of all wealth is conduct had been with the state of relate with the state with the sounce of the piano-forte; she also heard other sounds which itertained by his aunt, who was also his mistress. Mrs. Hatley, a middle-aged modest-looking female, here into the room where he was, she discovered that the source of all wealth. in a large commercial and populous empire; and it been served no less than eighteen times with mould in taking a quantity of plate with the other, which so extraordinary of late that she felt compelled to is fair to assume that, living only by their manual "Tommies," which he refused to eat; that he has was deposited in the drawers of a sideboard. The labour, the individual members of that Wealth Pro-ducing Class, with a mutuality and oneness of interest, have as great a political and moral stake in the for further resistance; and that his allowance refused, and a fierce encounter ensued, which ended Mr. Buckingham, the indefatigable traveller and country, as any other class in society conventionally during solitary confinement was only eight ounces in the fellow's escape down stairs. Not daunted, escriptionist, has now in the press a new work exalted above them; and that it is their duty to of bread, with cold water, for each twenty-four however, the courageous servant pursued him, and

grocer, was delivered of a daughter, being the fourth daughter she has had on the 1st of April during the The reputation which Mr. Buckingham's Travels in their better local government, when they can be last eight years, there being also an exact interval the Farence William and permanent which Mr. Buckingham's Travels in their better local government, when they can be last eight years, there being also an exact interval

LECTURES ON CHRISTIANITY.—On Sunday afternoon and evening Mr. Buchanan, Social missionary, delivered addresses in the Golden Lion Room, "On the Heathen origin of Christianity." Mr. Buchanan's style of lecturing is calm and clear, and he certainly displayed extensive reading and much ingenuity of speculation; but as the Socialists take upon themselves the character of practical reformers, we must say that we see little practical advantage the people can derive from metaphysical and theological lectures, to understand which would require far and minute survey of the United States of America; and place within the reach of their members, in an more time and reading than the people can possibly under advantage the united states of America; and place within the reach of their members, in an increase and reading than the people can possibly under the property of the United States of America; and place within the reach of their members, in an increase and reading than the people can possibly under the property of the United States of America; and place within the reach of their members, in an increase and reading than the people can possibly under the property of the United States of America; and place within the reach of their members, in an increase and reading than the people can possibly under the people can possibly under the property of the United States of America; and place within the reach of their members, in an increase and place within the reach of their members, in an increase and place within the reach of their members, in an increase and place within the reach of their members, in an increase and place within the reach of their members, in an increase and place within the reach of their members, in an increase and place within the reach of their members, in an increase and place within the reach of their members. were spread; embracing the geography, scenery, as due to a man, not a house—to the mind, instead of the country in all the country in all the country in all the country in all the country is a series of the country in all the country is a series of the country in all the country is a series of the country in all the country is a series of the country in all the country is a series of the country in all the country is a series of the country in all the country is a series of the country in all the series of the country is a serie We understand that his forthcoming work has mutuality of interest which they are to support, pro- ing with the Bible and the theological opinions dants, with others not in custody, were rioting about abandon their present mode, until the people's by Captain Doherty, took that gentleman into cusphysical amelioration is secured and they possess the tody. Some of the other defendants attempted a lessure to enjoy such speculations.—Correspondent.

> "PHYSICAL FORCE" EXPENCES.—The exchange of this year £130,000. DURING THE HAM MARKET which concluded a

Paris on Saturday evening, the amount of hams disposed of amounted to 240,000 lb. weight.

REDUCTION IN GERMAN POSTAGE.—On the 66th of produced, and appeared to be a formidable weapon. did under the protection of her Independent Legis- IRRLAND—THE LIBERTY OF IRELAND—THE HAPof the city. this month the British postage on letters passing Another constable stated that he took Captain lature. The property of every man was increased and Piness of the Inish People—and we most kindly between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh and Allgood to the Station-house, and on the way there angmented—manufacturing industry spread at every entreat the honest and faithworthy tradesmen of Newry Lubeck was reduced from ls. 6d. on letters por ted in he offered witness a crown to let him go; and, find side and augmented in every quarter—prosperity to join us in our efforts for these great and glorious London, and from Is. 8d. on letters posted in the ing that the proposal was rejected, Captain Allgood beamed around the land, and, if the progress of the objects—The Prosperity and the Liberty of country, to a uniform rate of 6d. The Harnburgh said to two privates of the 13th, who were in the salutary movement had not been stopped by the bale-

tents, by submitting themselves for election once a solicitor of this place has caused quite a panic here. hour on Monday morning, a widow lady of fortune, pate all Irish resources. year, after the fashion of "Annual Parliaments;" His liabilities are reported to be about £40,000, and residin g at Peckham, Surrey, made an attempt on ruined by the circumstance. - Windsor Express.

THE BANK OF MESSES. BARBER AND MARSHALL, of Walsall, closed on Friday morning week, or rather the house failed to open that morning. The inhabitants of the borough, in consequence of this untoward event, combined with the late stoppage of the South Staffordshire Bank, are placed in very unpleasant circumstances.

EARTHQUAKE. On Saturday, the 3rd of April, chimneys thrown down.

Fungs.-On Maundy-Thursday the ceremony, in celebrated, for the first time since 1830, in the chapel of the Tuilleries, in presence of the King and the entire Court. "It was believed," says the Commerce, put off until next year."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MALTA:-" The down to posterity, -A Monument of Intellect !- A pany for the mails, and is looked on as a wonder Temple of Industry! - The Mighty Citadel of here. The captain is a fine great fat fellow, who trims her by merely walking from one part of the deck to another."

has addressed a circular to all perfects of departmeats, with instructions for taking such measures that the new census of France, to be made in virtue of a royal erdonnance of 1836, may be completely finished before the end of the current

REDUCTION OF DUTIES ON FRENCH WINES AND Spirits.—It is reported that the proposed reductions ls. 6d. per gallon on wine. The conclusion of the merce.

NOTTINGHAM, MONDAY MORNING.-Mr. S. M. we readily arrive at the most extraordinary conclusion that every adult male signed this petition in one Beartment, was in Nottingham yesterday.

Phillipps, the Under-Secretary of State for the On their way to rob Mr. Shaw's farm, the thieves Ireland, to prevent similar meetings. We beg of you called at the house of a man named Bibby, at to bear in mind this, our friendly caution, that no People are wondering what a gentleman, who has of late years been in such close connexion with of late years been in such close connexion with heard of Bibby's suspicious guests, and caused him involving themselves in the peril of the law.

Lord John Russell, the Ministerial leader in the to seek them out in Manchester. He found one of Thirdly—The principle of the Chartists

medium of which any quantity of dirty or discoloured Shaw's front door, ladles for melting metal, with the tyler. At one o'clock they reached the church, water may be rendered as bright as crystal at the when the service of the day was gone through, and a most excellent and appropriate sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Reeves, from Romans, 12th chapter and 5th verse. After leaving the church, the brethern again formed themselves in the order, and protected on board of the vessel. It acts in a double three again formed themselves in the order, and protected on board of the vessel. It acts in a double the patients on board of the vessel. It acts in a double the patients on board of the vessel. There they found a crow-bar, sundry keys, two boxes of the day was gone through, and a rate of hundreds and thousands of gallons per day. Saws, a vice, some files, and various other articles which had been taken from the houses that they had out yeur being able to check them. Yet, if you be robbed. While they were in the house, associates with them, you will be liable to be indicted another of the gang came in. To the house of Barber Mr. Jones and the policemen repaired. There they found a crow-bar, sundry keys, two boxes. capacity, that of cistern as well as filter, for as fast There they found a crow-bar, sundry keys, two boxes as the water runs in it is drawn filtered.

T. J. Hetherington, officiating as chairman; and at Hatton Garden Police-office, on Saturday last, April, Jones apprehended one Goodyear at his house brother R. Cambell, J. G. of the Philanthropic, as with having stolen a massive silver table-spoon from at Salemoor. The person who answered the knock vice-chairman. After dinner a subscription was St. James's Palace. She had been given in cus- at the door denied Goodyear's being in the house; entered into in aid of the funds of the dispensary.

Several excellent toasts were given during the evening, which was spent in the greatest harmony and often receipt the spent in the greatest harmony and often receipt the spent in the greatest harmony and often receipt the spent in the greatest harmony and often receipt the spent in the greatest harmony and often receipt the spent in the greatest harmony and often receipt the spent in the greatest harmony and often receipt the spent in the door denied Goodyear's being in the house; but Jones, on going inside, found him standing that she was sent by a Miss Perry, who had no spent the spent in the door denied Goodyear's being in the house; but Jones, on going inside, found him standing that she was sent by a Miss Perry, who had on the door denied Goodyear's being in the house; but Jones, on going inside, found him standing that she was sent by a Miss Perry, who had one of the spent in the door denied Goodyear's being in the house; but Jones, on going inside, found him standing that she was sent by a Miss Perry, who had limited the door denied Goodyear's being in the house; but Jones, on going inside, found him standing that she was sent by a Miss Perry, who had limited the door denied Goodyear's being in the house; but Jones, on going inside, found him standing that she was sent by a Miss Perry, who had limited the door denied Goodyear's being in the house; but Jones, on going inside, found him standing the standing that the door denied Goodyear's being in the house; but Jones, on going inside, found him standing the standing that the door denied Goodyear's being in the house; but Jones, on going inside, found him standing the standing that the door denied Goodyear's being in the house; but Jones, on going inside, found him standing the standing that the door denied Goodyear's being inside. whom she could not now find, as he had left his in which the band were concerned were brought situation. She afterwards stated that she used to before the Warrington Magistrates, on Monday, serve milk at the Palace, and a little boy gave it to when six of them, Parkinson, Barber, Pennington, here the Magistrates she told a different Ellis Canada National Nation at the old Palace, and that a young man employed Gorton, on the 17th February, and all six were comthere, but since dead, gave her the spoon instead of mitted. The same men, except Woollaston, were the initials C. R., and under the lower one A. S. on that charge also; and Parkinson was committed and remanded the prisoner.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A FEMALE.—At the Greenwich Police office, on Saturday, a fellow of dashingly-dressed exterior, who gave his name Thorne. was brought to this office, charged under the following extraordinary circumstances:—From the evidence, it appeared that Thorne called at the house ascertain if any lodgings were to be let. A girl, his apprentice for about two years and a half, had named Mary Elliott, about seventeen years of age, latterly conducted himself in a very improper object of his calling, she told him the drawing-room remonstrating with him as to his behaviour. He tendencies. We mean fanaticism and infidelity. Many was not at home. Thorne said he should like much any article of wearing apparel, which he might us with portions of the Chartist body; and the getting which the company broke up, well satisfied with the went into the parlour, to finish something she had The prisoner, in a surly manner denied the accusabeen previously engaged in. Shortly after he had WAKEFIELD. PETER FODEN. We are gone up, her ears were saluted with the sound of the having overtaken him in the hall, another desperate encounter ensued. She at length became exhausted, before which, however, she had taken the precaution of locking the door, and putting the key in her bosom. The wretch now became frantic, and commenced beating the poor girl, and at length succeeded in wrenching the key of the door from her, and succeeded in gaining the street. She followed him into the street with the cry of "Stop thief," as well as she was able, and a man joining in the pursuit and cry, he was captured by the police just as he was turning the corner of the street. The magistrate asked the prisoner (who was recognised by the police as a London swell-mob man) what he had to say in his defence. Prisoner-I shall reserve manner throughout the neighbourhood, by repremy defence till a future day. The prisoner was then senting that he had been several times to my contempt the Chartists.

The poor girl was most chamber, and describing a great deal more than he highly complimented by the Bench and others, for her had ever seen there. Mr. Hatley corroborated the either retaining the dregs of decaying Orangeism, or truly praiseworthy and heroic conduct.

Captain Edmund Doherty, and Captain John Goddard, of the 13th and 14th Light Dragoons, at considerable disturbance. He being grossly abused rescue, and finally the whole were conveyed to the if you could for one moment imagine that there are Station-house. A few minutes elapsed when a body any men living more anxious than we are to advance of soldiers, belonging to the 13th and 14th Regi- your interests, to increase your presperity, and to prements, came to the Station-house, determined to have | cure for you all the blessings of rational liberty. the officers out. In the skirmish that ensued the door in the passage, which led to where the prisoners the one great object of obtaining a restoration of the to the admission of every one of you to the franchise were confined, was broken in by them, he was Irish Parliament. We are thoroughly convinced that and right of representation, and to the happiness of soized by the throat, and dragged out of the station Irishmen are the only persons sufficiently interested being governed by a domestic legislature. into the street, and while there saw several of the and sufficiently competent to legislate well for Iresoldiers endeavour to force the iron bars which land. We will not consent to bind up the fate and THE REFUSAL LAST WEEK of the minister of St. secured the window. They threatened to knock fortunes of our long-oppressed country with Englishmen. Martin's, in Lincoln, to read the ceremonial of interest the dead body of a child which had not been bentied is matter of debate in all the circles. been baptised, is matter of debate in all the circles came out singly they raised a loud shout of exultation. The iron crowbar used by the assailants was one-half as much, or in so short a period, as Ireland

widow of a colonel.-London paper. 157,593 barre is; and in 1840 to 174,618 barrels. The East and West Indies, China, and the Australian settlements, a re the countries which receive the largest quantity of malt liquor. The quantity taker by the United :States of America is very trifling.

STRALING FROM THE POST-OFFICE. - James Roose. clerk in the inland department of the General Post-office, was a xamined at Bow-street Policecommemoration of washing the disciples' feet, was office, on Wednesday week, on a charge that he had stolen two letters; it was his duty to assist in Union—we learn with deep regret, that some emissaries sorting the letters; and on Wednesday morning he of a valueless faction have been sent amongst you to was observed by a measurement to secrete one of them. destroy the harmony that should subsist between Rethat his Majesty would wash with his own hands An upper clerk was told of it, and Roose was called the feet of the poor who personated the apostles; into the Superintending Presidents' room; where the law and to divert us from the incessant pursuits

him upon the subject. He hesitated, and then drew the letter from his pocket. It contained a sovereign. His excuse was, that he had been at Greenwich fair over-night, and had got so drank that he did not know what he was about. When Mr. Vandergucht ask yeu to confide in us, for we deserve your congave orders for a policeman to be called, he ex- fidence. claimed, " Oh. my poor friends! Give me a razor and I'll out my throat." The fragments of the second letter were found in his coat, on searching CENSUS IN FRANCE.—The Minister of the Interior his lodging. He admitted that he taken a sovereign from it. He was remanded for a week.

> Another Case.—Another young man, Henry Thames-street, was charged at Bow-street Policeoffice, on Thursday week, with stealing a five-pound note from a letter, and James Williams Stevens with receiving it, knowing it to have been stolen. The letter was from Mr. Nalder, of the Chamberlain's-office. Guildhall, to a Mr. Ainslie, of Paignton, in Devon: and it contained £75 in notes. It reached its destination: but it had been opened, and £5 had been taken out of it. The note was changed at a tea-dealer's in the city, and it was traced back to the prisoners. The charge was not denied. They were remanded till Wednesday.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARIES IN LANCASHIRE, -A formidable gang of burglars has been discovered and broken up in Lancashire. Their last exploit was the robbery of Mr. Shaw, a farmer, near Warrington, on the 26th March. The housekeeper, who looked This led to the offer of a free pardon to any of the robbers who should come forward and give evidence; and the police were stimulated to increased exertions. House, can be doing in Nottingham at this busy them, named Parkinson, at a beer-house; and after year, avowed to be physical force, whenever necessary period of the year. Very sinister conjectures are in drinking with him for a while, he accompanied the whereas, on the contrary, the principle of the Irish ONE JOHN READ was brought before Alderman where he met two more of the gang, Ellis and Bar- has been moral force—the peaceable combination of Scotch-street, the house where a lodge is held. The Pirie, at the Mansion-house, on Tuesday, for using ber. He made another drinking appointment with honest men, and the really irresistible power of almost moved from the Lodge Room to St. Mary's Church, him of having robbed him of twenty-eight shillings. in waiting. Mr. Jones, the Deputy Constable of of death for high treason. after the robbery exactly fitted it), the key of Mr. treason. silver dross in one of them, lucifer matches, two over the proceedings of the English Chartists. They of lucifer matches, and a piece of black calico. ANOTHER ROBBERY ON ROYAL PREMISES.—Anothe jackets found in Parkinson's house. It had been ther robbery seems to have been committed on royal a jacket, and had been recently taken to pieces. often raised money there on spoons of the same sort. was admitted to give evidence for the Crown; and her. To the Magistrates she told a different Ellis, Goodyear, and Woollaston were charged with story: she said that at one period she used to work a burglary at the house of Mr. Stubbs, a farmer at some money which he owed her. Two crowns were then charged with a burglary at Mr. Shaw's (Satengaved on the spoon; beneath the upper ones were ton made the sixth on that occasion), and committed

> the residence of Mr. A. Akers, on the 7th December, the case not being proved against the others. PEEPING TOM.—Thomas Kinslow, a hulking young fellow of seventeen, was charged before Mr. Norton, at Lambeth-street Police-office, on Saturday, with striking his master, and acting in a most unruly is in the habit of playing all sorts of pranks, to the sions of bigotry and fanaticism. tions, and said the disagreement between him and his master was entirely owing to an ill-feeling en-tertained by his aunt, who was also his mistress. Mrs. come forward, and put a stop to it. On three different occasions he crept into her bed room, before she got up in the morning, and on two of these oc- tion with him. casions, she detected him kneeling at the foot of her bed, with her bed-clothes up, and looking under them, and the third time her husband caught him in kept in your mistress's bed-room? Prisoner—Yes, ture no other reason for such conduct save a determisir, it is sometimes. Mrs. Hatley—No, never, Sir, nation—first, to seduce, and then to betray their unthat also is an untruth, and he is quite capable of telling any lie to screen himself. Besides, Sir, he has grossly scandalised my character in a shocking that great Repeal movement, which is the sole hope of other master for his troublesome apprentice. The charge was ordered to stand over for a week. Mr. Hatley promising to obtain a master for him in the

TO THE OPERATIVE CLASSES OF THE TOWN OF NEWRY.

interim, if possible.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN-You would wrong as much We are Repealers, devoted during our existence to

No country on the face of the earth ever prospered

HIGH WYCOMBE, APRIL 17.—The failure of a Az TEMPTED SUICIDE OF A LADY.—At an early like an incubus, to paralyze Irish industry, and to antici-

Fellow-Countrymen, If justice were done to Ireland right eye, where it still remains, and but very faint dant to pay off her share of the debt within the shert hopes are entertained of her life. The lady is the space of five years, and would thus leave Ireland the

daughter of a wealthy Dublin merchant, and the least taxed country upon the face of the globe. Fellow-Countrymen,-The relation between landlord ALE AND PORTER. - We find, from a return recently state. Instead of the present destructive system, fertile moved for by Mr. Darby, M.P., that the quantity of ale and port or exported to foreign countries from we would introduce legislative provisions, that, whilst the united kit igdom amounted, in the year 1839, to they gave security to the landlord for the payment of a just and moderate rent, would give safety to the tenant in his enjoyment of his tenancy.

In short, our object is to promote, in every way, the prosperity and liberty of Ireland, under the fostering protection of a resident Irish Parliament.

With these majestic objects in view-with the increasing hope of procuring our fellow countrymen, of all sects and persussions, to combine with us in a constitutional and irresistible struggle for the Repeal of the pealers-to expose you to the perils and penalties of but it appears that this part of the ceremony was one of the Presidents, Mr. Vandergutcht, questioned of that measure which alone can be the basis of

The emissaries of the Chartists have been rejected with scorn wherever they have shown themselves in any other part of Ireland. The operatives of Dublin have, at public meetings, repudfated any connexion with them; so have the operatives of Limerick, Cork. and latterly of Dongarvan. We are convinced, men Another Case.—Another young man, Henry of Newry, that you have the same good sense and good Price, assistant to a receiving-house-keeper in feeling—the same shrewdness of intellect and honesty of patriotism, that have distinguished the tradesmen in other parts of Ireland

We solicit your attention, and depend upon your sober judgment, whilst we state to you the reasons which you (we hope) will consider conclusive against any connexion with the English Chartists. They are these :-

First-Any association, society, club, or other body, meeting in Ireland, and holding any communication or correspondence with any association of Chartists in England, will be GUILTY OF A TRANSPORTABLE CRIME, and can be transported for seven years. Be quite assured that this law will be put in force against you, if any opportunity be given to do so.

Secondly-No society or body of Chartists in Ireland can meet at all, even should they have no correspondence or communication with the English Chartists. out of the window when the house was first attacked, without incurring the most imminent danger of inwas shot at and wounded in the forehead by a slug. volving themselves in the meshes of the law. We believe it to be utterly impossible for a Chartist society to subsist in Ireland, without incurring the imminent Blackbrook, and had some buttermilk. The police Chartists can meet in Ireland as a body, without

Thirdly-The principle of the Chartists was, last burglar to his house in Chorlton-upon-Medlock; people, upon which they have achieved great success,

in the following order:—Two conductors—the flag—
band, under the superintendance of Mr. Fiddler—
two swordsmen—district grand master—officers of the district lodge, two and two—the rest of the brethren two and two—among whom were interbreak following order:—Two conductors—the flag—
The man excused himself by saying that he was a by saying that he was a drunk that he was so drunk that he was so drunk that he was doing; he had been in lost all recollection of the matter. He was rebreak for inglity constator of death for high treason.

Recollect that Frost, Williams, and other Chartists son's house. On searching it, they found a pair of duelling pistols, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks, crowing the town of Newport. Now, if you had been in bars, crapes for the faces, black calico jackets, two correspondence or connexion with the Welsh Chartists,
brethren two and two—among whom were interthe slide of a lantern found in Mr. Shaw's house the punishment of death, as accessories to their

Fifthly-Recollect that you have no power or controll

Sixthly-English and Scotch Chartists, have in many places, been guilty of the vilest tyranny and despotism. They prevent by tumult, outcries, and force, the public meetings of any persons who do not go the whole length with them. You are aware that a small minority can, premises. Ellen Roach, an Irishwoman, was charged The police continued their search; and on the 3rd of if they please, disturb any public meeting, and prevent at Hatton Garden Police office, on Saturday last, April, Jones apprehended one Goodyear at his house it from doing the business for which it was convened this a minority can easily do, and it has been done

repeatedly by the Chartists. Seventhly—This, we repeat, is a tyrnnny which we know no honest Irishman wil countenance or participate in. The Government would be a vicious government. and the law would be a wicked law, that prevented DEWSBURY.—In the report of the meeting lied at Dewsbury last week, on the subject of the Highways, we are informed there was a slight incorracy in the allusion to Mr. John France, cartet manufacturer's conduct to Joshua Joy. It appears that Joy had not been a workman of John Prelate, was in the chair, yet the Chartists insulted him and outraged the meeting, and audaciously prevented them from doing the business for which they had met. Operatives of Newry,-We are quite convinced that not one single Catholic amongst you will countenance this Chartist tyranny and insult; and we are also certain that the Catholics will be joined in this sentiment

by every liberal Protestant amongst you. Ninthly-The Chartists in England have the same fault, and commit the same vrime, with the haughtiest the meeting, who, he well knew, could not give it The Magistrates directed inquiries to be instituted, on a third charge for a burglary at Bickershaw Hall, of the aristocracy. They are exclusionists. They will and entire combine with nobody who does not go the full and entire length with themselves. They not only reject, but they assail and vilify the middle classes of society, without whose aid and co-operation no great political improvement was ever yet attained. It is to the middle classes. countenanced and aided by honest and conscientious operatives, that we look to in order to carry the Repeal manner, quite unbecoming an apprentice. Mr. of the Union. If we were to countenance the Chartists of Mrs Bowen, No. 20, Park-street, Greenwich John Hatley, a shoemaker, residing in Raven-row, we should separate from the middle classes, and it is the Park, about four o'clock on Friday afternoon, to Mile-end, stated that the prisener, who had been height of folly for any Repealer to assist in any such separation.

Tenthly-The Chartists in Great Britain have exhibited two, perhaps kindred, though apparently epposite us with portions of the Chartist body; and the getting up, on the other hand, of what is called the "Chartist Christianity," indicates a reliance upon the worst pas-

Eleventhly—The Chartists have been playing the game of the Tories upon almost all occasions. At the late Walsall election leading Chartists were then hired, or rather bribed, agents in the Tory interest; and there is every appearance that other leading individuals of the Chartists are acting under the instigation of the bitterest enemies of Ireland. Twelfthly-Operatives of Newry, whoever becomes

Chartist ceases to belong to the Repealers; and is asentially an enemy to the Repeal. If there be any person enrolled as a Repealer who becomes a Chartist, we will strike out his name, and have no further connec-Thirteenthly.-We again most earnestly entreat the

operatives of Newry to recollect, that the laws relating to political bodies in Ireland are exceedingly complithe same position, and committing the same act. cated and severe, much more so than in England; and Mr. Norton—Upon my word, he must be a pretty we declare to them our solemn conviction that if (which cated and severe, much more so than in England; and fellow. Well, prisoner, what have you to say for yourself? Prisoner—Why, Sir, that's all the fault in Newry, several of that body will, within six months, of my aunt. Mr. Norton—Was it her fault that you be suffering under the horrors of imprisonment—if not was found in her bed-room! Prisoner—Why, no of transportation. We are apprised of the kind of per-Sir, but I was there on business. Mr. Norton— sons who are coming from England to disseminate What business, pray! Prisoner—Why, to look for Chartism in Ireland—we know that they mix up various the broom, Sir. Mr. Norton—What, is the broom topics with their affected Chartism, and we can conjec-

your afflicted country? If so, join us; and reject with

statement of his wife with respect to his finding the otherwise foolishly disposed to do mischief to the glo-RIOT AT CANTERBURY.—ARISTOCRATIC RESORT TO prisoner in his bod-room in the position described. rious cause of Irish independence—let every such man be Diversity Force?—At Canterbury on Friday. Mr. Norton told the prisoner his conduct was highly join the Chartists if he pleases; but let him also be when it is too late, and the sentence of the law falls heavy on him.

You are shrewd and sensible enough, operatives of Newry, to recollect that during thirty years of agitation for Emercipation, the leaders kept the people free from fine, imprisonment, or legal punishment. Remember also that the Chartist leaders, so fas from keeping their people free from the meshes of the law, have seen some of them transported—many of them imprisoned; -nay, that these leaders themselves have incurred legal penalties and punishmenta

Operatives of Newry,-We have now performed our duty by you we leave you to perform yours. Rereember that you are addressed by anxious and sincere friends, whose principles of Reform and Repeal extend In conclusion, do not mistake us. We do not sup-

pose or believe that more than a few, if even a few, of the operatives of Newry, have been tainted by Chartism. We are quite certain that every honest Irishman will take our cordial and affectionate advice, as if it were a command. Every honest Irishman knows that we have but these objects in view-THE GOOD OF

(Signed by order) DANIEL O'CONNELL, Chairman of the Committee. Corn-Exchange Rooms, 9th April, 1841.

CONTINUATION OF THE NARRATIVE OF business for me if I did not get more than four MITCHELL, THE GIPSY BOY. (Continued from our last.)

Ar length I got tired of this mode of life; particularly as I got nothing by it, except what I managed to thieve and secrete on my own account, and which I used to conceal in secret parts of my

Those gipsies used to make the sale of pots and glass a pretext for picking pockets, and it was not an uncommon thing for one of the women to be engaged in telling a young lady, or gentleman, their fortune, while myself, or some of the men, who were dressed up, stood by waiting to have ours told, while we were picking the pockets of the young people. We were once encamped alongside another gans

of gipsies, and the queen of the gang asked me i I would like to have my fortune told, and I said yes; and the moment she looked at my hand, she said, "Eh, lad, thee will surely be hanged." In less than eighteen months, and before, or just about that time from the date, I was arrested for the murder of Mr. Blackburn.

The gipsy pointed out the lines in my hand, which I never observed before. Upon one hand, close to the butt of my fingers, there is a deep wide line running from one side of the palm to the other, and upon the other there is no such mark at all. I mean to say that there is not in the world such desperate people as a gang of gipsies. I am sure they think nothing of killing any man, or stealing any gentleman's child. Servant girls should be cautioned against them, as from them we used to learn all the ways of the houses in the neighbourhood.

At the time I left the gipsies. I had £25 with me. which I cheated them out of. I left them, finally, after being about two years with them, and I have heard no more of them since. I was then at the other side, the south side of Manchester, and, with my £25. I returned to Sheffield, having spent about £5 of it on my way home. When I left them, it is no wonder, after such training, that I entered with great alacrity into another line of thieving, upon my own account, and that I was rejoiced to possess the fruits of my own industry.

On my return to my unhappy and disconsolate parents, I heard that they had given me up for lost, and that they had advertised their prodigal son in many dancings in the house, which were always the public papers. I shall never forget the delight of my poor mother on the recoveryed her long lost child. I was very sensibly touched at the state of feeling she, as well as my father and sisters, displayed upon the occasion; but the effect was soon lost, the die was cast, and I must go. I mean to say that persons of my age, who are not caught till they become habituated to thieving, never can be reclaimed; and I have often known thieves, young and old, to have committed robberies of which they laid plans the night after their release from Wake field. They are very true to each other, and never

let one another want for defence and such like. Thieving, I could not help thinking, was much easier than working, and, from the security with which I saw the gipsies, my late companions, carry on their extensive and unlawful business, and the command they always had of money, greatly helped to fix me in the determination to follow a similar course. Besides those many inducements, I was, by this time, quite expert in dexterity of finger, and i all the various tricks of a thief, and thought it really a pity that so much ability should be thrown away. Above all, working I hated with a mortal haired, and was quite ambitions to let my friends and acquaintance see that I could live independently without it, and live well too, and like a gentleman I mean to say that the same silly notion has been the ruin of thousands of young men. I was but a child, but vanity and a silly notion took hold of

"Gipsy Jack," as I was called, was much adto work at all. Influenced by these and other such like notions, equally destructive of my future peace and welfare, I auxiously sought up all the notoriously vicious acquaintances I possibly could, and willingly allied myself in all their most desperate undertakings. In a word, I became one of a gang of the most desperate and determined robbers that ever infested any neighbourhood or any country.

I know they are all on the high way to the degradation I am now suffering, and to that gallows which I have, by the mercy of our most gracious Sovereign, so narrowly escaped; and if this account of my own and their practices be made public and, through that means, become the rooting up and destruction of the Barnsley gang, I shall, by such course, render all the atonement I am now able to make, for my numerous and heavy offences and sins. and perhaps it may be received as an acceptable graciously and unexpectedly extended to me; and to effect so desirable an end, I have made up my mind to conceal nothing that I can recollect, how-

I am now about to disclose a life, though short, not being more than sixteen or seventeen when I was committed. I have committed, and been concerned in, more than one thousand Robberies, and, at length, I was sentenced to death for murder, as if that crime could not be concealed, although I was project by showing DANIEL's delight and co-operanever, to my knowledge, even suspected before. tion. We have this week to notice the fact of the Some of these robberies, particularly those which I assisted the gipsies in committing, and some that I afterwards committed with the Barnsley gang, whom the project. They say it is just the thing-" the I shall name, were accompanied with the greatest one thing needful;" just the "Chartism for the violence. I don't know, for a positive fact, that death followed in any case, although we have frequently left our victims dreadfully stabbed, beaten, and abused, and as we thought, dead on the road, of a winter's night, and never heard of them again.

After remaining with my father about a year assisting him in his business as a bricklayer, I left him, and occasionally assisted him and other persons in the same line of business, principally for the purpose of blinding people as to what I was really engaged about. I, at first, began to rob entirely on my own account, and committed many extensive carried on, by myself, about a year, and I seldom allowed a market day to pass without making many successful experiments on the pockets of the market from one to five, ten, and thirty pounds; not more at a time, I mean, but the experiments were frequent. I do not know the names of the persons, or I always found to be the most convenient time for robbing them: at the public house when they were getting drunk, or when they left the public house drunk to go home. Une of the last robberies was of this sors. Robinson, Cherry, and me, (not the Cherry that was tried for Mr. Blackburn's murder, but his brother.) watched a country. man into a public-house, to get change, to pay for a new hat he bought, and we followed him, and when he left to go home, at dark, he fell when he got outside the house; and, when I saw him, I pretended to be drunk, too, and staggered seainst him, and helped him up, and asked him which was his road home; and when he told me, I told him that that was my road, too; and that I would go part of the road home with him; so

town on the Sheffield road, and we had not got far. when Cherry and Robinson came up, and knocked us both down, and robbed the man of, I think, thirtyfive pounds in notes and sovereigns. of Barnsley; he is a brick-maker by trade, and about the age of twenty-two years, middle-sized, and alim in figure; John Hayes, of Barnsley, a weaver, finish with Mother Goose. about twenty-one years of age, and about the same as Bentley in shape and figure; Thomas Broadhead.

of Barnsley, a weaver, about twenty-one years of was about eighteen years of age. These young men had long been in the habit of robbing persons in the chapels and churches of FELD says:-Barnsley, and as they came out in groups after the "But the Chartism pur porth in this Address what is every Whig in the House but a hack, so their effect, and the effect of the National Petition, the whole of the old machinery for humburging services, especially in the door or gateway. Many is of a Kind with which no honest man can long as the Tories join the Whigs in all their de. must be a sickener for those who hugged them- Ireland, Repeal rent, his liberty, and an under-I know the practice still continues, and by the same persons, as it is considered the most secure branch ROBERT PREL HIMSELP." of the trade, though not the most lucrative. I have not known more than two or three pounds being got at one time from one person in that way. This plan we resorted to every Sunday, and although I

quitted it last summer, in order to devote my time to a more extensive and larger system of plunder, yes it is still carried on by the same parties. It is not the morning service, that congregations at Barnsley are thus robbed. I am quite convinced that it will be found that the persons whom I have named are known to be constant frequenters of places of worship, and terms of approval of the new project; indeed it is always the last in and first out. They frequently obtain valuable watches, snuff-boxes, pieces of money and other things that people carry about with them. These articles they PLANT in a place up the waggon-road side. Topping's field, in a hole in a

wall belonging to Charles Topping's field. This field is just at the entrance of the town; there is a public well there, and the hole, which is sufficiently large to the working class disgusted with all below them; and admit a man, is just inside some steps, it is covered thus effect, for another while, by an aristocracy of up with some stones, which they have to remove labourers, by galling contrast, what has been when they plant anything. To "plant," is a slang word among thieves, signifying to hide stolen property, so that if discovered, it may not be found upon the premises or person of the thief.

pounds a week as my share of this species of church The watches and articles of that kind, we always took to Sheffield, where we were always sure to find a ready sale for them at the pawnbrokers'

I come now to another, and more extensive species of thieving. About this time I became acquainted with Joseph Tattershall, a weaver, about twenty-one years of age; Richard Slater, aged about twenty-four years; Thomas Fenwick, a shuttle-maker, about nineteen years old; James Wells, a weaver, about twenty-six years old; Geo. Hartley, alias, Bacco Hartley, a weaver, about twenty-four years old, and John Gillett, a weaver, about thirty years old; and I mean to say that there cannot be found living upon the face of the earth a more desperate set of men than the persons have just named. They were a select gang to themselves when I joined them, and were also so when I was apprehended, and were then in full

force and activity.

The first robbery which I recollect to have been committed by them, after I first joined them, was npon a gentleman who had been putting up at the White Bear Inn, (the head inn.) Barnsley. We followed him by design, seeing that he was drunk and we overtook him at the top of the Old Milllane, in Barusley. It was on Saturday night the 3d of October last. They knocked him down and robbed him of near £40. We had seen him get change for some notes at a grocer's shop in the town. He was much hurt and was obliged to be taken to the inn by some persons who saw him on the ground. I did not touch the gentleman myself, though I was with the party and helped to rob him. Bacco Hartley knocked him down with a heavy piece of wood. It was quite dark; he fell at once as if he was shot he his him with all his force on the head. After we had got the money, we all went to a public house, kept by Michael Teenny; I do not recollect the name or sign of the house, but we there shared the money equally among us. This house is much frequented by thieves of the very worst and most no:orious description. In fact, it was our head-quarters and the head-quarters of the several gangs of thieves in Barnsley and the neighbourhood. The landlord will admit any kind of company, however bad, and will receive stolen property of any descrip-We spent most of our time there. He had

attended by girls of the town and the very worst of characters like ourselves. I would advise parents not to allow their children to go to this, or to many other houses which I shall mention in the course of my narrative. The very best and most innocent girls will look in for change or a message, and, when pressed, will take a taste from one and a taste from another, and very often will remain there all night, and be ruined, and never care for father or mother again; and they are denied when their parents think them long out, and come to

There was no reward offered for the apprehension of the persons that robbed the gentleman of whom I have just spoken from the White Bear, and who we afterwards heard, imagined had lost his money. I was allowed an equal share of all plunder with them, because I had allowed them, on an occasion just before the robbery I have mentioned, to have a share with me in a robbery I had committed by myself at Doncaster Races. The robbery was effected by myself upon a gentleman in the street at Doncaster. In a crowd I picked his pocket of a pocketbook, containing £34. I did not know him; nor was I aware he had any money about him. It was all

I also robbed a gentleman on the same day, on the race-course, of a pocket-book and a memorandum book. The pocket-book had in it £57, in £5 notes the act just at the moment the horses were passing us in the race, which is considered an excellent public-house, so that they all agreed that I had a MORAL right to share in the plunder of the gentleman

(To be continued in our next.)

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1841.

THE NEW MOVE.

" Save me from my friends."

In another part of the Star will be found a long and interesting letter from Mr. O'Connon, in which work of gratitude for the mercy which has been so he calls, and we think justly and fairly, for an expression of public opinion as to the "new move." We last week showed that it was deficient in the ever it may tell against myself, and however scurvily principal ingredient, "Universal Suffrage." Mr. my late unfortunate and misguided comrades may O'Connon says it escaped us, that it was also deficient in equalization of representation; while it appears to have escaped him, that it is also defisent to York Castle, which I mean to say has never | cient in the mode of election ; -that of self-nominabeen equalled for the number and atrocity of crimes | tion being substituted for "the Ballot." "Save us from our friends."

We last week put a "kick in the gallop" of the whole Whig "Establishment" being in extacles at times we live in;" each and every one of our cotemporaries, if they will allow us the familiarity. unhesitatingly declaring the object of the "new move" to be "to get rid" of FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Before we begin to lay a few extracts before our readers from the "damning praise" of the Whig papers, just one word.

Our readers will recollect that when commenting upon Dan's plan of having "a body sitting in Lonrobberies upon the market people at Barnsley. I don, directing the country, and saturating the land with tracts," he said that funds,-ample funds,would be subscribed; and, in commenting upon his neither to both. people. The sums I obtained in this way varied scheme as propounded in a letter to the defunct Fox and Goose Club, we took the liberty of saying. " Aye, faith, there would be no lack of funds to sup-I would tell at once, but I can tell the public what port such an Association; the secret-service fund would bleed freely." Now, then, hear what the Morning Chronicle says, with reference to the "new

> "WE SEE NOT WHY A PORTION OF THE PUB-LIC GRANT FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES SHOULD NOT FLOW TOWARDS THE PROPOSED SCHOOLS, AS SOON AS THEY ARE IN ACTUAL OPERATION."

A word only will be required upon the above. Is the object to carry the Charter! If so, is a Whig Government very likely to give "grants of money to effect an object, to frustrate which cost them millions of money and loss of character?

One extract might be sufficient, but the Sun. the I took him under the arm, and led him out of the Greenacre Chroniele, the Spectator, the Examiner, and all, all, even Mother Goose, are in raving delight with the project.

We shall give GEORGE H. WARD, M.P. for Shef I then left off business, on my own account, and field, a distinct notice upon the subject; while, as joined with a young man, named Joseph Bentley, there is but a step between the ridiculous and sublime, having commenced with the Chronicle, we shall

In a column for the curious, written in that most curious journal, by Mr. Hamen Stanspeld, and age; James Bates, also of Barnsley, though he came hith: rto modestly placed in inner form, [a kind of from Skelmondthorpe, about nine miles distant; he preparatory school for beginners,] we find the following laudation of our friends' new project. STANS-

persons were robbed on these occasions by us, and QUARREL, AND THE PLAN RECOMMENDED FOR OB-TAINING IT MIGHT COMMAND THE APPROBATION OF SIR

Now we ask if any plan, (though it were fasting and praying,) which was at all calculated to carry the Charter would be at all likely to receive the approbation of the Tamworth Baronet ! No, no. They only object to "physical force," lest it should frighten someonly at the evening and afternoon service, but after thing out of the old women; and if fasting and praying were calculated to frighten more, or even as much, they would equally object to that.

The Spectator and Examiner write in general quite to their taste; but they pass as mere wadding

in the political world. In fact, it is nothing more or less than a new mode of canvassing for support for Mechanic's Institutes, and the Brougham system of making one portion of hitherto effected by taxation and the cannon.

However, people who work sixteen hours a day back to "TRAVERS and SWITHIN," labelled "This but takes us to task for not saying what the Charter Ireland; he says :from the age of nine to about thirty-five, when they side up." "POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT." I am sorry that I do not happpen to know of any are thrown into a bastile as unfit for use, have very person's name, in particular, who has been robbed little relish for any protracted course of study or while a dissolution is pending, how many votes will for having told the people what Reform would do, labour had been effected; and you would at this

In fact. "ignorance," "ignorance," "ignorance," has been the cry as long as we can remember, and long before we were born; and would, if knowledge this reason:-The Whigs but prove popular hatred ever Universal Suffrage does, it will do with the were an electoral test, be a cry with the powerful against themselves, because, though nothing averse few, who may well cry "ignorance," so long as a to pay Chartist leaders, they cannot get one; for it people are ignorant enough to let them live upon their very heart's blood. But we waste time, as the will of the country, which we this day record to Whigs and Whiggery has become awful and ledge" monger; he says he will give the people a upon the foolish attempt, puts the extinguisher for deadly. Unite, indeed! Perhaps Mrs. Frost. Mrs. ever upon all hope of a wise people being gulled by CLATTON, or Mrs. PEDDIE, may feel inclined to that being his test, it becomes our duty to compare his ignorant coxcombs.

THE NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

Or a verity the Whigs are like the fastidious soldier; hit them high, or hit them low, we cannot please them. In the unreformed times, when even BILLY PITT looked upon public opinion as a requisite in the ministerial stock, Parliaments were dissolved upon questions, not upon the relative value of persons upon a fanciful arithmetical sum made of a candidate's whole creed and life. Thus, for or against the Malt Tax, the Emancipation Bill, the Dissenters' Relief Bill, or any other Bill upon which the Minister did not find himself quite secure. Thus were the labours of electors narrowed to the mere expression of opinion upon the one question at issue.

But now, alas ! dissolution being a thing never dreamed of, so long as the old crew can hang together, every single contest becomes a matter of wholesale canvass; and whoever tells most les and swears hardest to them, has the best chance, provided he has a Lord of the Bedchamber at his back with the "needful."

In speaking of the Nottingham election. th Chronicle says that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has nothing to apprehend from "the eloquence of Mr. WALTER' upon the question of the Poor Laws; and the Whie press is outrageous at the starved-off of Nottingham making the vulgar question of food, raiment, and liberty, any part or parcel of an election contest. Now, it is quite clear that " quoad" Mr. WALTER's

eloquence, Lord John would have nothing to fear but the fact of Mr. WALTER being returned, just now, " pendente lite," upon such a question as opposition to the New Poor Law, would speak in dumb eloquence to the Noble Lord, a language of which he would comprehend the full value. It would be far more significant than my Lord Burleigh's nod. and especially to a brother Minister of the Noble Lord's, Sir John C. Hobhouse, the other Member for Nottingham, and to whom it would be a very significant notice to quit,-or to have his traps, at all events, ready for a start upon the next rent day.

Now, we look upon the question of the Poor that we expect any, the slightest, mitigation from House. But it being the very worst of the many very bad Whig measures, and this being the time for renewing the contract, we do, without cant, look upon the present opportunity, taken in all its bearand sovereigns. I did not know who he was: I did ings. as a Divine interposition of Providence. to were induced to have recourse to the torch for the destruction of property. We take it, that if the Poor Law was a just

> promote " Reform," that the return of Mr. WALTER, just now, will be a fair reward for the Poor Law. But let us come to the point. A merchant of the name of Travers consults with a grocer of the name of Swithin, both of the city of London, as to the weavers of Nottingham. These fellows say, "O! T. P. G. Y. H. L. Z. LARPENT, the French merchant, and Chairman of a whole parcel of Boards and Banks, is just the man to cook the weavers' dish; so let us consign him to the starve-guts at Nottingham, marked 'To be kept dry, and this side up.' "He is just the man," says the Sun. Well, down comes this worthy to a Mr. Close and others, and right side up, "Repeal of the Corn Laws and the Ballot." About St. Mary's Church, and the Poor Laws, and all those trifles, he is silent, but will

think of them. Now, then, pitching men over board and coming ful," as the "Young Liar" has it?

On this question, however, the French cook Monsieur Froggy, and his opponent are upon a perfect equality: as WALTER is for a repeal of the the New Poor Law is more necessary than a repeal of the Corn Laws; and, therefore, without reference to the rival men, they make measures their consideration; and they say, "what do you want ! If a Corn Law repealer, you can have him in the person of a Poor Law repealer." But no, as your wealth depends upon our poverty, you would prefer take place when the delegates arrive.

Now we like to be plain, and let us take a fair sample for a plain argument. Walter and East-HOPE then, are proprietors of the leading Journals of their respective parties. Easthope calls himself the Corn Laws is to be the next test of liberality. there; and then WALTER is beyond EASTHOPE in upon. liberality upon the real question of cheap food, the repeal of the New Poor Law. But why mince the matter? The Sun and the Whigs call all opposition to Whigs by the Chartists an "unholy alliance between Chartists and Tories," We ask, could an alliance be more unholy than with a bloody faction, who have consigned the best friends of the people to penal settlements, to felons' dungeons, and to death?

Again, Dan and his myrmidons have told the Chartists that they are no one, no party, and have no power; but as Sweet tells the Tories to their faces, we Martin, Birmingham, for Restoration Committee. hold the balance of power; and how can we show that power so effectually as by beating the enemy most immediately in our way, because in office ?

If the Chartists had a man of their own, and if it was a general election, then their duty would be to stand by their own man; but here they must use their weight as the balance of power, and instead of being longer made tools of, they must now make a tool of WALTER to beat the Whigs.

The Sun says, "Mr. Somebody was recommended: but we don't want a Government hack." Why, the Whigs, upon the slightest chance of defeat, no strength. matter what the question is !

Messrs. Whitehead and Sweet have put the

thing upon its proper footing. They say, " let them

call this coalition what they please; we have no

dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have

witnessed its blasting affects upon our less fortunate neighbours, and as we hold our votes in trust for them, for THEIR best friend they shall be given." We look upon the result of the Nottingham election as of the last importance to the Radical cause. The return of LARPENT, the French Cook. will add a joint to the oppressor's tail; while the return of Walter must, as a matter of course, smash the knot and break up the old bundle of rotten twigs. They ought not to hold office; they ought not to proceed with the Poor Law Amendment Bill, and they will know now to value Chartist usual, about a bit of political economy, and then power, if their man is packed up again and sent | says he will say nothing more upon that subject,

If the opponent of this Bill is now returned, and

would be a dangerous experiment to advocate unite with the Whigs!

Now. one word as to the justice. Suppose, then, O'CONNOR; and suppose EASTHOPE, or MURDO Young, to have the casting vote; for whom would they vote ! For Inglis, without a moment's hesitamore than they hate Tories, why may not Chartists od. and we find that, George Henry Ward, Esq. pay them off in kind? However, we have only to principal "knowledge"-monger, has taxed his scho say that we highly approve of our friends' determination; and we should be cowardly were we to than £2000 per annum, or to the amount of one-fifteenth await the result and then give our opinion according of the whole sum proposed for "educating" the whole to that result; so we go in the boat with WHITE-HEAD and SWEET and our jolly Chartist crew, and say "down with the Whig." Give Froggy a touch of an increase of ten per cent. on his Lights. We your training to take back to the city. Ask him about the £70,000 for horses and £30,000 for knowledge." Ask him about Frost, and Clayton, and the Charter, and PEEL's Bill of 1819; and ram the six points down his ears. "Go the whole hog;" and when you go about it, do it like men, at once, without being afraid of being taken to task by the

This is a great God-send for our cause. The Chartists should all poll early, to show that they poll for the principle and not for the man; and mind give it to FROGGY Well, about poor Longuey and the House that Jack built, and all the rest of it. This is the first real opportunity the men of Nottingham have had since the Reform Bill; and we say, go it Chartists. Mind you pack LARPENT up, labelled "this side up." "New Poor Law." Indeed, if you have any time, you should have a coffin carried through the town, with the Poor Law Amendment Act on it, and marked "This side up."

There is one circumstance which cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the minds of the Chartists. It is this:-Having embarked in the project, they must now "go in, over, or through;" neither turning to the right hand nor to the left; braving everything, and afraid of nothing; but least of all of the paper pellets and senseless anathemas of friends EASTHOPE and MURDO YOUNG, TRAVERS, SWITHIN and the sugar baker, and "old clothes" (CLOSE) of Not-Laws as next in importance to our Charter; not tingham, who most insolently presume to be better judges of popular feeling and popular opinion at Notthe return of Mr. Walter, or from a whole Tory | tingham, and what and who would best represent its than Whitehead and Sweet, two men of great natural understanding, unblemished character, and well known kind-heartedness, who feel for their neigh- and his dupes and myrmidons. bours and for their country. Let them beat the French cook, and leave the scribes to us! They ghost of Chartism haunts his day dreams, and

is attempted. Above all, go with their man, fearless, and

nothing daunted! Go with him, not as WALTER, is base. This is the most important election that has taken place since the Reform Bill. Blink it for a period as they may, most fit and proper person to represent the poor liberty;" " starvation, or plenty;" "house, or no house;" " England, or transportation;" " virtuous and their oppressors.

Chartists! give the "base, brutal, and bloody" rascals a slight touch of that "POWER" which they keep eternally telling you "you have not got;" just and had succeeded in procuring some information relalet them feel it! Go at them like Britons! Never tive to the Chartists who met there. The first clue he they countersign the consignment, and they put the mind old Beggarman, or the "Establishment"! had procured to their discovery was one of the cards Mind your homes! your families! and your wives! and down with the Whigs!!!

THE CONVENTION.

WE this week publish a list of the several deleto a consideration of measures, what, let us ask, are gates nominated to the Convention, to meet on the the "Plague" just now endeavouring to accomplish ? 3rd of May. If any have escaped our observ-Is it not to make a repeal of the Corn Laws the ation, we most urgently press upon our friends the society-(hear)-and had branches in the Liberty only test upon a dissolution-" the one thing need- absolute necessity of forwarding the names, under cover, to Mr. A. HEYWOOD, 60, Oldham-street, Manchester, for the Executive, by the first post, in order on Sunday next, and gaining as much additional inthat the business may be completed.

It will be the duty, then, of the Executive to meeting by ballot, and also to forward a list to

agree for a convenient, commodious, and respectable their shift well; they fancy that we will make them its purport, and its tendency—we must beg them place of meeting, so that not an hour's delay will When the treasurer is appointed, Mr. O'Connon

will transmit to him the funds for the payment of the delegates, and places of meeting; and as Glasgow has nobly resolved upon paying its own delegate, we respectfully submit the propriety liberal and Walter illiberal. Now, the repeal of paying the three London delegates £1 per week each, which will be the £3 spared by Glasgow and Walter, as well as Easthops, is up to the mark paying its own. This is for the delegates to decide

This is a work which cannot be omitted, and no time must be lost. Every locality that has elected a delegate must be prepared with means to send him to London on Saturday next, May 1st, if has small love for the "liberator," commenting chesen.

We have already ed the following as nominated :- M'Douall, Inkethly, Cullam, Deegan. Skevington, Loughborough; Smart, Leicester: Carlisle!; Gillet, Sheffield; Sweet, Nottingham;

Any of those elected, who cannot attend, will have the goodness to advise the Executive, at once, of that fact; and any whose names have been this week omitted by us will also advise the Executive. In balloting, of course the Executive will put in her eyes, and the film of interested humbug shall the name of each candidate as many times as he fall from them. The battle of truth against fraud has been nominated by different localities.

Never, perhaps, was there a more propitious move- flict between O'Connell and O'Connon. Do but ment than the present for our representatives to meet. contrast the means at the disposal of the parties We shall expect a fair and full expression of opinion One having at his back nearly fifty pliant M.P.'s upon all questions interesting to our cause; while the whole press of the empire, Whig and Tory, structive measures, and the cry of "keep the selves into the hope that Chartism was dead. It taking of non-interference from the Viceroy, and Tories out" brings all the Radical tail to the aid of is now going to rise from the tomb with a giant's the Attorney-General. The other has his pen, and

GEORGE HENRY WARD AND THE NEW

This uncommon booby, who will thrust his head into everything, has written a parcel of stuff upon | says :the "new move." He writes about what he knows nothing. He says that "FEARGUS O'CONNOR is furious, because Loverr, Collins, and Vincent disthe members, and, we think, indecently sought it.

But poor George has a parcel of stuff about a man with one leg. and a man with two legs : but he has not said a word about the man with two legs and two arms not being able to fill one belly. He hints, as would do.

Nothing can be more silly than the Whig chatter of | despotic than laying down rules for the government Chartist leaders being hired by the Tories, and for of an enfranchised body not yet in existence. What- O'Connon being in the pay of the enemy, is a rumon concurrence of the majority. That's all we have a right to expect.

But our reason for giving George Henry WARD Whig principles upon a public hustings. The hatred a separate notice is this: he is chief "knowvote when they are qualified by "education," and practice with his preaching, in order that we may judge of his sincerity. We take it, then, that a contest for Nottingham to lie between Sir Robert | reading his Chronicle is a good preparatory "educa-INGLIS, the greatest Tory in England, and FEARGUS tion," at least so Geonge HENRY WARD must admit We next take it that a tax upon "knowledge" is the way to prevent its spread. We next take the last Stamp Returns, and find that the Chronicle is Then, inasmuch as Whigs hate Chartists paying well at 43d. We then take the Chronicle at lars to the small sum of £41 13s. 4d. per week, or more people; or in other words, taking a leaf out of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's book, he has laid Loyals":think that will do for our friend !

While he is clamouring for "knowledge," as a test to the empty coffers of Repeal. Three hundred of electoral fitness, he has fobbed £2,000 a year by non-electoral ignorance; no, by electoral ignorance. for we doubt the people reading his jargon.

How different with the Chartists. Maguire. the spy asks the Secretary of the Golden Lane Association for a Northern Star, and he offers 4 % d No, says the Secretary, they are sent to us for circulation by our English brother Chartists: we will only take one penny to defray expences. How different that, from our friend's practice !

In fact, the whole press is mad about the new Convention: and the Examiner takes the metropolitan Chartists to task for not returning more gentlemanly men than NEESOM, WALL, and Boggis. and also states the proposal for a new Convention to he a failure. Poor, poor Examiner: one half of the sum for its expences was lodged by return of post and the Convention meets on the 3rd of May under your nose, and just in time for the "PLAGUE," who are about assembling at the same time. Will they meet our men? We give them the Examiner and Chronicle staff to back them.

Our poor old croakers are all dead beaten. " Keep the Tories out" has lost its charm. What next?

IRISH PROGRESS: DAN IN A QUANDARY All things are going gloriously on in Ireland every post brings us new intelligence, and every new batch of intelligence is more inspiriting than the last. The seed of Chartism, sown upon a soil so fruitful, cannot fail to bring forth plentifully; and it is doing so to the high discomfiture of the arch-traitor

Dan is in fits, and knows not what to do; the afford the people of Nottingham (so riotous and must take especial care that Mr. Returning Officer disturbs his nightly slumbers. He now repents bit- Irish Repealers are not able to keep their own treefurious for "Reform,") an opportunity of testifying sor- plays no trick at the nomination. They must terly, or seems to do so, that he attacked them. He sury from bankruptcy! If their warm-hearted and pusuments. I was thought nandsome; and it struck a part of this money that I allowed to each of the row for their ignorance and repentance for their landsome a fellow as I was ought not can when I mot them offer at Mindsom and repentance for their landsome and repentance for th former reliance upon Whig tricksters, by which they colours; and they must divide, if any unfair play has necessarily caused many to inquire; and the farthing to divide among the hungry officials of Borgh the truth upon inquiry to know that all investigation, instituted by Irishmen, into the reward for what the people of Nottingham did to but as an emblem of English hatred to starvation, principles of Chartism, their connexion with repeal. transportation, incarceration, and every thing that and with the interests of the Irish people, must lead to comparisons between these unchanged and unchangeable principles, and the ever-flitting tortuousness of his career, consistent only in being sum! Why, if all the repeal buttons in Tor the real question to be decided is, "Bastile, or perfectly inconsistent; which comparison could end only disastrously for him. Hence, at a meeting of his staff on Tuesday week, the old Fox takes poverty, no vice; or vice preferable to virtue." another trick out of his bag, and seeks to "gammon These are the questions at issue between the people the flats" by affecting now to treat the Chartists with contempt. The Belfast Vindicator thus re-

" Mr. HUBERT M'GUIRE said that he had made it his duty to go to Golden-lane on Saturday evening last, dated "Dublin, 1841," and bearing the signatures of two secretaries. He (Mr. M'Guire) had afterwards succeeded in making out their principal man or leader -(hear)-who resides in Golden-lane, and who gave him (Mr. M'Guire) a copy of the Northern Star for one penny. He (Mr. M'Guire) offered full price for the paper, but it was refused, the gentleman to whom he offered it saying that he got it gratis himself. He had promised to attend their meeting next Sunday, but ha i since heard that they had merged into a trade James's street, Mary's Abbey, and elsewhere. might or might not be prudent his doing so, but he (Mr. M'Guire) had resolved upon attending the meeting formation as possible

"Mr. O'CONNELL-It would be much better for Mr. M'Guire not to meddle with these persons Corn Laws: but the people think that a repeal of transmit, at once, to each locality which has returned at all. They had deceived and deluded him with a delegate, the list of the ten chosen at a public most unpardonable lies. Indeed, so contemptible are these men, that to take any notice of them would be merely to raise them to fictitious importance. These fellows are really too contemptible. I implore of you It will then be the duty of our London friends to not to believe one word they say-(a laugh). I know subjects for discussion here, and hope that they will thus be protruded into notice. For my part, I will never say a word more about them."

> We ask only of every one of Dan's dupes to place this affectation of contempt alongside the earnestness of his long, laboured, and lying address to the operatives of Newry, inserted elsewhere, and we know then that they will feel his position as cer tainly as he himself feels it. DAN has become conscious that his end draws nigh; he is dead beaten and feels it; nor does he feel it the less keenly, a we guess, from not being able, with all his affected indifference, to prevent other people from seeing it. Thus, an Irish paper, which, it will be seen

> upon this meeting, says :-"Feargus, we prophecy, will be able to attend a meeting at the Corn-Exchange yet, and beard his persecutor even in that sanctuary of his ill-gained -which, we admit, is anything but an agreeable one—that, notwithstanding his resolution to allow

Collins; Woodward, Brighton; Dover, Norwich; power. So terrified is the Agitator at the prospect Marsden, Bolton; Williams, Wales; Arthur, the Chartists to sink into insignificance by never minding them, he could not repress the auxiety of his mind at Lusk, where, adverting again to these objects of his apprehension, he eagerly impressed upon the people the direful consequences of fraternising with men who dare to say what they want without equivocation or evasion.

Yes, the time is coming when Ireland shall open was never seen to more advantage than in this conis in solitary confinement. See, then, the power Let the petitions be signed by every one in the of truth over falsehood—the advantage of principle over scheming!

Further on, at the same meeting, the "five hundred thousand fighting men" miscreant, substituting the words "physical force" for Chartism.

"If the doctrine of physical force were introduced into Ireland, he would abandon the agitation of Repeal. (Hear.) This, Mr. Feargus O'Connor and the Chartists knew, and they, therefore, preached countenance the new Convention;" the fact being the doctrine to defeat his purposes. He could not that Collins has sought the honour of being one of understand the man unless he was in the pay of the enemy—(hear, hear)—and this idea was greatly abroad in England."

Let all eyes be now kept upon Ireland.

We subjoin the following few lines from the Waterford correspondent of the World, in order to show the blighting effect which "hope deferred" and humbug has had upon the very best town in

"This city is as politically inactive as if aredress Now, our principal charge against Reformers is of the evils under which the country was said to articles, with few exceptions, happen to be at this present moment; at all events, I thought it a poor and twenty years to gain the Charter for them.

The second of the second of the promised about Repeal, the convert upon the remaining portion, and when and that Reform has not done one of the promised collection of the fund, &c., as if Daniel O'Connell, bringing up the Report? It is all-important.

We hold it that nothing could be more or Thomas Reynolds, had never been amongst us."

So much for the Big Beggarman, who says that gaining ground in England. He is in the pay of the enemy; but it is of the enemy to the obstruction freedom, liberty, and the Charter. He, no doubt. is much in Dan's way, but we are glad to find that

Dan is about to be removed out of his way. Just let any man of unprejudiced mind review the manner in which O'Connon has stood up against. and battled, this tyrant, from the hour he entered the House of Commons, in 1833, to the present moment; without acting like the tyrant's weaker foes, who always gave him a triumph by going over to the enemy in disgust; but O'CONNOR has held to his every principle and to his country, and has beaten him fairly and consistently.

We intimated, before the Session commenced, what the upshot of "Repeal" would be. DAN has an nounced his intention of giving it up if Chartism

As further evidence that the power of DAN is fast failing, and his blarney loving its effect, we give the following, from the Dublin Monitor, in reference to another and a later meeting of the "Royal

"There was a jubileo yesterday at the Con Exchange, in honour of a God-send from America pounds were received from the American Repealers, and great was the delight thereat. Thus the association is out of Mr. O'Connell's debt, and he stand in the position of debtor to it for a while. We up. dertake to predict, however, that before many weeks we shall have vouchers to prove that the above hundreds have gone the way of all their pre-

decessors—spent upon a fatuity.

"We have not paid the proper attention to the less auditing of the Repeal accounts which the interest ing nature of the subject required. We shall briefly do so now, and as the document has the great meri of brevity, we subjoin it:-

"We certify that we have examined the account of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P., as treasurer of the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland, up to this date, and we find that a sum of £72 18s. 1d. ha been advanced by Mr. O'Connell beyond the sums lodge in his hands, and that said sum of £72 18s. Id. is now due to him as such treasurer.

"Dated this 14th April, 1841. " Signed by the Auditors.

"STEPHEN MURPHY, (A very eminent Doctor whose name don't appear among the lices. tiates or members of either the College of Physicians or Surgeons of Ireland.)

"JOHN REILLY, (Tailor). " MARTIN CREAN, (Paid official of the Corn Er

change). "THOMAS ARKINS, (Tailor).

"WM. MAGENNIS," (Gent). "Thus it appeared, that on the authority of the above distinguished 'auditors,' the Association was in debt £72 18s. 1d. on the 14th inst. But the m ceipts from America have converted the debt into credit for the time being.

"Would it not be more satisfactory to the poor people, whose farthings, and pence, and shillings find their way into the Repeal funds, if a detailed at count of the expenditure was submitted to then Suppose no other useful purpose was gained, surely it would be an amusing gratification to them to res over the varied items.

"It is quite clear that, as far as the cash is concerned, Repeal in this country is at a discount. The America, did not aid them, there would not be a quay. This, certainly, speaks well for the popularity of Repeal in Ireland, notwithstanding the great eloquence and indefatigable energies of its great apostle, and 'the sanctified accuracy' of the audited accounts, to use the pious phraseology of Ton

"Mr. O'Connell tells us that when he has £250,00 in his treasury he will repeal the Union; but by what happy alchemy will he be able to raise that Arkins' shop were to be counted as sovereigns, the treasury would still be empty, owing to the perpetul

drain upon it. "We often wish the honest and industrious mend Ireland, who earn their money by the hard sweat & their brow, could see the sleek and solemnised complacency with which it is squandered among parcel of idle officials, who boo and boo and ar keep booin',' that 'thrift may follow fawning! Verily. Repeal is no delusion to them-it fills their pockets; and dolts indeed would they be if they did not move heaven and earth to keep the ball it

"But there will be an end to all this. The people are beginning to open their eyes." Yes, yes; there will be an end to it, and the begining of this end is come! The glorious seed of Chartism is already shooting forth the bud of investigation, which shall terminate in the blossoming of satisfaction, and the full fruit of honesty.

THE "NEW MOVE," ITS PATRON, AND . THE COUNTRY.

Our paper is filled to-day with the expressed opinions of the country on the "New Move." We have scarcely anything but recantations of the simple and unsuspecting, who have been hooked, but are breaking from the anglers (let the letters of these men be read-they are worth reading,) and resolutions of condemnation of the whole project. If there be any bodies or individuals, appertaining to the Chartist ranks, who have not yet studied the "New Move" in all its bearings-its origin, to remember that its ostensible and avowed object is the carrying of the Charter-the extending. and making sure and universal, of the principles of the Charter: to remember that this is the object of the new move—the most ardently professed desire of its concoctors and supporters; we beg them, then, to read the address of DANIEL O'CONNELL to the operatives of Newry, published in our third page, to note the ardency of DANIEL's love for Chartism, and then, that there may be " no mistake" as to the real object of this " new move," we present them once more with the declaration of the arch-traitor, the avowed ENEMY of Chartism, respecting it. He is privy to the whole scheme, and he thus dilates upon

its hatching and intended effect :-"He understood that there was an Association about being formed, at the head of which were Messrs, Lovett, Collins, and Cleave-three of as good men as were in the community—having for its object HOUSEHOLD SUPPRAGE and SHORTENING THE DUBA-TION OF PARLIAMENT, and PERFECTLY UNCON-NECTED WITH FEARGUS and his wild associates; and instead of impeding reform in England, this Association might be made exceedingly useful UNDER PROPER MANAGEMENT, and the guidance of the men whose names he mentioned."

Need we insert further! Is any one so blind as to be yet unable to discover the signs of the times.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Many correspondents must remain unnoticed until ERRATUM.—In our last week's notices to correspondents, W. U., Nuneaton; should have been

W. J. O., Nuneaton. ERRATUM.-In Mr. O'Brien's letter on the Social Power of the Middle Classes, &c., which appeared on the first page of last week's Star, a misprint occurs in the note at the bottom of the first column. For "depreciation" of our currency, &c., read appreciation. Mr. O'B. of course, alludes to Peel's Bill, which, by making money scarce raised its value relatively to every other commodity, and thereby virtually augmented the "National" Debt, as well as all private debts and obligations incurred between 1797 (the year the Bank stopped payment) and 1819 (the date of

Peel's Bill).
MR. WM. MARTIN wishes his name inserted in the Sur as a tectotaller; but no fanatic or humbug. BRIGHTON.—Our Brighton friends will see by the

letter of the Executive, that they have accepted the duty of balioting for the members to consti-tute the Petition Convention. A HARD WORKING CHARTIST .- We have not room. UBADIAH BROADBRIN.-We do not think the publica-

cation of his letter advisable. R. BLIGHT.—We cannot publish his letter; but will bear in mind the fact, and may use it another

HENRY GRIFFITHS calls emphatically upon the working men of London to aid him in breaking through the altempt made by Messrs. Salter and Co. lo stop the right of road which the public have always had across what is now called the Victoria Park, in Notting Vale. From the statement of his letter, which is too long for insertion, we think it a case in which the people are bound to assert their rights; and we hope they will do THOMAS COLLINGS SPENCE.—We have neither time "That the decessed was found dead in a certain A FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE must stand over. PATRICK BRADLEY. - We have not room.

JOSEPH TURNER will see that we have inserted the AN ENEMY TO OPPRESSION writes us, that John place, Russell-street. Bermondsey, has been out to seek peace in self-destruction.] of employment nearly all the winter; and had it not been for a few friends, must have perished

the Poor Law Guardians. SIB WILLIAM INGILBY.-A correspondent writes us gound the feelings of an old tenant, whose utinchment to it was unconquerable. The fact is very creditable to Sir William.

IN THE NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS in our last week's paper, the words "We have received a letter from the author of Daily Bread, a member of the anti-Corn Law League," should have been a letter from the author of Daily Bread To a member of the anti-Corn Law League.

CHESTERFIELD. Our correspondent who sends us the report of the social tea party has omitted the date: had he not made this omission it should have appeared. We have to request other correspondents to attend to this, as many communications have recently come to hand with a like omission.

him, but really have not space.
Two Constant Readers ask, Was Mr. O'Connor ever brought up for juigment for the libel on the Warminster Poor Law Guardians? No.-Has he ever been fined as well as confined? No.

WALTER MASON asks-Fri-Is Mr. O'Connor, or Mr. Hill, a member of the National Charter Association? If so, how long have they been members? Second-Has either Mr. O'C. or Mr. H. contributed one farthing to the fund of the above associa-

Third-Did Mr. O'C., in any one of his numerous letters, ever exhort the people to join or support this association? Fourth-To what fund is the money appropriated

which is sent to the Star Office for the wives and families of the imprisoned chartists? To his first question we answer, that it is a foolish one to ask; Mr. O'Connor first projected the National Charter Association of Great Britain: Mr. Hill was one of its founders. His second question-"Whether Mr. O'Connor or Mr. Hill nave contributed anything to the funds of the association' is one of like character: we shall simply answer it with a "Yes." His third question will be best

answered by a reference to the letters themselves.

To his fourth, we say, ask the Committee, or con-

pult the balance-sheets regularly published in the H. FOSTER, S. MITER, and R. CRANKER.—Their

Cito writes to say that our article of last week has

JIMES RENSHAW.—The matter shall be noticed. JOHN BIMFORD.—We have seen the letter, and shall attend to it. A. GARDNER.—We cannot interfere in the disputes of

different bodies of Chartists. We think it unactisable to publish the resolution. A STREET of valuable communications from almost all parts of the country are necessarily omitted, parily from the press of opinion on the " New More," and partly from the lateness of the arrival of many of them. We suppose the pub-

he will never learn that we go to press on Thursday. We have generally by the last day's post as many letters as would, did we insert all, nearly fill the paper, and we not unfrequently get a hundred or more on Friday, after the paper has been at press twelve hours. SOMNET ON THE DEATH OF A LADY .- A word for

truth and justice; Charter hymns, No. 2, and several other poetical favours declined. JIMES SINCLAIR.—Better write under cover. EDWARD CLATTON, HUDDERSFIELD.—next week.

CONSTANT READER. - Factories have no right to run on Good Friday. Lord Brougham is not dead that we know of.

The amount for Convention in last Star, noticed from Mansfield, should have been from Liverpool. The Portraits for York were delivered to " Shear-

The Hull subscribers will receive their Portraits through Mr. Wilde, when he balances his account; should he fail to do so, they will receive them through the medium of another agent M. A. W., Glasgow.—The Plates left our office on the 6th of April.

JOHN CAREY, EXETER.—His letter has been sent to Mr. Ceave, London. NEIRLY ALL OUR AGENTS in the north send their

orders too late: if they wish their papers earlier they must send their orders sooner. BEIFISI.—The papers to Mr. Henderson were sent from this office on April 9th.

J. M'CLINT CK. - Apply to Poton and Love, Glasyou for the Plates; they were sent with the others Wu. Allen.-Call upon Mr. Johnson, on Monday

F. Abscist. Merthyr Tydvil, did not write anything in the the letter inclosing P. O. order: he ought, at least, to have written his name. The papers would not have been stopped if he had done so.

I. LINGARD, Sheffield, should send his cash sooner, and he would get his papers: it came on Saturday morning, last week. MCLITICAL PRISONERS' AND CHARTER CONVENTION FUND.

From Tredegar, Monmouthshire		0	4	•
⇒ Bridlington, by a few persons		0	17	0
- n. Hampson, Leeds		0	€	9
- the National Charter Association	n,			
Monekton Deveral, Wilts			2	6
- Auchiermuchty, per J. Readie		•	ą	٥
- n. Lewis, Brecon		0		
~ Friends at Malton		•	8	- 0
- J. Kiley and A. Gardner, Leeds	•••	•	1	0
- Bustage, rear Strond		0	3	٥
- Swarbridge Chartists, per Mr. Ch.	snce	0	16	0
" Hillier, near Wigan, per J. M.			10	•
* Isw Friends at Knareshorough				10
- Charitan apon-Mediack		1	_	0
FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE	72.01	- -	- D	7 P D
	IACA	AL.	444	IED
CHARTISTS.				
From Liversedge, per Mr. Penny	•••		12	
- deficilities to the thought	•••	•	10	0
- M., Pentonville,		0	1	0
FOR MRS. CLAYTON.				
From Leicester, per Mr. Cooper, proceed	P of			
two sermons	b VI	۸	12	
	• • •	J	ئەد	•
FOR MRS. FROST.				
From the Radical Association, Keighler	7	1	•	0

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Wednesday Evening, April 21. SUPPOSED MURDER AT ISLINGTON .- Yesterday, an be the body of a female; at this time a man mediate friends, he was, on Sunday last, in according down the road with a bundle of sticks and assisted in getting the deceased out; she quite dead, and they conveyed her to the last of the church—Larges Collandown the has miles of the church.—James Callagham, the husand of the deceased, residing at 12, Kelso-place. been grove, said the last time he saw his wife live was at twelve o clock on Easter Monday, then she brought his dinner to him where he was

nor space to comply with his request in our pond; but how, or by what means she came there,

AT QUEEN-SQUARE Police Court, yesterday, the Governor and Chaplain of the Penitentiary, Millbank, for the want of common necessaries, or lingered brought up a young woman, whose term of imprison therefore, embrace the present opportunity of public days with his family in a bastile; that ment expired that day, and charged her with threatabout six weeks since he got into employment again, and all went on well until Easter Tuesday, when on going to work as usual, he was day, when on going to work as usual, he was day, when on going to work as usual, he was downward of the premises. Thus much for the church bucket and the borough-street, in male attire, and by the name of given to the Editor of the Northern Star, for his after I had addressed the meeting we passed manning. ordered off the premises. Upon asking for an George White; she remained at the prison a con- able exposure of the foul and secret movement of explanation, he was told by the master that he siderable pariod before her sex was discovered; had nothing to say against him as to character or and she had then, to one of the females in activities, but that the crime was that of losing authority, expressed her firm intention to destroy herself. She stated also to the matron that usual weekly meeting, on Monday evening last, it was a fine for the men on the premises. Upon asking for an Green white; she remained at the prison a contemporary the exposure of the elemies of the working millions."

WALWORTH AND CAMBERWELL.—At the usual weekly meeting, on Monday evening last, it ing, although most of the men on the premises her friends were in independent circumstances, and was unanimously resolved—"That we regret that and constitutional means, the principles contained in rere keeping holiday at the same time. The that she had been ruined by her uncle's footman, such men as Lovett, Collins, Cleave, and Hethering- the People's Charter." writer calls on the men of London to come for who abandoned her, and this induced her to assume ton, instead of joining with, and assisting in making ward and rescue poor Rose, with his wife and male attire. She was for eight days in the work- the present National Association as effective as fire helpless children, from the tender mercies of house at Kensington, under medical treatment, where possible, should secretly attempt to establish another, her sex was undiscovered. Mr. Burrell said he the effect of which they must know would be to should call upon the defendant to find sureties for divide the Chartist body, and consequently retard that this baronet has permitted an old and un- her good behaviour for the next month; and, as the the attainment of the object they profess to have so sightly building to stand as an eyesore to the commitment would be made out immediately, the much at heart. We, therefore, determine to distown of Ripley for fifteen years, rather than turnkey who had brought her to the office had countenance all such attempts, from whatever better at once return with her to the prison. The quarter they may come, and to continue our present female offered no observation, and was immediately agitation until we obtain our just and righteous conveyed in a cab to the prison.

> MRS. CLAYTON.—We have been directed by Mrs. Clayton to acknowledge most gratefully, on her behalf, the following sums :-

Collections in Tib-street National Charter Association Room, after the funeral sermon preached by Dr. M'Douall, on Sunday, March 14th ... 1 5 51 From Joseph Lowes, by R. Wood 0 1 0 From Isaac Gleave, by ditto ... 0 1 0 JOSEPH ROEBUCK.—We would have gladly obliged By Richard Wood ...

him, but really have not space.

Collections from a few friends, by

James White

J	ame	W DIL	•	•••			Q	3	Q			
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		im Čon							•••		12	8
		Friend									4	6
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Local and General Entelligence.

BRADFORD. -BRADFORD COURT-HOUSE. -On Wednesday last, Mr. Buckle, of Leeds, a respectable looking gentleman, was charged at the Court-House with having forged a bill, the amount of which we did not catch, and purported to have been the Committee should wait for his answer before foster, S. differ, and R. Chinker, Incit questions should be sent to the Committee, or to Dr. M. Douall.

The Mount of the form of the purpose of the found out in Liverpool, and afterwards paid any other steps were taken. The Secretary was requested to write to the Northern Star Office, for what the insertion of his letter unnecessary; but that he will address one each to Messrs.

After a hearing of upwards of two proceedings. After a hearing of upwards of two proceedings are liable to err. Appearances frequently muslead the committee the committee should wait for his answer being and the Committee should wait for his answer being the committee to the Committee to the Commit hours, he was committed to York Castle, to take his for the benefit of the Committee's funds, in case trial at the assizes. John Tempest, of Clayton, was Messrs: Pickethly or Cullen passed through on their charged by the inspectors with having embezzled west in his possession. Mr. Clarkson was for the defence. It being proved to the satisfaction of the bench that the west in question had been purchased from respectable spinners, the case was dismissed.

Accident.-On Thursday week, a shocking accident occurred to a person of the name of Juseph Lee, a workman employed at the Copy Stone Quarry, in this town. The chain by which the stones are drawn immediately removed to the infirmary, when amputation was found necessary.

Suicide —On Friday last, a person of the name of Sutcliffe, a dealer in salt, residing in George-street, put a period to his existence by hanging himself. We are informed that the cause of his committing the rash act was intemperance. An inquest was held on Monday, and a verdict of "temporary insanity" returned.

CORN LAW TEA PARTY. - After the tea was over on Monday night, the pressure at the door was very great, for the purpose of gaining admission; and to such an extent at one time, that one of the repealers, a maltster, not living a hundred miles from the Odd Fellows' Arms, Manchester Road, made his appearance outside, and gave to a few indiman & Co., carriers by railway," on the 8th, the viduals a sum of money, saying, "Go and get some parcel was addressed R. Gill, Bilton street, ale; it will do you more good than anything you Esq., and all incarcerated Chartists, was drunk at

the expence of a repealer. Robberies.—On Monday night, or early on Tuesday morning, some villain or villains entered the pigeon-house of Mr. C. Hepper, Tyrrel-square, and stole therefrom several pigeons. Not content with the first night's booty, the place was again entered his Hillcoolies, by sheer intrigue and tyranny, put a on the following night. The entrance was effected stop to the meeting I called on my liberation from by removing part of the slate. It appears the rob- prison, and, for a time, arrested the movement within bers were not greedy, for out of from thirty to forty the city. They could not, however, eradicate the pigeons they only took three; but these or a particu-

lar breed. ODD FELLOWS' HALL .- The Odd Fellows' Hall here, which only a short time ago was closed licensed for preaching in, because on no other terms as a place of meeting against the Chartists and Socialists, (no doubt thinking these parties would were applied to, but on intimation from the police, defile the very walls,) has lately been fitted up as a they desisted. It became then a point of honour with Theatre, and is now tenanted by a party of strolling me to meet the danger a second time; and, having an

players. WAR BETWIXT BAILIFFS AND PRISONER .- On Wednesday last, three bail:ffs, belonging to the Court of Requests, armed with endgels, proceeded bigotted church, we strengthen the hands of the to White Abbey, to levy an execution on the body enemy. Nevertheless, I am ready to knock them of a woolcomber, named Metcalie, residing in that neighbourhood. Metcalfe, not wishing a situation Chartist sermon was announced, by large bills on the in Wapping Barracks (that is the prison) turned rusty, and would not proceed. A regular scuffle nesday, the 14th day of April, 1841, in the Primitive ensued, which ended in blows, the bailing coming Christian Church, at half-past six o'clock. off second best. Metcalfe, after hard fighting, made his escape, to the no small mornification of the three Dogberries, who showed the colour of their

disease. Under the circumstances, it will be suffievinced,) will be a severe blow to the cause of the taken in his case by the professors of Democracy, in the country generally, I conclude they are not very anxious to hear more on the subject. I shall, therefore, conclude by asking them with what consistency can they expect others to fill up the va cuum his death has occasioned, when the neglect he poor but worthy man, in the neighbourhood of and after his own peculiar fashion. Newcastle, 6d.; from Mr. Seal, of Leicester, 4s.; inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, M.P. at the from engineers, for support, per Mr. Barnes, 8s,— Old Queen's Head Tavern, Lower Road, Islington, several of them not connected with the Chartist Bible, at the priesthood, and I believe that it is the being market day, I did not even read it through; for Bible, at the priesthood, and I believe that it is the when I saw the names of Lovett and Collins, men best book with which to floor a parson. we the remains of Mary Callaghan, aged 52, whose body. The tailor's trade body of this town, to best book with which to floor a parson. body was discovered in a shallow pond near the which Mr. Roberts belonged, made two subscriptions, on the morning of Sunday last.—Potions to meet the case; they first realised about became Halan 2007. The was much esteemed heeman Haley, 237 N, deposed, that at a little £210s.; the second £3 10s.; he was much esteemed

Chartist Entelligence.

CHESTERFISLD AND BRAMPTON.-At the weekly meeting of the Chartists held on Tuesday the gold-seeking preachers of his connexion. As he hours, at Portland-town. He was the worse for evening last, the secretary handed in 2s. 6d. from a homo at the time, and could not eat any, and the friend, for which the society returned him thanks; st the time, and could not eat any, and the friend, for which the society returned nim thanks; all it would be a long time before she would mously passed:—"That this meeting having read the plan concocted by Messrs Lovett, Collins, &c., and duarrelled with a single was not aware that she do hereby pass a unanimous vote of censure upon the quarrelled with a single work. description have ill-used her. A female lodger in the plan is calculated to work out the salvation of our plan is calculat ane house as the deceased, stated that the latter once happy country, we are determined to give it the meeting had some on Easter Monday with her hissing that she was going to a friend's house; she ad not seen her since. Mr. Semple, surgeon, who have attached their names to had not seen her since. Mr. Semple, surgeon, who have stated their names to had not seen her since. Mr. Semple, surgeon, who have stated their names to had not seen her since. Mr. Semple, surgeon, who have stated their names to house is situated in one of the chief thoroughfares, and not seen her since. Mr. Semple, surgeon, who have attached their names to the above document." "That Mr. James Leech the President of the present Executive, be nominated to all, namely, "that a Chartist Association would be serve on the forthcoming Executive Council." had been produced by drowning; there were no exist and the conclusion he had come to was, that death the serve on the General Council be confirmed."

The Dean and Chapter came attended by a posse of police, and one of the sextons bearing a bucket of police, and one of the sextons bearing a bucket of police, and one of the sextons bearing a bucket of police, and one of the sextons bearing a bucket of police, and one of the sextons bearing a bucket of police, and one of the sextons bearing a bucket of police, and one of the sextons bearing a bucket of police, and one of the sextons bearing a bucket of police and the present forms.

wrought her up to a state of frenzy, which led her out the one already in existence, is a mean, base,

demands.

BROMSGROVE.—On the 13th of April, it was unanimously agreed that Mr. Pitkethly of Hudder-field, be considered as Delegate for this town to sit in the Petition Convention in London. At a pubresolutions were adopted :-" That we the Chartists of Browsgrove view with contempt and indigna tion, the circular sent forth by Collins, O'Neil, and clique, believing it a base attempt to crush O'Counor and the Star. We further pledge ourselves to adhere to the Manchester plan of organisation, believing if it is steadily pursued, will ultimately establish the Charter the law of the land. We deny, in toto, any connection with Government agents. That we, the Chartists of Bromsgrove, do hereby solemnly protest against J. Collins sitting in the Petitions' Convention, as he is not a member of the National Charter Association, and we cannot place that confidence in him which ought to be placed in a person filling that important station." "That the best thanks of this meeeting be given to the Editor of the Northern Star for his able exposure of the foul and secret move of Collins, O'Neil, and Co." That these resolutions be sent to the Northern Star for insertion." After three cheers had been three for the Star, the meeting dispersed.

BIRMINGHAM.-FROST, &c. RESTORATION COM-MITTEE.—The Committee held their usual meeting at the Chartist Room. Freeman-street, on Tuesday evening last. The minutes of the former meeting were read and approved; after which, several names were added to the Committee. Letters were received from the following places:—Porthyglo, containing an order for £1; Kinross, containing 6s.; from Arbroath, with 2s. 6d.; from Mr. Roberts, of Bath, with a money order; and from Mr. Saul, of London, inquiring whether the Committee had received 10s. which he remitted in a for a er letter. After the correspondence was gone through, a long conversation took place with regard to Mr. Cullen, as he had been requested to take Mr. Moir's place in presenting the memorials to the Queen. It was agreed that way to London. After transacting other business connected with the Committee, and discharging the bills which were presented, the meeting then ter Association, I approve of, if practicable, and conferring people, struggling for their liberty. If they are separated.

ALFRETON,-Mr. Vickers, of Belper, and Mr. Simmons, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, addressed a very principles of the Charter, in this Tory seat of corup broke, and the stone which they were drawing at | ruption, in powerful and animated strains, which the time fell to the bottom, a distance of several produced great effect on the working men of Alfreyards, alighting on the leg and foot of Lie. He was ton, who are about to form an interest here. A powerful feeling now exists. Many publications are | mild cant, honest bluntness, or passionate invective. being taken in here on the Charter, which will do great good.

WANDSWORTH. - The following resolutions like. were adopted by a numerous meeting, on Tuesday evening last:—" That it is the opinion of this meeting that the 'new move' of Lovett, Collins, and Co. is a decided attempt to destroy the present plan of organisation, therefore we consider it our imperative duty to meet it with the most determined oppposition." "That the Editor of the Northern Star is eminently entitled to our confidence for his manly and honest exposure of the 'Lovett and Co.'s document,' and for his powerful and unceasing advocacy of the rights of the working classes."

will hear inside." The money was spent at the Commercial Inn, when the healths of Feargus O'Connor, RIDDEN, AND POLICE-RULED CITY RIDDEN, AND POLICE-RULED CITY OF CHESTER.

> TO THE WORKING MEN OF ENGLAND. BROTHERS, AND FELLOW CHARTISTS,-It will be fresh in your memories that Superintendent Hill, and stop to the meeting I called on my liberation from principles within, or banish discussion without the walls. On my arrival here, I was immediately informed that a room had been engaged, and duly could a meeting place be engaged. Several preachers old score to rub out, I felt but too proud of the opportunity. I am no hypocrite; I hate all cant. I am of ranks. opinion with O Connor, that hy aping the forms of the down either with bullet or Bible, and, accordingly, a walls, to be preached by Dr. P. M. M'Douall, on Wed-

Long before the time appointed, the place was crowded, and the chief Hilicool e was hastening to the appointed place, when he was readily encountered by a friend at the cross. Where away so fast, Mr. LIVERPOOL.—THE LATE DAVID ROBERTS.— by a triend at the close. Hill? That little devil is back again, now mind, I'll Friends,—It is my painful duty to announce to you have him back where he was before. He has stolen a that, on Thursday afternoon, April 15th, David march upon me, d—m him. He has got bills printed in march upon me, d—m him. Roberts ceased to exist. It had been for sometime Liverpool and covered the town with them at night, apparent that death was the certain issue of mis during my absence; but by God I'll clear the place out, see if I dont. Take care what you are doing, Mr. Hill, cient to say of him that he "hved and died a man." said our friend. The place is licensed, and there is a The loss of his services, (from the invincible courage, fine of £40 and three months' imprisonment if you and indomicable perseverance he on all occasions interrupts religious meeting. D-n religion, I know what sort of a sermon it will be; I'll have them out, people here. From the trifling amount of interest l'il clear the place; and off he trotted to collect his coolies, and amongst others a meddling priest of the name of Taylor, well known in the city as Parson Busybody. The great man came, big with authority; no person disputed his entrance, but whether he had tasted a second draught, or heard of the determination of some staunch feilows to resist if blows were used, I has experienced at their hands is, presumptively, as know not. All I know is, that I went on with my surely his successor's portion! Nevertheless, in sermon. It was delivered with a hearty good will, justice. I must not neglect this opportunity of and I did not forget the police in the corner. Every tendering the widowed Mrs. Roberts's gratitude to thing passed off with spirit and smidst great applause. as well as duty. There has been received from a clerk, and rapped hard at the system in his prayers,

On the Friday we had another crowded meeting, attended as usual b

On Sunday, the 18th, Mr. Vaughan preached in the same room to a crowded and gratified assembly. This gentleman is in the habit of preaching without fee or reward. He is one of the right sort, and unpaid as he will loose nothing by forsaking them, and we will gain much by his co-operation in such a place as Chester, I thank his connexion for the service they

On Monday, the 19th, another meeting was announced to serve on the General Council be continued."
The Dean and Unapter came attenued by a possible police, and one of the sextons bearing a bucket of police, and one of the sextons bearing a bucket of police, and one of the sextons bearing a bucket of the jury assented, and returned the following:—

to serve on the General Council be continued."

The Dean and Unapter came attenued by a possible police, and one of the sextons bearing a bucket of water and a mop. They commenced with great industry to rub out the chalk letters, and out came the sheet

LONDON .- AT A MEETING OF CHARTISTS, at maker "with great Speed" to see what was the present number; but will not lose sight of it.

Friend of the People must stand over.

Friend of the Responsible degree of interest among the letter of Mr. Rogers on the subject.

Friend to opposite the two inserted the letter of Mr. Rogers on the subject.

Friend to opposite the two inserted the letter of Mr. Rogers on the subject.

Rose, a currier, a man of deserving character and sterling merit, one who has taken the most active part in the cause, residing at 13, Mellick's.

In special to one who has taken the most active part in the cause, residing at 13, Mellick's.

In special to our by what means she came there, there was no evidence to show." [The case excited a which were present the members of the General Council resident in Lambeth, Bermondsey, Walson and Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, holden as: Wandsworth, on Sunday evening last, the following resolutions were agreed to:

Rose, a currier, a man of deserving character while others declared that the continued life of misery the deceased had to endure, ultimately active part in the cause, residing at 13, Mellick's.

Which were present the members of the General Council resident in Lambeth, Bermondsey, walson and Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, holden as: Wandsworth, on Sunday evening last, the following resolutions were agreed to:

Resolved unanimously, "That it is the opinion of their belief that the deceased had been murdered, while others declared that the continued life of wrought her up to a state of freuzy, which led her worth and Co., to form and sterling or the cause, residing at 13, Mellick's.

Which were present the members of the General Council resident in Lambeth, Bermondsey, and Council resident in Lambeth, Bermondsey, wals would be county of Surrey, holden as: Wandsworth, on Sunday evening last, the following resolutions were agreed to:

Resolved unanimously, "That it is the opinion of their belief that the deceased had been murdered, while county of the cause, residing at 13, Mellick's.

Cleave, Lovett, Collins, Vincent, and and traitorous attempt to divide the energies of the bucket and the monstick, and the name they have people, and paralyse their efforts in causing the in Chester is, the Knights of the Mopstick, Lord Eglinton, of course, to be grand master of the holy order. Mr. Speed received immediate notice to quit his house, which notice he very waggishly posted up on the church

after I had addressed the meeting, we passed unanimously the following resolutions:-

"That this meeting agree to form an association, to be called the Chester Chartist Association; and further | Saturday last; and I think it due to myself and my pledge themselves to carry into law by every legal

"That the Chester Chartist Association de agree to incorporate themselves with the National Chartist Association of Great Britain, and most cordially accept of. and agree to, the recommendation laid down by the Manchester delegates."

Mr. Speed, shoemaker, was elected Secretary; Mr. Pritchard, ironmonger and grocer. Treasurer; and when still further, I saw the name of Henry Hethering-John Burchell, George Trape, John Boulton, Richard ton, the victim of priestly tyranny and Whig malice, Kirkham, John Vaughan, John Unwin, and Thomas I never conjectured for one moment that I was in the Jones, a Committee of Management and Council, for hands of the enemy, but thought assuredly that it was the City of Chester. Most of these men are master a branch of the Grand National Association, and theretradesinen, and under care of the working men will be fore appended my name, without writing one word in comparatively safe. A great number of members joined at the conclusion

lie meeting held on the same day, the following principle and determination now shown in Chester. sition Association to the one already in existence, I I am authorised to say that Chester will now and could be no party to such proceedings; and as our henceforward have her delegate ready on all necessary cause required union and exertion, I never would eccasions, and lecturers who now visit the city, will be hospitably entertained. No collections were made in any of the above meet-

ings; and the Committee have pledged themselves to keep an open and free meeting room for the space of as cruel and unjust to append my name to the docutwelve months, by which time the Association will be fairly on its legs.

My friends, I think these men, whem I have named deserve the thanks of the country for their efforts in the cause, and very shortly we shall have the standard hoisted in those towns of Wales hitherto dead to our cause and ignorant of our principles. I have paid back another instalment to the Whigs, and verified my word to the people, when I said nearly two years ago, that I would begin the game at the gates of my prison. I have done so, and I shall go on rubbing out score after score, until I have repaid minutes of imprisonment by days of labour in the cause, and days of solitary study given for the Charter, three for O'Connor, and by years of increasing efforts in the cause of human regeneration.

> I am, dear friends, Your faithful advocate and brother Chartist and Republican, P. M. M'DOUALL.

PS. I shall be in Birmingham, on Monday, the 26th day of April, and shall remain there until the meeting of the Convention, if I am to be a member of it. If not I shall publish a tour of agitation, which I intend to make in the South of England.

Chester, April 20th, 1841.

THE "RATS" ESCAPING FROM THE TRAP.

TO MR. LOVETT.

DEAR SIR,—As human beings are not infallible they Association, which has not got a fair trial; and under good of mankind, deserve pity; but they who de-signedly commit actions that they are convinced will my name from the address; so that I am surprised to to most, if not any, of the high-priced periodicals, in a very different position. It is true I have signed Mr. Lovett and the rest of his associates in the New the printed address bearing the signature W. Lovett. O'Connell Move, that I will not aid or abet any party, The general tenor, as an auxiliary to the National Chartanter Association, I approve of, if practicable, and confering people, struggling for their liberty. If they are Laws; Letters of Colonel Thompson, Mr. Sweet, sider some of the charges well founded, viz. Uscless not pleased with the present Association, why not alter expenditure in formal show, and, in some instances, it, and not be proposing plans that cannot at present passionate invective; but these, in the present state of be carried into operation. The new plan, I perceive, society, require time to erase. As it is by comparison has the praise of Mr. O'Connell; this is a warning to large and attentive audience on the imperishable we discern the real differences in objects, so it is by every honest man to withdraw his name immediately. comparison of men's profession and the company they have associated with in the past, with their present profession and associates, that we learn if there is a change in principle, whether under the assumed garb of But to return to the address, "to be returned by

return of post." Why such haste? This, upon reflection, I do not Mr. Collins ebjected to the meeting upon Holleway Head, Birmingham, for not being properly convened. For the same reason I object to my name being bandled in newspapers until your meetings are properly convened, nor even then if we are to be the tools of Par-

-the Children's Factory Bill apostate. I should almost disbelieve a truism proceeding from the lips of Beelzebub, the prince of liars, though he had redeemed his character; but more do I dishelieve political knaves, and more still do I dread their hypocritical profession of honesty whose characters are unre-

object is division, strike me instantly from your list, of signatures, and thereby deceive the friends of gradually recovered. Can now walk about without because I worship not at the shrine of Mammon. If Reform? you do, I pity you,

And remain. A primitive Chartist in the cause of W. J. OSBORNE.

Nuneaton, April 18, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. MR. EDITOR,-I request that you will take my name from the list published in the Star of Saturday last, sent to you by Mr. Lovett. I expected, when the address was sent to me, that it was sent to the general oody of the Chartists, not to a few individuals. I most

Yours respectfully, WILLIAM THOMPSON. Daventry, April 19, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—I wish to have my name erased from the list of The circular that I affixed my name to was sent to

Daventry, to a person of the name of Wild, who used to be a leading man amongst us, and is now a regular turncoat, and left the town; but thinking that the address was a general thing, and approved of by the friends to the cause of Chartism, I concluded at once National Charter Association, a few of us met together, and thinking that the plan, so far as it went for educating the people and spreading information, to be very good, two of us affixed our names to it. But since we find it will lead to a division amongst the people. we dissent from any such plan; and as I find my name amongst those in your last week's Star, I wish to have it out. it erascd. THOMAS WEBB.

Union Place, Daventry. April 19th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,-Having seen my name in the last number of the Star, among "The New London Society of Ratcatchers," as "Cato" has been pleased to call them, I beg, through you, to state, for the satisfaction of my friends and the public, that when I received the circular signed per Lovett and Co., I did not like the secrecy enjoined with regard to its publication, as I those who have extended the hand of benevolence A gentleman of the name of Vaughan officiated as considered that a good thing could not have too much publicity. This, however, did not recur to my mind

I received it on Tuesday, the 6th instant, and it whom I knew had passed the flery ordeal of Whig persecution, and who so nobly stood out when in Warwick Castle. I signed it with all my heart, and it was before five o'clock on Sunday morning, he observed by them; and here, as elsewhere, they have accommendate something black floating in the pond opposite quitted themselves as a patriotic body. With this be the body of the if possible, more crowded than the first, and re-posted within one hour after I received it, not for a of more convenient places to meet in; so much for the power to extricate myself, I request my name to energy, perseverance, and being independent of the be struck from the list, as I renounce the new move and all its works; and beg to subscribe myself,

> Yours, respectfully, JOSEPH WELCH, ONE FOR THE CHARTER, THE WHOLE CHARTER, AND NOTHING BUT THE CHARTER. High-street, Ledbury, April 19th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-It is true that my name was affixed to the document sent me by Mr. Lovett; but, Sir, when I see such men as Daniel O'Connell advocating the plan there laid down, and at the same time not only threatening, but absolutely striving to abolish Chartism, I cannot have anything to do with any body of men so connected; nor have I, or ever will I have, anything to do with Household Suffrage. No; never will I consent that there he a slave-class in the British Empire. You will, therefore, expange my name from the list published in last Saturcay's Star.

I am, dear Sir, Truly yours, JOHN RICHARDS. Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries. April 19, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—As my name has appeared in the published list of persons who have attached their signatures to the circular sent by Messre. Lovett, Collins, &c., I beg to state that, at the time of signing it, I had the greatest confidence in the henour, honesty, and patriotism, of persons, but real Chartists, being connected with it. I have sent to Mr. Lovett to withdraw my name.

Yours respectfully, W. WOODWARD. Brighton, April 19, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I am very sorry to observe my name among the list attached to Lovett's address in the Star of

country to state why it is there.

When I received that address, I was on my way for Beith, in Ayrshire, to attend a public meeting. I glanced it carelessly over, saw they professed to stand for the Charter, and, reflecting that it was signed by Lovett and Collins-men whom the country had done so much to honour—I could not believe them ungrateful for the many favours they had received; and, more especially, when I saw the name of John Cleave, the announced London publisher of the Northern Star; and reply to the authors. But no sooner had I reflected on the nature of the address than I wrote immediately to of the meeting; and, in proof of the soundness of Mr. Lovett, stating that if it was intended as an oppocountenance any plan whose object was to breed discord in the ranks of the people. Mr. Lovett must have been in possession of that letter, I should think, before he sent the list to the Star; if so, I look upon it ment, when I had so distinctly expressed my disapprobation of the conduct of its concoctors. However, I have been caught in the rat-trap for once. It is the first time; it may also be the last.

I have freely and fully confessed my sins; and I now carnestly implore my country to forgive my trespass. I am, Sir,

Yours, truly, JOHN M'CRAE. Kilbachan, 19th April, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—In your paper of Saturday, I find a list of names that have been attached to the address of Lovett, Collins, and Company, and as my name stands in the list, I consider it a duty that I owe to my brother Chartists to inform them of the reasons upon which I affixed my name to that address.

You will observe that the answers to it were to be returned by the first post, so that little time was given to examine the plan proposed by the secret projectors of the new movement. I confess, that without due consideration, I appended my name, under the impression that the proposed plan was intended to assist the National Charter Association at present in existence; and wishing to do all in my power to forward the cause of civil and religious liberty, I affixed my name to the address. But, on considering for a little the proposed plan of agitation, I at once perceived that the New Association would come in contact with the other I remain, yours,

in the cause of universal liberty. ALEXANDER DAVIE. Glasgow, April 10th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-In the list of signatures to the circular of fesses. Lovett, Collins, and Co., published in the Sun of the 13th instant, appears the name of "Charles Jones, Northampton;" and as such insertion tends to

convey an idea that he is the adopted representative of the Radical interest in this town, and thereby disliamentary knaves, or that knave, the Big Beggarman paraging us in the esteem of our Chartist brethren, we feel ourselves impelled thus publicly to avow, that Charles Jones is not a member, nor in any shape identified with us, and that he must have received and signed the circular as a private individual, owing to his former prominent situation as delegate to the Convention from North Wales. And at the same time we must record our sentiments to be, that we view the In conclusion, I consider knowledge is strength, if present conduct of Lovett, &c. with suspicion and disproperly directed; and division is weakness, with all trust; or why embrace, with such avidity, the names the philosophy and learning in the world. If your of apparently obscure individuals to swell their list a great deal of offensive matter, and then he

By inserting this in your valuable and extensively circulated paper, you will inform the unwary, further the objects of the Chartists, and confer an obligation on

the members of the Working Men's Association. Signed on their behalf. In meeting assembled. JOHN M'FARLANE, Chairman. Association Room, Northampton,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—I feel it to be an incumbent duty, which I

April 19th, 1841.

ewe to my brethren and sisters in the cause of Charsolemnly protest against any division in the Chartist | tism, to offer a few observations on a list of names which appeared in the Star of last week, professing to be those who were engaged as principals in carrying uphill. Had the advice of an eminent physician in out another plan of organisation of which list my normal uphill. Had the advice of an eminent physician in out another plan of organisation, of which list my name formed one.

I have for some time known, and very much admired the grand, the magnificent conception, so ably developed by the great philanthropist Pestalezzi; and though I was satisfied it was impracticable to carry it out to its extent in the present state of society, yet I those that are affixed to Lovett and Collins's address. believed that if it were properly arranged, much which was useful might be accomplished. When, therefore, I received a circular, to which six signatures were attached, five of whom I had long known, and four of whom highly respected, believing them to be sincere that the plan would be submitted to the accredited organ of the Chartist body, for their consideration; I unhesitatingly gave my approbation of the principles contained in the plan, but without the least design that my name should be published as one of those self-elected individuals who were to endeavour to carry

I have been deceived, as many wiser men than my self have been before me; and I have neither obstinacy enough to continue in a detected error, nor false pride enough to withhold the acknowledgement. I would charitably hope that my former colleagues, who promulgated the document in question, have done it with a good and patriotic intention, and have been blind to the mischievous purpose to which our cunning enemies would turn it. By subsequent information, I find that it has been hailed as a Godsend by several of the Whig bit by bit Reformers, and has not only been lauded by some of their party journals, but has been honoured with the express approbation of the great Dan himself. In fact, with their adroit management, they are aware that they could contrive not only to divide the Chartist body into at least two factions, but, by directing their attention to the remote future, paralyse, if not destroy, the agitation for the present—upon the energy of

and defeat.

T. R. SMART. Leicester, 20th April, 1841.

THE FORTHCOMING PORTRAITS.

taking fresh Subscribers for that Paper. The first re-invigorated, and prepared to undergo whatever Portrait to come out will be that of the immortal change the winter may bring on.

kept on hands.

IMPORTANT TO CHARTISTS.

This day is published, Price only One Penny !! THE RIGHT OF THE POOR to the SUF-I FRAGE of the PEOPLE'S CHARTER: or confidence in the henour, honesty, and patriotism, of the Honesty and Justice of the Principle of the persons whose names appeared to it. I thought it UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE established and was doing good, and had not the least notion of any maintained, by the late WILLIAM COBBETT, M.P. for Oldham; together with Mr Cobbett's Address to the Farmers and Tradesmen of England, on their

Hoping you will oblige me by publishing these few | Treatment of the Poor. Reprinted from Cobbett's "Twopenny Trosh." This neatly printed Tract forms No. I., of Series to be entitled "The Labourer's Library." and which will comprise the best efforts of Patriotic Authors upon the Questions of Government, the Suffrage, Emigration, the Question of Population, and general Political Economy. Each Number will be complete in itself, yet the whole may be bound up together, being printed in uniform

Chartists! Whenever you hear an ignorant coxcomb, or a bull-frog "Middle Man" say you have no RIGHT to the Charter, slip into his hand the above unauswerable argument as your answer, and you close his mouth for ever!! Leeds: Printed and Published by J. Hobson, Market-Street; sold by A. Heywood, Oldham-Street, Manchester; J. Cleave, Shoe-Lane, Fleet-

Street, London; and by all Booksellers.





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Mailet, 575 1000 25th April.
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FOR PHILADELPHIA. CHAMPLAIN, Brown, 624 1150 5th May. Apply as above.

NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' ILLUMINA-TOR, Price Three-halfpence, is Published every Saturday Morning, by Mr. SEAL, of Leicester, and may be had of Mr. CLEAVE, Shoe-lane, Loudon; of Messrs. Sweet, (Nottingham,) Skevington and Eveleigh, (Loughborough,) Neal, (Derby,) Vickers, (Belper,) Burgess, (Hinckley,) and all Book-ellers in the Kingdom, by application to Mr. Cleave, London, or to the Publisher, Leicester.

"The Illuminator we hesitate not to pronounce written by and for educated men."—Northern Star No. 11. (Published Saturday Morning, April 24th.) contains Expostulatory Letter from "John Smith" of Nottingham, &c. Mr. Walter's Address to the Electors of Nottingham: Resolution of the Nottingham Chartists to support him; Address of the Leicester Chartists to the Chartists of Nottingham; Pride of the Wesleyan Priests; the Dissenters' New Periodical, "The Nonconformist;" &c. &c. Copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, may

OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

be had on application.

THE READERS of the Northern Star are particularly requested to read carefully the following account of the BENEFICIAL EFFECTS of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, in Leicester and the Neighbourhood:-

The following facts have been mentioned to Mr. J. F. Winks, the Agent for PARR'S LIFE PILLS, in Leicester, who has preserved the name and residence of each of the parties, which he is ready to J. C---, Oxford-street, Leicester, aged 44, had

been ill two years, of a kind of influenza. The club surgeon said he was in a consumption, and would never recover. He began to take these Pills three months ago, previous to which he had been confined to his bad six months. The Pills first brought away He called again afterwards, and begged that his name might not be published, as it might offend the ciub doctor.

The wife of Mr. Brown, in Fleet-street, had been in a low way for some time; she took the Pills regularly, and soon found her spirits more cheerful; and her sight and hearing, which had been affected, were improved. She said they were pleasant to take, not causing a sickly feeling, or giving the least

Miss Evans, Chatham-street, is a mender in a warehouse. Had been much afflicted for several years, and notable to domore than twe hours work in a day. She took the Pills, and soon was improved in health, and could see much better. She now works her regular

hours. Mr. Henshaw, of Bagworth, had been long subject Leicester, but was not better till he took these Pills. but now is quite recovered.

The wife of Mr. J. Frost, at the same place, was so

tormented with a cough, that she could not sleep. She had taken the Pills, which had done her, her husband said, a "world of good."

Mr. R. Vann, of Belgrave, had been ill five years of palpitation of the heart. Had been in the Infirmary, and under several physiciaus and surgeons. Has been gradually improving since he took these Pills, and is now able to work. Mrs. Turner, of Whetstone, had found them very beneficial for the scrofula.

PROM MR. CLARKE, OF PETERBOROUGH.

Peterborough, March 27, 1841. "GENTLEMEN,-During the last fortnight I have sold nearly one hundred boxes of Parr's Life Pills. and the good effects produced by them have been most astounding. One person who has been many years dreadfully afflicted with a scorbutic complaint, stated, that he felt certain from the good they had already done him, that if he could only remain quictly at home, instead of being obliged to go to work, they would completely cure him. Another person who had a bad knee, said that they had done her more good than all the doctors. In fact, I have no hesitation in saying, that if your extraordinary medicine required such aid to bring it into notice, which in this part of the world it does not, I could with ease obtain a dozen more such cases, with the

names and addresses of the parties. " I remain, Gentlemen, "Yours respectfully, "J. S. CLARKE."

Spring and Fall.—The spring and fall of the leaf have been always remarked as periods when which alone all our rational hopes of success are disease, if it be lurking in the system, is sure to shew founded.

Impressed with this belief, I beg to be distinctly and acrimonious fluids of the body, and in this state of generally understood, that I decline altogether any inactivity their evil to the system is not perceived, connection with, or encouragement of a plan capable but at the spring these are roused, and if not checked of being converted into so terrible an engine of des- mix up and circulate with the blood, and thus the truction; and, if my humble name was capable of whole system is contaminated. These pills taken adding the least importance to the transaction, I hereby three every night for two or three weeks will rid the withdraw it. And I further earnestly solicit such of my former colleagues and friends of the days that are past, whose names appear in that list, and who have are strongly advised to try them at this time of the probably been deceived, like myself, to give the subject year; in a few days, they will perceive the powerful due consideration; and, by following my example, clearing properties they possess, and thus be induced deprive the mischievous instrument of the greater to continue them. Recently, a remarkable case portion of its sting, and let the anticipated triumph where a gentleman was so dreadfully afflicted with of our enemies be turned into a source of mortification a scorbutic disorder as to be quite unsightly. by a patient undeviating course of these pilts, his system has undergone a thorough change, and his skin is now as fair and sound as of a healthy child. The fall of the leaf also is a time when the system, relaxed by the heat of the summer, would be highly benefited by a few weeks' course of the pills, two or three every night; these will clear off sour and bad W. M. BYRNE & CO., Booksellers, Stationers, humours, which heat invariably generates. The nand General Newspaper Agents, 1, Cloth Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, beg to inform the Supporters of the Northern Star, that they are now fanctions allotted to it; the body altogether will be taken for the force of the first first first force of the state of the first f

Portrait to come out will be that of the immortal Change the winter may bring on.

Robert Emmett, the Irish Patriot.

The Republican Journal, by Dr. M'Douall; the Scottish Patriot. Dundee Chronicle, and the English Medicine, is the best proof that can be designed.

Scottish Patriot Circulars supplied to Suband Scottish Chartist Circulars supplied to Subscribers.

All the Standard and Political Works, and a select Stock of Stationery and Drawing Materials kept on hands.

Varieties.

KNAVERY ON ALL SIDES .- A clergyman said to one of his parishioners, "You have lived like a APRIL 17.—Mr. William Drake, a respectable shoeknave, and you will die like a knave." "Then," maker, carrying on business on his own account, in said the poor fellow, "You will bury me like a Brick-lane, Spitalfields, appeared to a summons

to his friend, " why did you betray the secret I told well to sell it to somebody that could !"

by his side."

apology for the non-appearance of its usual commer- them, and assured he was not the character he had the week many of us were detained from duty by restored, and nothing else transpired till the audience advertising department was detained at home by addressing Goulding, said "I should like this cause; the person who attends to the marine "Like what?" inquired Goulding. "To run a hole department was kept away by having three of his through such a vagabond as you;" replied the young family down with the scarlet fever, one of whom man referred to. It was in consequence of this, that died. On Saturday morning, one of us who attends the present defendant was summoned. In addition to this, four compositors were absent on account of illness.

Queen Abelaide draws £100,000 yearly from the pecket of John Bull, which gave rise to the following parody by Mrs. William V. Sankey:-

Old Queen Adelaide Cut with a sharp blade A slice out of John Bull's pie:

She put in her thumb. And pull'd out a plam. And said, "What a good Queen am I." * A plum signifies £100,000.

A LEGISLATOR.—The Claremont (N. H.) Eagle says, that while the yeas and 'nays " were calling" in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday of that the "low, ignorant fellows among the Chartists, last week, on some question, Mr. Brown, of South who talked of burning houses and stabbing policemen, Hampion, "an odd chick," did not answer to his name. When the vote was through, he rose and addressed the Speaker as follows: -" Mr. Speaker, I rise to let you know that I did not dodge this through the form of taking an oath, it was plain there question. I only squatted a little, in order to take a was nothing in the Holy Gospels, which had been put better view on the subject, and now I say 'no' to into his hands, that could at all be considered binding the critter."-New York Sun. .

EFFECIS OF WINE ACCOUNTED FOR. - When Noah planted the first vine, and retired, Satan approached and said-"I will nourish you, charming plant !" He quickly fetched three animals—a sheep, a lion, and a neg, and killed them, one after another, near the vine. The virtues of the blood of these three animals penetrated it, and are still manifest in its growth. When a man drinks one goblet of wine, he is then agreeable, gentle, friendly—that is the nature of the lamb. When he drinks two, he is like a lion, and says, "Who is like me !"-he then talks of stu. elucidate the share he took in the Bethnal Green pendous things. When he drinks more, his senses affair, were refused to be answered by the witness; in forsake him; and, at length, he wallows in the mire. which Mr. Broughton upheld him, on the ground that, Need it be said, that he then resembles the hog !- even if he had armed the Chartists, and even if he Rich rason.

THE WANTS OF ADVERTISERS. " I know of no cure so good for the vapours,

As reading the wants that appear in the papers." intimate friend he goes and publishes to all the quarrelled.

Windawsday's:-"Wanted, as good cook, in a clergyman's family, a person who values religious privileges. No kuchmunid kept: no dairy. It any lady can rec. in and such a person she will oblige the adver-

A cook who values religious privileges! A cat that can play on the fiddle! The religious privileges of a cook are to scold the scullion, snub the footboy, and sell the dripping! The former are persousl rights flowing from the importance and sauctity of her occupation—the latter is the tithe which she exects from all the world—that is, all the world that have dinners!

Cast your eyes a little lower down, and we come to a new want:-

a member of the Established Church. No followers Here's a test of religion and morals! A member of the Established Church, and no followers! It's plain these conditions wouldn't suit the modest young woman hard by, who wants a situation "as

good plain couk, where a footman is kent." This is certainly a very wise and necessary-provision where no followers are allowed! What would Malthus say of the respectable widow

who wants "nurse-children?" What will romantic young ladies and gentlemen

- If Louise will return immediately to her friends in London she will be kindly received, and all that has passed will be forgiven. April 14. How full of mystery -perhaps of misery; and how such a case as called for the interference of the mamany many have been shed before this dernier gistrate. resort -- a public advertisement, to bring back an erring child, or wife, or mother, was resolved on !

two following intimations:

the same. 10, 1341."

What outrage against the delicacy of Miss Ruth Hali-what inhumanity towards the puppies of John Stratford Best, Esq. !- Brighton Herald.

THE NEW POOR LAW.

The following questions by the Right Hononrable the Earl of Glengall were put to Mr. Erle, Superintendent Assistant Poor Law Commissioner in Ireland, on the 26th of March last. The answers speak for

give him great influence in the election of Guardians? A. The powers are very great; and impartiality in the exercise of them is of great importance. Q Therefore, if the returning officer acts improperly,

A. No one except the Commissioners. I say this, however, without consideration.

Q. Does not the Act of Parliament make the deeision of the returning officer final A. It does.

merely to fleece, mock, and insult them? They profess alone. (?)!!! to count the votes, but before they produce them to any one, land often they do the thing by themselves, they have them cooked, and ready for their own ends, and no one can by possibility check the voting papers; they are hurried through; they have had the voting collect; they can change papers from filled to blank, and from blank to the bastile candidates; they can shuffle them like cards, and count them that suits their purpose over and over again, and again. In Huddersfield and Aldmondbury, as well as in other towns, the Mr. Neale had his hip broken and his ancie dislo-

didates were returned. Yet with all the ruffishly proceedings, there is a rehim, they would throw the three Devil Kings over- side, and then set out in search of assistance. After not protected by the law, because, not having a voice the booty—he meant the cotton lord and the landlord. sham Radical. board, and take their affairs into their own hands.

The farce which has been acted is in the press, and N. a.e iay; and he was carried to the Crown Inn at for a single moment, that the present House of Complace in the Star of next week.

JOSEPH GOULDING AGAIN! (From our London Correspondeni.)

WORSHIP-STREET POLICE COURT, SATURDAY, obtained against him by the notorious Goulding, STORETS.—A secret is like silence—you cannot whose participation in the memorable Bethnal Green talk about it, and keep it; it is like money—when meeting has been already made known to the readers of once you know there is any concealed, it is half- the Northern Star. The charge was this:- On the discovered. " My dear Murphy, said an Irishman Sunday evening previous, Goulding was present at a lecture given at the Hall of Science, City Road, where you !" "Is it beiraying you call it! Sure, when I he was seated on the platform, in company with the found I wasn't able to keep it myself, didn't I do Reverend Richard Carlile, his son, and the lady who lectured on the occasion, whom Goulding described ADDISON AND STRELE -A gentleman, who was as "Mrs. Carlile." The defendant was also present, in dining with another, praised very much the meat, the body of the meeting; in the course of the evening, and asked who was the butcher. "His name is he advanced to the platform, and, addressing the Addison." "Addison!" echoed the guest; "pray audience said, "Are you aware you have got is he any relation to the poet!" "In all probablility he is, for he is seldom without his steel (Steele) who betrayed the Bethnal Green Chartists, and sold poor Boggis." When the defendant said this, he EDITORIAL TROUBLES.—The editor of the New was close to Goulding's elbow; the sudience arose, and York Commercial Advertiser makes the following a momentary confusion ensued; Goulding addressing cial remarks and market intelligence :- "During been represented to be, by which means order was severe indisposition. One who attended to the were separating; when a young man (not the defendant)

to the stocks and money matters was confined to | The complainant swore that he went in continual his bed during the day. The one who takes care of bodily fear, and handed in to the Magistrate a letter the office as usual, at nine o'clock, was called away from the Reverend Mr. Carlile, denouncing "the mad to take leave of his father, who was supposed to be and mischievous Chartists," and wishing Goulding dying. Another, who left his family, as he supposed, success, as he (the writer) "knew him to be engaged well, early in the morning, was notified at nine o'clock in a good cause." Strange to say, Mr. Broughton read that since he had left home his infant child had died, this letter, (which could not possibly have anything to do with the case,) while he continually and repeatedly protected the "fellow" (as defendant's solicitor termed him) Goulding, from giving any answer to questions relative to the Bethnal Green spy job, out of which Mr.

Drake's denunciation arose. In reply to Mr. Broughton, as to the complainant's credibility on his oath, Goulding swore that he did not believe Jesus Christ ever existed as a man, though he believed in his Divinity, and in a future state of rewards and punishments. He first described himself as a shoemaker, living at 173, New North-street, Castle-street, Pinsbury; and afterwards stated that he was entitled by law to be ca'led Reverend, as he had taken out a license for preaching as a Protestant Dissenter. He went in fear of personal violence, as he had no doubt

would not mind murdering him." Mr. Hunt, a solicitor, appeared on behalf of the defendant, and centended that, though Goulding had gone

Mr. Broughton overruled the objection, inasmuch as the complainant had declared his belief in a state of future rewards and punishments, and this was deemed in law sufficiently binding on the consciences of per- sermon was preached. On the conclusion of divine in life which require any talent or qualities of an extra sons giving evidence on oath. But even if he were an service, the trumpet-major was ordered to make things infidel, or an atheist, that was no reason why he should ready for corporal punishment. And in this Riding be denounced to a public meeting, and be rendered liable to be torn in pieces!

Mr. Hunt then proceeded to cross-examine Goulding. Most of the questions, however, which tended to were a spy, he was there under the protection of the law. Goulding swore positively that he had nothing to do with the arrest of Boggis, and that he knew of the circumstance only from reading it in the papers! He did not wear a short blue cloak when Boggis was worship." taken, nor was he near the spot that morning. He think of communicating in confidence to his most have had words, but he did not believe they ever

his "want" fully advertised without being taunted support the complainant's allegations. In reference to mercy! with the singularity or unreasonableness of it. Men the person who propounded the experimental desire to let their most violent prejudices have full play in this drill a hole in Mr. Goulding's body, the witness did open field, and the bigot appears in full blaze of not say he was drunk, but thought he was mentally glory as an advertiser. Does the reader want a excited. He didn't believe there were four Chartists in The crammed columns of the Times for- the room. When the defendant said, "Are you aware, nish carr loads of them daily, but, to save the that you have a Government spy in the room," every trouble of reference, we we will take one from last body knew he meant Goulding.

John Brett, a cabinet-maker, also supported the complainant's charge: in his cross-examination, he said, when Drake first made the allegation, there was great disturbance and noise, some talking one way and some another; there was, however, plenty of time to cool, and they were cool enough afterwards: for Goulding got up and made a speech, but the defendant had left the meeting then.

Mr. Hunt then addressed the magistrate on behalf of the defendant. These parties had been connected together in some transactions which involved the complainant in circumstances of more than strong suspicion : from some motive (perhaps a very substantial Nar-erymaid.—Wanted, a young woman, about an illegal meeting, and information had been given it on Sunday morning. twenty inree years of age, in the above capacity. Was believed by trouding minisen; to she and a the peace, with But wherewas this alleged breach of the peace, with which the defendant was charged, committed? Accordtime and in a place when and where no respectable person would venture to be present. They were hearing a lecture, on a Sunday evening, from a woman whom asked a question, whether the meeting "were aware that they had a spy among them?" True, Goulding had sworn that he went in bodily fear, but his actions contradicted it, for he asserted that he came forward he did then. On the whole, he contended it was not on the Sabbath.- Examiner.

Mr. Broughton said, there could be no doubt that the complainant was entitled to the protection of the No vaug, however, we imagine, accompanied the law, whatever he might once have been. If he had gone to the Court of Queen's Bench, he might have " if Miss Ruth Hall, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, exhibited articles of the peace on his own affidavit, does not fetch away her boxes, left at J. Verry's, without any investigation taking place, as was usual 18, Eusteneap, City, in fourteen days from this date before a magistrate. As to his political or religious (April 14th, 1841), they will be sold to defray all fancies—whether he chose to connect himself with the Chartists or with Mr. Carlile,-whom he (the magis-I hereby give notice, that unless John Stratford trates thought fitted for another great building in the Best, late of Denham Mount, in the parish of Den- neighbourhood, (St. Luke's,) than for a Hall of Science ham, Backs, Esq., pays my demand, and removes, - whether he choose to convert the Saviour into a mere within fourteen days from the date hereof, three spirit, or to take any other fancy, he (Mr. Broughton) greyhound puppies (one dog and two bitches,) had nothing to do with it: any one who held him out left with me on the 3rd day of September last to be A SPY was guilty of a serious offence, and by his servant, George Hencher, they will be sold answerable for any violence that might ensue. He to defray my demands, and the expences attending should therefore require the defendant to find two sure. Cooper Elton, Denham, Bucks, April ties in £30 each, and enter into his own recognizances in £40, to answer any indictment that might be pre-

ferred against him at the sessions. The sureties were instantly entered into, and the

To those readers of the Star who may remember the of the Working Men's Association, appointed to inquire into the conduct of Goulding relative to the Bethnal Why, then, impose a heavy expence upon the rate- however, great credit is due to such industry as that

dent lately elicited much fortitude in two little girls. taking his two young sisters home from school, through the New Forest, in a chaise-cart; when part of the harness snapped, the horse was frightened, and the cart was upset. All were thrown out. majorities were immense, but hocus pocus swindlers cated. His sister Agnes, who is ten years of age, did the business, and Mr. Rookery said his skilly can-was scalped from the forehead to the back of the board, and take their affairs into their own hands.

Then hurrah for the good and merciful law, the 43rd of Edizabeth, and down with the bastiles and the whole akilly crew.

Newent Indicate the cotton for the good and merciful law, the 43rd found the house of one of the keepers. Here akilly crew.

Newent Indicate the cotton for the good and merciful law, the 43rd found the house of one of the keepers. Here people, had to do with the laws was, according to Whig pence in every pound, and the cotton for was content the eldest sister remained, being quite exhausted, logic, to obey them; and all they had to do with the low to take only seven shillings and sixpence. (Laughter.) the other guided the keeper to the place where Mr. taxes was to pay them. Hear, hear.) Did they expect, Mr. Connor said he had now touched upon the parsons, plan I now send to you; it may be amended, but, as a speedily will be published, and, probably, will have a Lyndhurst, where he remained in a state of consi-

Spirit of the Press.

THE EASTER RECESS IN THE POLITICAL WORLD.

in the political world. The closing of Parliament used to entice the Members to exchange the arduous struggles of either House for the lighter oratory of political meetings throughout the country, affording an agreeable diversity of excitement, and enabling each party to renew the interest of its adherents in the provinces. This season there has been nothing of the kind. Members have not sought their constituents, to commune with them on pending measures ; because there are no measures pending-none expected or intended to passwhich any constituency cares about. Members have not run down to their homes, to revive the interest of political questions among their local supporters, because there is no interest to revive: interest in the party questions of the day is clean gone: Members feel little themselves, and have no motive for effort. They know that the people see through the stale counterfeits, Whig, Tory, Radical; and they can no longer spur themselves to the bootless office of simulating a zeal which no one feels. It is too much to go even a mile from the snug country house merely to say that they wish this or that party to draw the salary of office; and that is all they could say. So they just stay at home, resting after the aimless and irksome labour of walking in and out of the lobbies to divide. In this universal negation, we see the character of the time: even professed busybodies and dealers in public meetings, the most indefatigable of political traders, are worn out with the tedium of carrying on sham contests.

Nevertheless, there must be some show of action when Parliament meets again; and the daily broad sheets, which must be filled in the holidays as in session-time, have been pointing to the future with a make-believe of preparation. Nothing newer promises at present, however, than a return to the great showfights of the past half-session, on the Irish Registration Bills and the New Poor Law. The party journals occasionally blow a note or two, like minstrels of old, carrying on the battle-song while the combatants are resting: the Ministerial Chronicle sings the wrongs of Irish electors, to brace up the nerves of Lord Morpeth and his retainers: the Times chants the tricks of Whig Registration schemes, to fire the fury of a Stanley, or the iniquities of the Poor Law, to keep up the effervescence of a Wakley.-Specialor.

AGAIN LORD CARDIGAN. he Editor of the Morning Chronicle, by "An Old

Soldier:"— "You will, I hope, allow me, through the medium of your columns, to call attention to the following plain statement :- A private of the 11th Hussars was drunk on leaving the barracks, at Brighton, and was subsequently tried by a district Court-martial, and sentenced Thursday, and the approval of the Court-martial was received, at Hounslow, on the Sunday morning. On Sunday, the 11th Hussars were marched into the Riding School, for divine service. Prayers were read, and a the whole regiment were engaged in prayer, Private Rogers, of the 11th Hussars, was tied up and flogged, receiving one hundred lashes. I trust, for the credit of

the service and the country, the matter will be brought before Parliament, and a full inquiry instituted. The general public, I am sure, will agree with me, without entering into the question of flogging, or whether Private Rogers deserved it or not, that on no account could the commanding officer of the 11th Hussars be

So signs John Perry, and with as much truth as never advised a person named Spencer, nor any one proceeding. The approval of the sentence arrived and to carry out which project, as a panacea for the wit. The columns of a newspaper are the outlet for else that he recollected, to take arms. He had known on Sunday morning, and so eager was the noble stopping of crime, they were about to build ten in the all the crotchets and whims of individuals in this Mr. Drake, the defendant, about two years; and had Colonel for the execution of it, that he could not town and neighbourhood of Manchester, although than a Protestant one, unless they were under the forward in so noble an undertaking.

Think of communications. What a person would not had no dispute with him, to his knowledge; they might wait even till Monday, but the Sabbath must be those which were already built were not above half desecrated by a punishment after prayers !

cat-o'-nine-tails?

flogging in the army on the Sabbath day.

Chartist Entelligence.

CHARTIST MEETING IN MANCHESTER. We had a spirited and overflowing meeting on Sun-

Connor to the meeting. Mr. CONNOR rose and said-He was willing at every opportunity to vindicate the rights and liberties horses. The remaining 30,000,000 lie comparatively of men of his own order, and would, he trusted, continue to do till they were possessed of those rights and ceptible of cultivation of the highest order. Here are immunities which justice and the laws of God and from eighteen to twenty million acres of land, which nature entitled himself and them to. (Cheers.) He are at present useless, are capable of being turned to a would not have needed to be there if the parsons of profitable account. Out of the whole 47,000,000 of calling it unnatural and unscriptural. Who was this country (of course he made some few honourable acres now partly cultivated, not more than tive or six exceptions) had followed out the precept and example are appropriated to the growth of wheat. Is it not of their Lord and Master, and defended the poor manifest, then, that if a larger proportion of these against the rich, and against tyranny of every descrip- 47,000,000 acres were appropriated to tillage, that if more than all the other men put together to obtain tion. (Applause.) He had been taking a walk that the eighteen or twenty millions of uncultivated wastes. POWER OF RETURNING OFFICERS UNDER circumstances which came to light before the committee afternoon, and he saw a brick-yard with a large quan- of which I have spoken, were cultivated, and if the tity of new-made bricks in it; and he thought a better wheat lands were made to encroach on the parks, way to illustrate the value of labour he could not pleasure-grounds, and barley lands, (whose produce Green spy-concocted meeting, it may not be uninterest- adopt than the one which struck him at the time. goes chiefly to the manufacture of poisonous ing to know, that, since Mr. Goulding borrowed a few When he looked at the clay itself from which these drinks, under the names of gin, whisky, &c., pence of Mrs Neesom to pay for a little soup, and bricks had been made he found that it was of no &c.) the soil of the united kingdom would represented himself to be in a state of pecuniary desti- value whatever; but when men have been em- far more than suffice to maintain its population tution, Fortune has been more liberal in her dealings ployed in digging it out of the earth, it in abundance, even under its imperfect state of cultiva-Q. Are not the duties of returning officer such as to with that gentleman. He appeared in court, on this then began to be of service. Why, because labour tion. Mr. Connor said he would not assist for a Repeal occasion, attired in the most fashionable manner, with a had been applied—and so it was under every operation, of the Corn Laws in order to extend a system which knowledge of the principles, Dan's influence would costly watch-equipage (if not a watch), a massive gold the working of it into bricks and burning, and indeed had broken down so many constitutions, and produced ring on the little finger of his right hand, a slap-up cane, every additional part of labour gave it additional value so many twisted limbs as the Factory system had. course it would take some time to remove the prejudice 28, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenkam, Attor and all the paraphernalia of a West-end "swell." Mr. |-(hear, hear)-thus proving that labour is the founda- (Cheers.) He did not agree with these half starved of the people. (Hear, hear.) Dan was a middle-class neys, Bubb and Longwood, Cheltenham; and Roy and he has great power to return whom he chooses as Guardians?

A. Undoubtedly.

Q. I believe no one has power to overlook the voting papers he receives.

Papers he receives.

Others, hear)—thus proving that labour is the foundation of a West-end "swell." Mr. —(hear, hear)—thus proving that labour is the foundation of a West-end "swell." Mr. —(hear, hear)—thus proving that labour is the foundation of all wealth (Cheers.) If such is the case, why mushroom politicians who were perambulating about the working classes—why mushroom politicians who were perambulating about the country with their swallow-tailed coats—the pretone the working man. Mr. Doyle said he knew he had the country with their swallow-tailed coats—the pretone the country with their swallow-tailed coats—the pretone the working classes—who wished to shoemaker and the defendant, (who was stated by the papers he receives. policeman that served the summons on him, to be one was caught posting bills against it, he should be pro- same time would not extend the franchise to them to a blackguard practice, only through compulsion, and a respectable master shoemaker, who had been for secuted according to law. Then you see the building throw the mantle of the law over them, to protect the then stand in his own defence—(cheers)—and would some time in his present house,") without coming to is so far protected as to prevent even a single Bill from the conclusion that journeyman-snobbing is a much being posted against it, while the labour, blood, better trade than master snobbing. "Never judge of a bones, and sinews of the labouring classes are not many, which had been caused by class-legislation—one to the labouring classes are not many, which had been caused by class-legislation—one time the labour neighbor than the labouring classes are not many, which had been caused by class-legislation—one time the labour neighbor than the labouring classes are not many, which had been resident the labouring than the man by his dress," is a trite but true axiom. Still, protected. (A voice, "True.") For example, a cotton party living in the greatest splendour, whilst the other tion which had been paid to him during the time he manufacturer, or any other capitalist, can come into payers of this or any other miscalled Union, put a of Mr. Goulding, by means of which so much has been the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of so crowded. He then sat down smid the most vociferous large sum into the pocket of the spy of the Com- accomplished in so short a period; and that, too, is about to take a shilling from their wages each, and another. He who is no respecter of persons, has never cheering. missioners, miscalled the clerk to the Guardians, who without neglecting his wife and family! We wish all they, the hands, have not the least power to resist such declared that one of his creatures should muck, scourge, is by them appointed the of course, as he lives and moves by the system partial returning officer, and to the same tune as their brother Crispin does, by the space which existed for weeks together, minding their own business, and letting other people's appeal. Then again the capitalist can any time lock ness and inconsistencies which existed at the present people of Ireland, it was the manner in which they the manner in which they the manner in which they the meaning their own letting other people's appeal. up his factory and turn out fourteen or fifteen hundred time. He was aware that there should be distributions people had sat and heard two Irishmen address them, hands into the street. One man has the power of wealth, and that they were useful in their place; only interrupted by cheers.

The CHAIRMAN gave out the regular notices, and FORTIZUDE IN CHILDREN.—A very alarming acci- it, because they have no power to hold him of the people. He did not approve of a system which accountable for his conduct. (Hear, hear, and either directly or indirectly robbed the working One evening last week, Mr. John Neale, the son of shame.) But he, for his part, was independent of man of eighteen shillings out of every pound papers in the hands of their minions to deliver and the landlord at the Mitre Tayern, at Portsea, was these wretches although he was a slave. He which he earned. The working man had to neither looked to the Government for sympathy, nor to labour for the aristocracy, the mill-ocracy, the army, the working classes for support. He could get his the navy, and the pensioners and paupers, and the prosliving, such as it was, as well in one town as another; titutes, and every other class of persons who consumed therefore, he was from under the tyrannical grasp of the but brought nothing back as an equivalent to society cotton lords. (Voices-"I wish I was.") The law for the food they eat or for the clothes they wear. The would protect a pig of an aristocrat, while the working man who was kept to feed and look after the Idler's try on behalf of that unflinching patriot, James Bron- 26, at eleven, and June 1, at ten, at the Bull Inn, Camer on the Idler's try on behalf of that unflinching patriot, James Bron- 26, at eleven, and June 1, at ten, at the Bull Inn, Camer on the Idler's try on behalf of that unflinching patriot, James Bron- 26, at eleven, and June 1, at ten, at the Bull Inn, Camer on the Idler's try on behalf of that unflinching patriot, James Bron- 26, at eleven, and June 1, at ten, at the Bull Inn, Camer on the Idler's try on behalf of that unflinching patriot, James Bron- 26, at eleven, and June 1, at ten, at the Bull Inn, Camer on the Idler's try on behalf of that unflinching patriot, James Bron- 26, at eleven, and June 1, at ten, at the Bull Inn, Camer on the Idler's try on behalf of that unflinching patriot, James Bron- 26, at eleven, and June 1, at ten, at the Bull Inn, Camer on the Idler's try on behalf of that unflinching patriot, James Bron- 26, at eleven, and June 1, at ten, at the Bull Inn, Camer on the Idler's try on behalf of that unflinching patriot, James Bron- 26, at eleven, and June 1, at ten, at the Bull Inn, Camer on the Idler's try on behalf of that unflinching patriot, James Bron- 26, at eleven, and June 1, at ten, at the Bull Inn, Camer on the Idler's try on behalf of that unflinching patriot, James Bron- 26, at eleven, and June 1, at ten, at the Bull Inn, Camer on the Idler's try on behalf of that unflinching patriot, James Bron- 26, at eleven, and June 1, at ten, at the Bull Inn, Camer on the Idler's try on behalf of that unflinching patriot, James Bron- 26, at eleven, and James Bron- 26, at head; and Adeline, the other sister, a year younger, nay, they were no more than a piece of household fur. There were two contending parties at the present time tion, and a pecuniary sacrifice of quite a small amount, had her arm broken. The young man was quite niture, at the mercy of the law-makers, liable to be falling out about which should have the privilege of we could place Bronterre in that position that he might bellion in his camp, for Mr. Ex-draper Maxfield told insensible; and the little girls, in spite of their sufthe Grardians on Friday that if they would stand by ferings, managed to draw their brother to the roadbin to the Grardians of Friday that if they would stand by ferings, managed to draw their brother to the roadbin to the greatest share of the greatest share o

Mr. Connor here read a speech delivered by Oliver Cromwell, when he went to clear the Augean stable, which he (Connor) said was very applicable to the pre-

sent House.] (Laughter.) He continued, we want such a man at the present day, for the better part of them were a set of mercenary wretches, who care no more for the sufferings of the people, as fully exemplified in their conduct, than they would for a dead dog. (Shame, shame.) There were, he was willing to admit, good men in all societies. There were good men among the middle class; but those men, whoever they may be, who wish to carry their designs into effect, contrary to the expressions, feelings, and wishes of the majority, are no more nor less than traitors to their country. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.) He was sorry to say this was the case in fearfully numerous instances. There were too many who wanted to carry their own pet measures to serve their own purposes, who, at the same time, would not care what became of them, the working classes. Here Mr. Connor lashed the press, and denounced it as one of the greatest enemies to liberty, and the labour of many millioned helots of this Queendom. The press, the lawyers, the parsons, and others who live by the industry of others, had formed a foul conspiracy against the rights of the industrious working men the parsons teach the people to endure the wrongs and cruelties which they suffer quietly. They must respect the Queen, pay the tithes and rates, and come to the a false one, and brought emphatic illustrations of men church. And, above all, they must keep away from those discontented and wicked individuals, the Chartists, or otherwise they would be ruined and be sent to hell. where they would remain for ever. (Laughter.) This is the doctrine which is taught at the present day, and the very men who are continually preaching this doctrine, are living upon the fat of the land, enjoying every luxury, visiting the gambling hells, and forsooth would have the deluded to believe that they are the real followers of the meek and lowly Jesus. (Shame.) Mr. Connor then drew the attention of his hearers to the laws of primogeniture. If a nobleman, to use the slang phrase, had two or three sons, according to this law, the first took the property, and the rest had to be pensioned upon the public. If he had any daughters he endeavoured to accumulate as much property as he The following statement has been addressed to could, in order to set them up with a husband who had plenty of money, and, of course, well provided for. Then, as for the other sons, if there was one more valiant and cruel than another, if he could shoot rate, kill hares, and such like with pleasure, that was a sure token that he would make a good man butcher, and he must have a commission in the army or navy. The second perhaps would exhibit symptoms of being subtle, crafty, and roguish, and would appear likely, by to corporal punishment. His trial took place on a little training, to make black appear white, and vice versa; he would be sent to be educated for a limb of the law. The third would not be so well calculated for such enterprising and important situations, a dunce, a thick skull, and fit for none of the ordinary situations kind. The father concludes that he will make a most excellent Bishop, and he sends him to a College. (Con-School, and on a Sunday, where not an hour before vulsive laughter.) He always liked to look after the parsons, to see if they fulfilled their situations, as they ought to do as leaders of the public mind; they were mere cyphers, and were biassed by the purse of the capitalists. A short time ago, he (Connor) was speaking at Oldham, and he took an opportunity of shewing up the tricks of some of the parsons, and the next Sunday two or three of them made it the theme of their sermon to warn the people against Socialism and Chartism He supposed they would tell their hearers how wicked These men declare that crime is on the increase,

justified in carrying the punishment into effect on a it was for them to expect their rights, or how odious Sunday, and in the place appointed that day for divine it was even to ask for them. (Laughter and cheers.) How the character of the man is marked in this and the way to stay it is to build more churches, What a sequence to the voice of prayer the sound their attention to the real cause of the misery and and Spain. In conclusion he would observe, that he weric in the newspaper. But then he is hid beneath an eccentric-looking personage named Wilby, who an improverable veil, and has the pleasure of seeing described himself as a schoolmaster, came forward to his "want" fully advertised without being taunted.

An eccentric-looking personage named Wilby, who of the lash !—the scourge after devout supplication poverty in the land, a prolific source of the crime which had always been, and should be, at their command, and never refused, and he pledged himself never to relax, less legislation produced. He would net give any The Bishop of London has counted the boats that imagine he had for his soul: he would not believe have passed under Fulham Bridge on a Sunday. that any man wished to save his soul if he would not Did they profane the holy day more than a hundred do all in his power to make his body comfortable in lashes; and what will the Right Reverend Prelate, this world. (Hear, hear, and "Well done, Connor!") who has borne such loud testimony against the sins He could liken the parsons to nothing better than a cow. of green-grocers and pastry-cooks, say of the desecration of the Sabbath by the noble Colonel kicks the can over: these parsons could give good of the Eleventh? Is keeping open a stall a less advice, but many of them never practised what they scandal than flaying a human back? Is plying the taught. He (the speaker) was against all sorts of candal than naying a human back! Is plying the taught. He (the speaker) was against all sorts of had thought of giving a lecture upon the Corn batter of the could get in possession of the land, in order to take place upon that subject, he would say had thought of giving a lecture upon the Corn batter of the could get in possession of the land, in order to take place upon that subject, he would say had thought of giving a lecture upon the Corn batter of the could get in possession of the land, in order to take place upon that subject, he would say had thought of giving a lecture upon the Corn batter of the could get in possession of the land, in order to take place upon that subject, he would say charged by Ellen Bausgrove, a pretty-looking your butcher's trade less allowable than plying the monopoly. The suffrage would do them no good unless rich man is as much entitled to his pleasures on the people. He wanted to see that state of society where Sunday as the poor man, and that he sees no more every man would have his acre of land to fall back reason why he should forego one ministration to his upon, so that he might have his pigs, and poultry, enjoyment than another, and that the work of the &c. &c., and where he would enjoy his health, hands that wield the cat-o'-nine-tails must be as and keep his body in that state of vigour which much at his command as that of his French cook. God and nature intended it should be. (Hear.) One appetite, however, can wait, though the other He, for his part, profer ed living in a state where the cannot; and, for the sake of public decency at least, linnet would be warbling upon the bush, and the lark Lord Cardigan must learn to postpone his gratifica- fluttering over his head; where he could see the drivelone, for he was better off now), Goulding had separated tions in the way of punishments for forty-eight hours, ing streams and the running brooks, the fertile fields from the Chartists, when he had trepanned them into when the approval of the sentence happens to arrive with their blooming flowers; and where he could see nature decorated out with all its beauty and splendour. We have hitherto opposed every bill for the bitter In a state like this, we should should see the labourer observance of the Sabbath; but as we are far more carry a hearty and healthy constitution. (Enthusiastic hostile to the introduction of bitterness in the viola- cheering.) How much happier was such a state to the ing to the complainant's own statement, it was at a tion of the Sabbath, than to the introduction of one in the manufacturing districts, where they had to bitterness in the observance of it, we will promise to creep out of bed at half-past five o'clock in the morngive our best aid in support of a bill to prohibit ing, to go into a cotton factory, to be cenfined in that unwholesome, poisonous, and contaminating atmos-Goulding had sworn was Mrs. Carlile; but of whom It may be remembered that we lately showed that phere, till eight at night, which destroyed every faculty the less that was said the better. The defendant had the severities of Lord Cardigan had first been bodily and mental, which filled our streets with used no threat, even by implication; he had merely exercised on the privates of his regiment, and that, twisted limbs and star-like countenances, every one when checked in that direction by Sir C. d'Albiac, being under the controll of a horde of petty tyrants, from the ragged man, and a farthing from the starving point of law might be raised upon the subject, but it they were transferred to the officers. From the and which made the life of the factory hand one of present sign we infer that the officers have a respite; misery, alavery, and drudgery, and just for what was of the £200,060 he has received from the poor t would be too imprudent to open fresh quarrels scarcely capable of keeping body and soul together, and satisfied the meeting, because he was better liked than with them just now, so the men are to have their —ta voice "very true,"—and, to fill up the figure, Drake. Were he (the solicitor) to go into other matters, turn again, and to mark the eagerness for the after he has tolled and sweat till the system has made the fellow Goulding would not look so pleased as punishment, by suffering or seeing the infliction of it such inroads upon his constitution, that he cannot turn off as much work as one who may be young and in good health, he is turned into the to au infernal bastile. (Cries of "Shame.") He was not going to humbug the people with fallacious state-

street, where he must starve or be consigned ments like those made by the Corn Law lecturers. They impudently asserted that the land of Britain was not capable of maintaining its present population. But he would take a sentence of O'Brien's and read day evening last, in the Tib-street Chartist Room, to it for their consideration :- "There are 77,000,000 of hear Mr. C. Connor and Mr. C. Doyle, two Irish statute acres in the united kingdom, about 47,000,000 are in a state of semi-cultivation, two or three millions Mr. WHEELER, after making a few preparatory of which consist of parks, pleasure-grounds, shrubremarks on the progress of the cause, introduced Mr. beries, &c., &c., for the gratification of the rich, rather than the support of the idlers. There are as many millions more acres allotted for pasture grounds, for idlers' waste; although 15,000,000 of them, at least, are suswere starving. He could not believe that God ever had addressed them. He was glad to see

he thought they would be very much mistaken. His would only agree and become united, they might starve the most talented, most honourable, and virtuous, yet

and agitate, till such time as they had a sufficient till the land, make their shoes, or coats, or any thing that plan is sufficient for all purposes. We want to power behind the law to be stronger than else towards producing what they consume. (Hear.) collect the money by the time that O'Brien's imprison. power behind the law to be stronger than else towards producing what they consume they would have the Suffrage; in Here he drew a picture of a savage state of society, and ment expires; from the 24th of the present month, he the law, then they would have the Sullrage; in Here he drew a picture of a savage state of society, and will have just six menths more to take contrasted it with the one under which we live in a will have just six menths more to drag on a weary and short, when they were prepared by moral means to take contrasted it with the one under which we do not be seen cruel incarceration. Now, I would recommend to you their rights, the Government would be glad to give free country; and when put in juxta position to each cruel incarceration. Now, I would recommend to you The Easter recess passes away with unequalled quiet them without resorting to physical force. (Hear, hear, other, the latter falls into the shades. The three despition of my plan; publish it in the Star-let and appliance.)

The Darliament used their rights, the Government would be glad to give free country; and when put in juxta position to each three despition of my plan; publish it in the Star-let them without resorting to physical force. (Hear, hear, other, the latter falls into the shades. The three be a fixed time for the closing of all provincial and appliance.) savage could go out and have access to the sir; but man in accounts; say September 1st. Then the committee fish in the water, or the towns of the sir; but man at sitting at Leeds will have three weeks to square up England was excluded from a look over the neuge; and strong accounts. If the country does not adopt my what was even worse than that, while the warehouses their accounts. If the country does not adopt my were full of clothing, and the granaries were full of plan, or one similar, it is not what I take it to he corn, the working man who had produced all these The plan, as I call it, is as follows:—had to go only half fed, and half clothed. (Cheers.)

PLAN. He would again tell them that he absolved God from any blame on the collective wicked men. (Cheers.) He was not one of those who would exhort them to choose, and others, that I may have inadvertently left be content under all this misery, nor would he lead them astray by persuading them to look to the middle Central Committee "the appointment of a treasurer class for their emancipation, for he believed they for their town or district:would see England one vast charnel house before they would concede to the people the Charter. Mr. C. then referred to what he called a mere remnant of mortality-Daniel O'Connell, and his conduct in Ireland towards the Chartists—a cheat and fungus of a politician. (Hear, hear.) Here Mr. C. told his hearers that during the last agitation, they began to talk about physical force before they were prepared to carry their threats into execution. He hoped they would not do so again, until they were able to do it successfully and effectually; and then they might go at it hammer and tongs. (Hear, and cheers.) He then remarked that Robert Peel, who had obtained half a million of money from the people's industry, admitted the people's right to the Suffrage; but objected to their possession on the ground of their ignorance. The speaker then declared that accusation was who are now in the ranks of the working classes, and men of the greatest talents at former periods, who have risen from the same class, such for instance as Cobbett, Franklin, Burns, &c., &c. Mr. C. said he gloried in the present movement, because it was educating the working man, and enabling him to meet the capitalist on the same stage, and combat every argument brought against the rights of labour or the Suffrage. (Hear.) He denounced the plan set forth by Lovett and Collins, &c. and said it was calculated to split us up into sects and parties, and said that Roebuck, Hume, and others were at the bottom of it. He believed-and he hoped he should be set right if he was wrong—that each of these men voted for the New Poor Law; for his, (the speaker's) part, he would neither walk up Repeal-ofthe-Union alley, nor follow the Corn Law humbugs, nor blow the Russian horn. (Laughter and cheers.) He believed that every man that was not with them was against them. He exhorted his hearers to look well after, and watch every step of pretended friends, assuring them that such characters by once gaining the confidence of the people, and then betraying them, did more injury than their most inveterate enemies. (Hear. hear.) He felt proud that Chartism was now taking root in Ireland, the land of his birth. (Loud cheers.) Feargus O'Connor's letters to O'Malley had been the means of opening the eyes of some of his fellow countrymen, together with sending the Northern Star. Cheers.) He hoped that every sincere Chartist would continue to send the Star to Ireland, and likewise all

the cheap publications, and let the land be inundated with them; and let every one who had friends there, give them to understand what the people of England and Scotland really wanted-that while they advocate a vote for themselves, they at the same time extend the same privilege to Irishmen. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He could like Chartism to spread through Ireland, and when the people of that country saw that the principles were the same as those for which their patriots had shed their blood, and lost their lives, they would be brought to embrace them; and when he spoke of Irish patriots, he did not mean those who were living now, and were driving through the country with their livery servants, &c. &c.; he meant an Emmett, a Fitzgerald, and an Arthur O Connor. (Enthusiastic cheering.) When the Irish fully understood the matter, they would not mince it either for a Daniel O'Connell, or his tail. (Hear, hear.) The speaker was not one of these who wished for a Catholic government, any more adversity, or prosperity, even to the forfeiture of his life. He thanked them for the patient attention which they had given him, and sat down amidst the loudest plaudits of the meeting. Mr. WHEELER said that he had great pleasure in

introducing his esteemed friend Christopher Doyle. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. DOYLE said that it was with a degree of pleasure that he stood there to address them that evening. He but little about it to them. He was delighted to hear woman, with having intermarried with her while his countryman, Mr. Connor, expose the laws of primogeniture, and the rest of the subjects upon which he had treated. (Hear, hear.) He would, however, say a few words in reference to Daniel O'Connell. He found, by the Star, that he had been making a speech found. in Ireland, in which he called upon the police to put result was the birth of a child. The prisoner down Chartism : he had been denouncing the Chartists, deserted her and the infant; and she was afterand endeaveured to persuade his countrymen from family, and was living with his wife at Ball's pond, ioining us. (A voice, "He has!") He knew, however, very well, that he was telling a falsehood; and Islington, when she came to London and gave him yet, after saying all this, he came forward and said into custody. Police constable, No. 18, N division, that the Chartists were asking for the same as himself, proved having taken the prisoner into custody; only in one instance, namely, he was for Triennial when, prior to being informed of the charge, he said, Parliaments instead of Annual Upon this he was very pliable; "for," says he, "when we get a Repeal of them." The prisoner did not deny the charge, of the Union, we will have Triennial Parliaments. but said that the prosecutrix had a husband alive Mr. Doyle said he wished he had a Repeal, and he when he married her. Prosecutrix—Yes; but my wished the people of Ireland had a Repeal; but they never would so long as they allowed Dan to traffic-so awar; that he is alive. Mr. Combe told the prisoner long as they depended upon a man like him, who that he was not warranted in marrying the prosecuwould take a penny from the poor man, a halfpenny trix, and he should commit him for trial. A nice man. Point me out (said he) what he has given out of Ireland. They could not shew, in any one instance, where he had done one charitable act for the poor, but he put the money into the bank. (Hear, hear.) Then, again, he said the Chartists are for Household Suffrage, and so was he Now he knew when he said that we, the Chartists, went for Household Suffrage, he was telling a barefaced lie. But that was the way he had always carried on; he was continually esjoling, cheating, and humbugging Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Attorney, Lewis, Vero the people, and all the while taking money out of their pockets. (Hear, hear.) He had been told that he was an enemy to Daniel O'Connell, but he would take that opportunity of telling them, that if he was an enemy to the conduct of O Connell, he was not his personal enemy. He was one of the best friends he had in this country, until he found him out upon the Factory question. at one, May 21, at eleven; at the Court of Bank Daniel O'Connell said that was a question of blood and murder, and promised to advocate the cause of 35,000 side. factory children. He professed to be a friend to the factory children, but afterwards sold them for one thousand pounds. Then he (Doyle) found out he was a dishonest man, and therefore he could put no more trust in him. He voted for the New Poor Law, which the Whigs brought forwards, those whom he called base, bloody, and brutal, after an enemy to Trades Unions? Daniel O'Connell. low. Who got the Glasgow Cotton Spinners transported? -Daniel O'Connell. And Feargus O'Connor laboured their freedom. Who was it that offered 500,000 men to put down Chartism in England?-Daniel O'Connell, Who boasted of Sergeant Daley at Newport, for shooting the Chartists ?- Daniel O'Connell. And now he ersetshire, linen-drapers, May 3, and 28, at eleven, 2 wanted the police to put down Chartism in Ifeland, and to stop all correspondence, so that they might vil; and Clowes and Wedlake, King's Bench-walk still remain in ignorance. Who was it that persecuted Lowery and Murray ?-Daniel O'Connel. Mr. Doyle wished the principles of Chartism to spread through Ireland, and when the people come to have a proper Howard, Drury-lane, Liverpool; and Baxter, Lincoln's cease. It had taken a long time for him to rise, and of

A person rose and said if any thing was calculated

votes of thanks were carried by acclamation to the two

TO THE LEED'S "BRONTERRE O'BRIEN TRIBUTE" COMMITTEE.

speakers, and the meeting broke up highly delighted.

BROTHER O'BRIENITES, - With pleasure did I read in the Star of February 20th, your appeal to the coun-

mons would grant them Universal Suffrage? If they did, butors of wealth; now he would tell the people if they the collection of a "National Tribute," for one of

advice was, that they would unite, organise, these classes into compliance. None of these could most persecuted, alandered, and vilided of our leaders

The following towns and districts to subscribe the sums I have appended to them, and MORE if the out, could also subscribe, by recommending to the

Brighton ... Portsmouth, Portsea, Chichester, &c. (C.) Isle of Wight (C.) ... Southampton (C.) ... London (C.) Bath, Trowbridge, and neighbourhood... Bristol and neighbourhood ... Wotton-under-Edge -Carmarthen, Llanidloes, Newport, Montgomery, Merthyr Tydvil, and Welsh districts Cheltenham lpswich ... ••• Plymouth ... ••• Stroud ... ••• Birmingham ••• Bradford ... districts (C.) Carlisle, Cumberland, and Coventry ... Derby ••• Durham County ••• Exeter ••• Halifax (York) ••• Hull ••• Liverpool ... ••• Leeds and neighbourhood *** Manchester and neighbourhood Nottingham and neighbourhood ••• Newcastle and neighbourhood Sheffield 20 ... Truro and County of Cornwall ••• Worcester... ••• 10 York (City) ••• Scotland ... Ireland 20 Those places marked with a (C.) were, I believe

represented by Bronterre in the late "Convention." I would recommend that public meetings take place in all the towns I have mentioned above, and other also, for the purpose of appointing treasurers, collections. tors, &c., and that they be confirmed by the "Central Committee" sitting at Leeds. My friends, as I said before, that plan I sent to the

Northern Star office, some eight or nine months since; it was rather longer then than now, and owing to it length it was refused insertion in that paper. I do not wish this as a censure on the Star, far from it; 1 appreciate much the exertions of that talented and fearless advocate of the rights of Englishmen. My Tribute" was THEN to give O'Brien the power of bringing out "a Southern Star," for dark indeed is the political atmosphere of the South. You have the Northern Star for the North, we want a Southern Sta for the South; then with the brave O'Connor in the North, and the unflinching O'Brien in the South, might soon DEFY the power of the vilest of the mos vile of Governments that ever swayed the destinies d Britain.

My friends, as Secretary to the "O'Brien Fund" b Brighton, I can answer for the men of Brighton sub scribing their quota; when I say that they have, for the past nine quarters, elected me their acting Secretary to their Political Association, surely I cu take on myself the duty of answering for their coming My friends, I must conclude by subscribing my

your fellow disciple of James Bronterre O'Brien, NATHANIEL MORLING. Secretary to the Brighton National Charter Association

March 5th, 1841. 22, Albion-street, Brighton.

P.S. Since the foregoing was written, I have head that Mr. Woodward has received a letter from you Committee: I shall see him this evening, and we wil con over its contents.

BIGANY.-At Hatton Garden Police Office

his former wife was living. The prosecutrix having "I know what you want me for : I can't keep two husband was transported for life, and I am not would be left for the consideration of the Judge before whom he would be tried.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, April 16. BANKRUPTS.

Ball, W., Paternoster-row, bookseller, April 28th at half-past one, May 28, at twelve; at the Court d lam-buildings. Arnold, T., Paternoster-row, bookseller, April 23, at

two, May 28, at twelve; at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street Attorney, Lewis, Verulam-build Elphick, London-wall, licensed victuler, April 28

ruptcy, Basinghali-street. Attorney, Bow-lane, Cheap Wakefield, F. and C. G., Old Broad-street, brokers April 28, May 28, at eleven; at the Court of Bank ruptcy, Basinghall-street. Attorneys, Egan and Co.

Essex-strand. Bedingfield, Susannah, Needham-market, Suffolk yarn-manufacturer, April 30, May 28, at twelve, at the Crown and Anchor Inn, Ipswich. Attorneys, Marriott

Suffolk; and Jones and Co., John-street, Bedford Bedingfield, J., Stowmarket, Suffolk, surgeon, April 30, May 28, at one, at the Crown and Anchor Inn, Attorneys, Gudgeon, Stowmarket; and loswich.

Walter and Pemberton, Symond's Inn, Chancery Price, J., Purdy, J., and Price, J., jun., Yeovil, Son

the Bull Inn, Bridport. Attorneys, Batten, jun., Yeo Hepper, C., Liverpool, hotel-keeper, May 7, 28,

one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Attorneys inn-fields. Nicholson, J., Cheltenham, brewer, April 26, Ma

Halliwell, W., Manchester, cotton-manufacture May 4, 28, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms Manchester. Attorneys, Hitchcock, Manchester; and Johnson and Co., Temple.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP. W. and H. Leatham, Liverpool, builders-B. and W. Gledhill and G. Hepworth, Hudderfield, wooller cloth-manufacturers-G. E. and W. H. Stagg, Sheffield, cutlers-J. and J. Priestley and J. Smith Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted-spinners; as far regards J. Smith-J. Tompkins and J. Ashton, Live pool, printers—H. Moorhouse and S. H. Smith, Shefield, Yorkshire, table knife cutlers—R. T. Turns

From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 20.

and T. Cross, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn-factors

BANKRUPTS. James Francis Edgley, wine-merchant, Mark-lane City, to surrender April 30, at two, and June 1, seleven, at the Court of Bankruptoy. Gibson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Freshfields, New Bank buildings. buildings. .

Edward Ledgard, oil-crusher, Mirfield, Yorkahira April 27, and June 1, at two, at the Commissioner Rooms, Leeds. Watts, Dewsbury, Yorkshire; Jaques Battye, and Edwards, Ely-place, Holborn, London William Freeman Coe, ironmonger, Cambridge, Apri bury, London; Fosters, Cambridge.

Lawrence Thomas Brown, innkeeper, Gloucestershire, April 28 and June 1, at ten, at il f George Inn, Newent Wiltons, Gloucester: Cadle Newent; Cree and Son, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn,

John Berry, banker, Liverpool. Thomas Burnard, merchant, Devon. Radford Potts, wool-broker, Leeds. James Diekson, draper, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. John Hicklin, printer, Nottingham. Henry Smith, wine-merchant, Doncaster.

Original Correspondence.

A MOUNTAIN OF FACTS. "A plain tale is best, being plainly told."

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly Prom its firm base, as soon as I."

10 THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, BLISTERED HANDS, AND UNSHORN CHINS OF ENG-LAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES, AND TO THE RAGGED, BACKED, BARE-FOOTED

MI PRIENDS, MY DEAR FRIENDS, MY ONLY mboken in spirit, unchanged in principle; and though salinged in constitution, yet unahaken in purpose, while I am once more assailed by the olden foe. Does present a similar instance of resolution upon the me hand, or of treachery upon the other?

The following declaration of Mr. O'Connell places min a position, which, to have otherwise assumed, sold have been presumptuous, but which to leave marticed, would be cowardly :-

"He understood that there was an Association about Coins, and Cleave—three of as good men as were in community having for its object Household Sings and Shortening the Duration of Parliament,

However, in commenting upon this declaration, I

be as little egotistical as possible. nr. of the treasonable project. No, no; for in making fend. na independent of others, I have laboured to make you independent of myself also.

My mends, before I proceed to the detail of circummoral facts, allow me to cheer your souls by the joyfil mnouncement, that although mine enemies hawkid a mare for me, and although, assassin like, the have simed a deadly blow at their victim alone and in the dark, yet has the God of justice and of treit the never-forsaking sentinel of the prisoner and the aptive, delivered mine enemies into my hands. Yal my comrades, the wicked have been caught in therews mare, and the blow aimed at me in the det, will recoil upon the heads of the conspi-

My friends, is it not curious that while thus secluded from the world, I should have been made the instrument of bringing to light one of the deepest laid where ever hatched by man for the destruction of his

lims the evidence of a GENTLEMAN, of a gentlemax of wealth, of honour, and of station, that this " new more" was concocted at Mr. Hume's, by Mr. Hume and Mr. Francis Place upon their part, and by some of in signers of the new prospectus upon YOUR

I have it, that "it was to be done while I was in prison as it could not be effected if I was at large." I have it, that its object was to 'effect a 'fusion' of the middle es for the attainment of House hold Suffrage." I have it, that after the Leeds meeting it we considered necessary to hold the promulgation of the scheme in abeyance, until a "suitable name" was decided upon, and until the principles were agreed

I was in possession of these facts as early as Februry hat, but knowing that my communication with the world could be only surreptitiously accomplished, and beling the absolute necessity of being upon the spot and at liberty to meet every counter statement. I was compelled to hear all in silence, until facts had no multiplied as to narrow my correspondence to a mere director of your minds to those facts which, in my absect, must speak for me, and from which the people mes draw their own conclusions. For the present. then I rely upon circumstantial evidence, and upon the slone; pledging myself, upon the expiration of my impissment, to submit direct lestimony upon the subjecto a committee of seven persons, chosen by working

Now, my friends, I proceed calmly to a consideration goes into my own pocket. d wint has been the object nearest the heart of the midis class leaders, and some of the London Chartist bent of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, to the effect idolators. that was not to speak. I pardon the ingratitude of the

Men Doughas, and Salt, as representatives of the at me in Iroland:"—those were my words

sponting nonsense; and I asked the chairman lowing:-That should have an opportunity of speaking, and I ... You will make arrangements to procure the result liber of interlining myself, our London friends having beauty provided for; and I regretted being obliged to introder, and said that politics were not to be Yes, I regretted that white parameter once complained their accursed blasphemy; but I never once complained their accursed blasphemy on oath, if required. That did not suit my book; se I rose their accursed dissplacing, but the order, and it is not for me to say, but for Let White answer on oath, if required. though witnessed the tilt between Mr. Steele and Now, my friends, let these facts speak for them-

but a minth or a tenth place on the list at starting, was hatched in hell.

Put the popped in, the question was always

But, my friends, above all, bear one fact in mind;

in Scotland. Salt, Douglas, Edmunds, and Collins, had passed the channel upon the breeze, and been I haunt the ruffian's dreams; he curses me after his cases, where the well being of society does not impera- Is this the liberty of conscience? Is this the carrying moved at Birmingham. Lovett and his party moved lisped by every tongue in Ireland—"the Liberator should prayers: I have him dead beat, though in solitary tively demand the contrary, bail should be taken; and out those procepts which their Divine Master laid down, in London; and O'Connell moved in Dublin, as if by fight or surrender." O! it was gall and wormwood to confinement. I knew what the effect of the little the amount of such ball should be regulated by an act magic; all at one and the same moment. Frazer and mention the Star; but what could be do? The letters hidden rocks would be upon sober Ireland. You do of the Legislature, and duly apportioned to the nature charity? No; it is tyranny, and that of the worst Brewster called upon the people to denounce me; to O'Malley, as the Editor truly said, had found their charge me and my whole party with incompetency, by of the crime and the station and circumstances of the ac-Collins and his party called upon the people to separate | way to the Irish hovels. The Associations—four Char- | your audacious attempt to ride over us. from me, as I was an Irishman, and had, in Mr. Col- tist Associations were in existence, and what was to be line's opinion, done much mischief by declaring that done? For eleven months he had the delicacy not to the Charter should be law by Michaelmas Day, [which | mention my name; but upon the twelfth he saw that opinion I maintain would have proved correct, had it my triumph would be insured by his silence, and then, not been for the treachery, treason, and villany of the for the first time, he opens upon me, the Star, and the Birmingham delegates. Nothing could have impeded Chartists, and at the same time prematurely exults pendence. I require but to be disinherited by the us, but Attwood dreaded it. Lovett and his party in the prospects of aid to be derived from the new denounced me in London, and O'Connell said that Association, of which he was long aware, but would FILENDS,—Here I am in solitary confinement, in a the moral-force respectable Radicals of Scotland and dagger men-Stephens, Oastler, and O'Connor.

> The Birmingham men charged me with acts of omission for not having denounced Stephens; while an Executive Council of some sort or other, at Manchester. summoned me to appear at their bar to answer for my at Birmingham.

same year, when I attended the most glorious delegate meeting ever convened at Glasand perfectly unconnected with Feargus and his wild gow, consisting of sixty-four noble fellows, Mr. Arthur O'Neil was most indignant with me for submitting to the meeting the justice, prudence, and pro-In the outset, my friends, let me say that I fully and petitions for the release of Lovett. Cellins. gree with Mr. O'Connell, that the principal object of M'Douall, and Vincent; and get it was done, and some "new move" is to destroy all that has been done, short time afterwards, the treasurer wrote to me to none of the kid-skins know him, forseoth. "Barnard is while I dissent from the inference, that "getting rid of know to whom he should pay £100 which had been no one, and Feargus is the lady." withough a primary object; would have the effect collected. Thus was I situated, from time to time; d winning the free minds of Englishmen to the sup- wrong if I did not defend, and abused if I did de-

I went to Paisley, and went alone into a ticket neeting of Mr. Brewster's friends. I was tossed from head to head over the meeting into, a kind of boxed-up cock-pit, where Mr. Brewster and his bottle-holder were ready for a victory. We sparred for about half an hour, when Brewster moved an adjournment from his own friends to the largest church in Paisley. There went, but there he was afraid to follow; and there I triumphed over his own flock, in his own town. He then challenged me to meet him in Glasgow. 1 accepted it; we had seven thousand hearers; and he was obliged to fly, like John Gilpin, leaving his hat and wig to follow after.

I then proceeded alone to Birmingham, and met the enemy there, and broke up the most rotten Association of Whigs ever yet known—the Council of the Birming-

I then went to London, although George Henry Ward, M.P. for Sheffield, dared me, and told me the they can procure access? and, in faith, it now appears police would seize me; however, I went; and after curious under such a reign of despotism that the poor attending many meetings, and not finding the enemy present, I then went into their own quarters, to a one of them drink the glorious, pious, and immortal meeting at the Hall of Science, where Messrs Lovett. memory of the man "WHO SAVED THEM FROM Moore, and a long tail of my accusers made their ap- POPERY, SLAVERY, WOODEN SHOES, AND BRASS pearance. I was placed in the chair, and gave them all MONEY," (the Orangemen's oath,) as the Liberator the most perfect fair-play, and insisted upon an attentive hearing for each, which each had, and then the between an Orange Lord Mayor and Barney M'Cleary. meeting delivered a unanimous verdict in my favour, the Orange tailor, and pass resolutions to break up their and a unanimous manifestation of reproach against my unions, as Dan did? Would one of them call for a

and it being difficult to meet with the old "dodger," one of them, to save his life, would do it. I addressed him publicly through the papers, and And then another mare's nest the fool finds. in

Advertiser, and the Greenacre Chronicle, and the whole and the patriots will cry "hear, and loud cheers"; or, of the English and Scotch press joined the conspirators mayhap, the Hon. Gentleman may place his finger against me; but I beat them all, and did the people's once again upon his sagacious nose, amid astounding work at the same time. Well, that did not cost my applause. But talk now of the dark days of Catholic enemies anything; but, in faith, it cost me no trifle, sufferings, when in barbarous ages the people's priests and bear in mind that it never costs the enemy one were compelled to preach by stealth: is this not as farthing to assail me; nay, they make money of it; bad, or worse, when the people in our civilised times while the defence costs me hundreds, as my hand only are not to be allowed even to meet?

Derbester labourers" were compelled to treat me upon Scotsman died with Feargus O'Connor's ghost before it, goes the cause; so in either case Dan is done. the return; always perched up in public, between two upon its death bed. Collins, at Birmingham; Lovett Now, observe my friends, I don't blame Hume, Roe-"int you," to the man who built the house of nice, Sun, and all the "establishment;" in fact, the say, "we think Household Suffrage would do every Wakley had merely to open the door for whole batch of the former conspirators, have opened thing, and that with a good agitation for that we the I pass over the many attempts of this body upon me simultaneously within the last fortnight could Repeal the Corn Laws, which in our estimation, therent me from speaking at their meetings. I pass Why do I say upon me? because I can prove it; be- is the greater evil complained of." What can be more one the resolution entered into by the committee for cause O'Connell admits it; because my friends of Mans. just and fair then, than for those persons to recruit who don't know half so much as those they profess indicating the Delegates agitating England on field, in their personal reply, throw it back upon the their forces from all ranks? There is not a shadow of to teach; and religion by men who would rather rule in

Com Spinners in obeying the instructions of Mr. Hobson to say, on their word of honour as men, whether such a list as that now before me, of nearly 90 names, Walty and Mr. Place, in not coming to see the or not I informed them of this precise more, and of as the persons to form a Provisional Government to who travelled 2000 miles in the depth of winter the precise parties who were to make it, months ago; direct our movement, upon the ostensible grounds of as many of them have, ere this, repented. I speak of to re them courage in the dock; who roused England and whether or not I put Mr. Hill upon his guard, advocating the Charter, but in reality for the purpose of these who concocted the scheme, and not of those who and whether of hos I put the facts I have stated, as to be fairly presumed to be beyond the means of procurance of the facts I have stated, as to be fairly presumed to be beyond the means of procurance doi: 16. I forgive those men for not coming to see me, because it was before the Inspector deprived me of the I say of the insolence, audacity, and presumption of the the compromise. whe within an hour's journey of my solitary cell I poor privilege of seeing friends in my yard; and I men- wretches who dared to insult me by sending me one of be my not being invited to any one of the numerous tioned it to Mr. Hill in my yard. I told him that the their invitations on the 30th of March, to become one faith, they have accomplished it nicely, by taking them-Exercised which I myself have proposed and been move at first could not be for less than the Charlof an acting body for the next six months, when I was selves out of my way! But let them be assured that what the printed of in London. I pardon the London men for ter, like the Russian move, in which the conspirators to be seven months and twelve days in solitary con- ever they may think, my name is of some value to any in local land of the control of the here's meeting for the erection of monuments to the Law move, when it got strength. I told him the men doubt they did; but did they send the headsman will go farther than the whole firm of the new jobbers. Sent patriots, when they, one and all, refused to in the three kingdoms upon whom we had to depend; with it, with his axe, to say "sign this or take becal an amendment declaring for the principles for I ask him, upon his honour, is the name of one of this?" as nothing less could procure his signature it is for them, but not for the occasion. This those marrys died. I forgive their every act of them upon the list appended to the Association, with to the traitorous decument. The Editor of the Star could not do everything; and lists. I have given you eighty-seven followers of your constraint of the treatment which I have received see. I ask him if I did not tell him the names of the be has omitted, in his multiplicity of work, to analyse will and leaders of your cause; they have given you prime movers, and the very plan which would be the question as it bears upon the principle of equal eighty-seven leaders of your will and followers of briefs, and the very plan which would then work their decrees. Cato, it appears, calls them the New

cha horage. All travelled, fed, and lodged at the How did Daniel O Connell know, in Dublin, of this we have W. G. Burns, (I give them in their order from expect of the Birmingham Union. [I have never been move for Household Suffrage, which "Lovett, Collins, the list,) W. G. Burns, Edward Thorp, John Peck, nations. big get that account settled yet—I must have it.] and Cleave were at the head of," before it was published The objected, in committee, to my being invited to in any paper? and is it not strange that he should William Barker, Thomas Wild. Now, I ask, do those That looked very like a device to get rid have been put in possession of the facts of which I gentlemen—all honourablemen, no doubt—represent the Star full of decisions, one way or the other. My ment of that great object, namely, the Charter. During informed Mr. Hill? that the document should have been with a leading article, and John Collins, Arthur O'Neil, and Brown, the authenti-Head, Birmingham, to which many persons in the Sun? and that George White, my paid reporter city of whose signature is denied by his friends. And was not. When we went to the at £52 s-year, to whom I have not written one single then for Glasgow not a single one; but they got a bit folly to say, "We have not charged you." Dan says civles of the Charter. At the formation of the Christian Charter, these men were quite aloof from the I was not. When we went to the at £52 a-year, to whom I have not written one single the listen to a parcel of old line since he went to Birmingham, beyond the following the object is "to get rid" of me; and the whole manifesto the object is "to get rid" of me; and the object is "to get rid" of me; and the object is "to get rid" of me; and the object is "to get rid" of me; and the object is "to get rid" of me; and the object is "to get rid" of me; and the object is "to get rid" of me; and the object is "to get rid" of me; and the obj

form that I was to return thanks to the chair, or to of the Walsall election for the first edition, if possible; resolution to that effect. I then took the but if not, and if necessary, express it for the second. "Yours, faithfully,

"F. O'CONNOR :" the of them out. Mr. Steele said he came there to is it not, I say, curious that that consummate fool, Mr. tail! report his great leader, the Liberator of Ireland. A Arthur O'Neil, should confess that he had called my remed together that day after the meeting, when excellent friend and impartial reporter, [a man whom set fried a tilt for Dan; and, upon a gentleman gold could not purchase,] "a spy," just at the same sometimes altogether, and not purchase,] "by," purchas The little dumptiness, the Queen," but employer in his heart and som regress the course of the hayor of Birmingham, called the gentle-employed, but fears to interfere in ignorance of facts? ment" at your command: I say, "come on, I that the substance of the sub

my witnessed the tilt between Mr. Steele and Now, my friends, set those and long to my who had the best of it. When I sat selves, and couple my warning upon the "isms" which have taken down attwood took me by the hand and said, "Well, were to take place with the "isms" which have taken Feargus, we TRIED to do without you, but we place, and take all in connection with the manifesto of the new Association, the Birmingham move, the Dublin the new Association, the Diffing was in London. My apmove, and the Chronicle and Sun move; and then doubt, ben did not seem palatable; and I got if you can, the existence of as deep a conspiracy as ever

when Dan had procured my management of the person, to take present the person, and the other person, to take present and silent; for eleven months he never mental and silent and si bit at he is in a hurry?" Mr. Dillon Brown, tioned the dead man's name. From January to April, of g., and I think, Col Thompson, were three for thirteen weeks, he even bore the Leeds defeat; and I time for thirteen weeks, he even bore the Leeds defeat; time for them, which I have written since September, never hinted at r.London, on th Curragh, or in the time for them, which I have written since September, never hinted at r.London, on the curragh, or in the leefs you to find one sentence of secret, one persons thus introduced, who had not decided never hinted at London, on th Curragh, or in the Corn Exchange, till the new mere was announced, and until I had "drawn the badger." Think, my comrades, that for nearly four years I have been trying to make that for nearly four years I have been trying to make that for nearly four years I have been trying to make the innocent is one that is equally accordant with to heal some breach.

In the person would be innocent is one that is equally accordant with the principle that until a suspected of phrenology, the churchwarden in the chair; he of phrenology, the churchwarden in the chair; he opened the meeting by saying that no person would be innocent is one that is equally accordant with to heal some breach.

In the person is proved to be guilty, he must be presumed to be innocent is one that is equally accordant with to heal some breach.

not even then have mentioned, but for the purpose of has cell, in the twelfth month of my confinement; England had denied all connection with the torch-andinfusing hope into the drowsy spirit of his creatures, and that union among the people is ruin to them. But, good heaven! how does the Liberator meet me? How does the friend of free discussion—the man of the people-propose to putdown Chartism in Ireland? Why, misconduct in not having more fully defended Stephens by the spy system; by setting the police to watch them; by threatening them with hanging, and transportation, Now, observe, an Executive at Manchester, of which and persecution; and he says they are but eighteen. Mr. R. B. B. Cobbett was secretary, summoned me to Ah! by Jove, they are tailors then! for though nine is for principle—not for man. I will neither plead to a charge of not defending Stephens; the fact tailors go to make a man, yet are the tailors the turn Whig or Tory. I will never accept

> But mark the folly, and the sophistry, and the humbug of this Liberator; he says, "Where is Loughcrea? can any one inform me where Longherea is? there is no priety of forming a committee to procure subscriptions such place upon the map." But next day he finds there is such a place, just leaving out the C; and then he wants to know who Barnard M'Donald is, and because

> New we have no secrets; and as to this said letter, it was sent by a lady to Dr. M'Donall, and, at her request, thinking that its contents would give me pleasure, it Well, in the depth of winter, I went to meet the foe was sent by M'Douall to me, and given by me to Mr. at Edinburgh; I remained their pleasure, and I con- Hobson to hand to Mr. Hill, and is, I rejoice to find, still in existence; so Dan, your "delicacy about the lady being in the case" is wholly overcome-your modesty

> > But how will Dan get over the letters of Francis Mellon and Richard M'Cartney in last week's Star, detailing the neglect of poor aged Mrs. Mellon, by the compensation to Tenants' Act. Ah! Dan, I have you

> > It is now quite clear that Chartism in Ireland is to be persecuted. Let it work. The first man that is brought to the bar of justice shall have the ablest counsel that the Irish bar affords-three of them. And, if I am at large, though not among the ablest, I will

We have four Associations in Ireland; put them down who can. Dan admits two, - one in Newry, and one in Golden Lane; but he says, "Ogh! that's where the Orangemen meet." What humbug! What child's play! Don't all parties meet at all places to which fellows were allowed to meet even there. But would tally-ho, and three cheers for the Orange Beresford. Thus I had triumphed over three of my four foes; the Marquis of Waterford, as Dan did? No. not

challenged him to meet me in Dublin, and in parts of "infant Chartism," and he says, "I pray you mark England, to substantiate his charges; but he was too that, the infant Chartism." Well, what of all that? Bah! humbug is gone. What next? Why, we shall At this time the Chronicle, the Sun, the Morning have a Lord Burleigh's nod from the Liberator's head, However, I have been trying in vain for four years

Now I pray your attention to the present MOVE of to bring Dan out of his hole. He knew that to the same parties. Fraser and the True Scotsman and mention me would be death, so he abstained till he laders, from the moment that the first unbely alliance Brewster, renewed the attack and opened another could no longer do so with safety; but now I have but firmed between those parties. I pass over, for the fire on me and the physical-force Radicals, simultane- "drawn the badger," and he must either show fight or Pesent, the treatment which I have invariably met with ourly with the Fox and Goose Club, and when the give in. If he shows fight, I will back myself singlefin what was called the London Working Men's Asso- twin Metropolitan Association was in course of forma- handed against him and his bottle-holders, every man cim; I forgive the ingratitude with which "the poor tion, but too young to join in the battle. The True of them, at ten to one; and if he gives in, then on

But let me go farther; I call upon Messrs. Hill and But what must I say of those who would dare to offer

man for the hive. No, not a soul for Lancashire, London rat-catchers. I call them the OLD LONDON-The chases, and John Collins, as a kind of working Now, then, my friends, for a bit of plain reasoning. glorious Lancashire—not one. While for Yorkshire DAMN NATIONS, because they would break up that William Martin, of Wakefield, (not the Irishman,) informed Mr. Hill? that the document should have been working classes of Yorkshire? Then, for Birmingham, NEAR Glaggow.

to us to invite many, nearly all of those who have rid of me first, and O'Brien after; and then they would joined, to take the management of our cause into their deal very summarily with all the others, in succession,

with having conspired with our enemies to do so. I hurl defiance at you, and ask you to charge me, if you can, with one single dishonest act, one inconsistent act, one ungentlemanlike act, or one act tending to injure

> I have a letter in my possession which came to me while I have been here, telling me that I was to be bought or assassinated. Bought, I may be; my price is Universal Suffrage; I abate not an hour of my claim in the age of the elector. If I am assassinated—in twentysix hours after, England, Scotland, and Wales would be in ruins, and then you would have that social equality

for which you profess to contend.

Now, my friends, "these are the times to try men's souls." Perhaps I have lost your confidence also; if so, speak out like men, and let me retire from drudgery, incessant labour, danger, responsibility, and poverty, to ease, comfort, security, irresponsibility, and indepeople to be more wealthy than I could desire. To me the cause is slavery and expence, but an honour to suffer for it, if I hold your esteem. If not, say so. You have but to command, I will obey. But so long who know that they are only "patriots" upon sufferance, as I am trusted, so long will I defend my infant with all the courage of a fond father from the assassin, hazard of that life which I would hold as not worth principles.

lose no friend-you make no enemy, because my battle | quence of his offence. our eighteen tailors make just one hundred and sixty- government, or under any laws save those made by the whole people, be your judgment what it may. You have now but one alternative: you must either throw

The leaders that I allude to are O'Brien, O'Connor, M'Douall, Moir, Ross, Pitkethly, Williams, Binns, Marsden, Deegan, James Taylor, Leech, Butterworth, Higgins, Duke, Martin, White, Ball, Boggis, Spurr, Dover, Vevers, Burnett, Arran, John Leech (the glorious John Leech,) Skevington, Jack, Thompson, Ross (Lambeth), Sankey, Cullum (Glasgow), John Duncan, A. Duncan, Rankin, Arthur, Charlton, Bowman, Hanson. Robert Wilkinson, Bairstow, Cooper (of Leicester, a host in himself, editor of the Young Star), Seal, Markham. Sweet. Ashton and Hoey (my two noble countrymen). Frost. Frost, Peat, Heywood, Hobson, Rider, Lennie, Watkins, Bolwell, Owen, Worsdell. Cameron, Parker (London), Parker (Leeds), Jones, Gardner, Mason, Shorrocks, Dean Taylor, T. P. Green, Bartlett, Robert Kemp Philp, Neal, Shellard, Edwards, Greaves, Wheeler, Cartledge, Carrier, Bell, Campbell (not Sir John: he belongs to the other list), Morgan, Simeon, Allen, Page, Flowers, Healey, Hick (our poet), Duke, Benbow, Fenny, and Hill.

Now, I have given you eighty-seven names from the old list, against the eighty-seven in the new; and to these add the nearly seven hundred, already published, of real working men, from which the Council to OUR Charter Association is to be chosen, and choose between us. I have given you the first eighty-seven that crossed my mind. I have left out hundreds, thousands, of as good men, but I wanted man for

Now then, let us have no child's play about so dear a stake as life and liberty. You must, and shall deeide. The question is not O'Connor and O'Connell; that has been often decided; the question for you is he new or the old list. I am in the old, my enemies are in the new; declare for one or the other. I cannot serve two masters. I must know whose screant I am. I am in prison; my conditions are, I think, but mederate; I require a strong, an instant, an unequivocal verdict for one of the lists; should it be in favour of the new list, I surrender my office.

The Star pover shall be turned against you. It was established upon the condition that the working men were to subscribe £800, to which I was to put £406. You and barrel, unencumbered, with the best stocked office out of London, and by far the best property of any provincial paper in the empire, to my successors to advo-Quintus Cincinnatus, return to my plough.

My friends, let no man be disheartened; this attempt watched those Malthusian Whigs for the last six years, must confess that they haunted my every step by day, a deadly hatred, because I was opposed to subscriptions. Nothing troubled them so much as opposition to the Poor Law. I dragged them after me like a dead horse. of he committee and never allowed to may so much as and Co., in London; O'Connell, in Dublin; the Chro-buck, and Place, at all. They are consistent. They Thank God, I am new released from the burden. O, what a relief! Now then, we commence with the beginning of the

end. We shall be well tutored when taught temperance by men intoxicated with pride, educated by men could help it.

They want "TO GET RID" of me, their leader says;

Some people may think this letter too long; perhaps

Let us now have the country's voice upon the two cause upon which depends the happiness of many

weight, and live till Saturday in the hope of seeing a arousing the people of Birmingham from their lethargy, motto ever has been, " Never trust a man a second time, who has deceived you once;" and I require to be judged by the strictest lines of my own rule. It is intentions, so far as regards the carrying out the prinbreathes an angry, jealous, sneaking, cowardly, under-But let the working men look the list over, and judge growl snarl at every project I have recommended. for themselves, and ask whether it was not insolence Cover their treachery how they will, they want to get hands? Just look at the Russian rump pinned to their down to my fustian jackets, who would be sold all in

I can be banished, but I never will betray you These are my conditions-till they are decided upon. one way or other, farewell.

> I am, your Friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

QUEEN.

the elections for the Convention were over, and being the Star's recommendation, so many hands were appointed, the crusaders became him fight, but he would not; ne, I never could bring hands were appointed, the crusaders became him to the scratch. Star after Star has challenged him to the scratch. Star after Star has challenged him, but all in vain? until, until, (hear it, pour must charge me with some act tending to injure or dishonour the cause, before you can prevail upon the should be inflicted which is not absolutely required for securing the safe custody of the person accused. In all to be innocent is one that is equally accordant with to heal some breach.

You may say that you are not charging me; but I say matural equity and sound policy; and that, in accordance natural equ

cused, instead of being left to the caprice or even deliberate judgment of the presiding magistrate. And, even in those cases where the good of society imperatively demands that a restraint should be put upon the personal liberty of the subject, no system of prison regulations should for one moment be suffered to inflict a hardship which could be dispensed with, in accordance with such safe custody of the prisoner.

That the principle laid down above, is one fully recognised in theory by all our writers on criminal jurisprudence, no one possessing the slightest acquaintance with constitutional law will venture to deny; but how stands the practice? Just the very reverse in whatever shape he presents himself, even at the of this so much boasted principle. We have prisons erected, in which the system of regulations is such preserving if dishonoured by being a traitor to my as to make scarcely any distinction between the safe custody of an accused party, and one who is enduring You have the guarantee that in dismissing me you the penalty awarded by the judge as the just conse-

The injustice of this mode of procedure will be the He models at the head of which were Messrs Lovett, being, that I did defend him. In August of the most enlightened and best patriots in the kingdom; and of place, pension, or emolument from any that it is no uncommon thing for the judge to pass a in which it is stated that you had been informed by Mr. more apparent if we take into consideration the fact, more lenient sentence in consideration of the previous imprisonment which the prisoner had undergone. I am and Collins Document," without his knowledge or connot disposed to find fault with this procedure: it is in me and those friends with whom I have acted, and many cases one of the utmost propriety, but it evinces, who will not act with traitors, overboard: or you must in a very striking point of view, the injustice of those throw the traitors overboard. No mincing: to the argulations which doom the accused to the endurance of that kind of treatment which the law has appointed

as the proper and legitimate punishment of crime. If the law say that six months' imprisonment and hard labour is the due reward of a given class of offences, and the Judge say, that as the criminal has been in confinement two months, he is to be imprisonment and kept to hard labour for four additional tainly not the fact. I promised you to sign the documonths, it is clear that part of the penalty awarded by ment, and I fully approve of your having appended my law is omitted, namely, the hard labour for two months:

"I am, Sir, yours very truly, law is omitted, namely, the hard labour for two months; and this, as being in compliance with the dictates of mercy and forbearance, is perfectly justifiable. inasmuch as it is far better to remit a part, of the punishment due to the offence, than to act with the severity of vindictive justice. But suppose he or can he have for the two months of suffering and of privation, of punishment in fact, which he has been unjustly doomed to endure? During two months he act of justice, and oblige has endured, with the exception of the hard labour, all that the convicted criminal has endured, privation

of liberty, loss of employment, separation from family and friends, the consciousness that to some extent his character must have suffered, and the knowledge in many cases, that those dependant upon him have been subjected to numerous hardships, which they never ought to have endured. Now what compensation does the law offer to one so circumstanced? Just none at all. It may be that none can be offered; it may be that such were the circumstances that every mind must feel convinced that the deprivation of his liberty was most essential to the common weal; but will any body pretend that all, or that any of the regulations which pressions of regret that I did not sooner make known

apply to the convicted offender, beyond the bare con- to the Queen for Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones, I finement under lock and key, were either necessary or beg you will do me the justice to insert the following proper to be inflicted, before a jury had pronounced letter, which I forwarded in reply to Mr. T. P. Green, upon the guilt or innocence of the party suspected of a of Birmingham, on the 22d of February, and which violation of the law? and if not, then is it not clear had refused to present the Memorials. that this portion of our system of criminal jurisprudence is just anything but what it ought to be?

Again, let me draw your Majesty's attention to the fact, that while the bar requires magistrates in numerous cases, to liberate an accused party, upon security being given for his appearance to answer to the charge only raised £670, to which I put several thousands. I made against him, this wise and salutary regulation is have paid off above £270 of the £670. I will pay the often rendered merely a dead letter by the mischievous remainder, and will hand over the Star. lock, stock, operation of the discretionary powers vested in the hands of those whose duty it is to administer the laws. esteem, of gilding the most odious vices: but I ask. ought these things so to be? and I am sure that your out the only remedy for this part of the evil of which I complain. The power of fixing the amount required a shade of charge even of inconsistency against them. Hell than serve in Heaven. I assure you that these in any given case must not be allowed to continue Recollect, I do not speak of all who signed the list; to apportion the security required to the nature of the offence and the quality of the offender; especial care being taken, that in no case should it be such as might by the accused party. This is clearly what ought to be done in this case; this must be done if justice is to be secured to the whole people, and this will be done, when there is a oneness of feeling and of sentiment

I am, Madam, Your Majesty's faithful and obedient subject and servant,

London, April 13, 1841. CHRISTIAN CHARTIST CHURCH.

BIRMINGHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR -For these last three months I have regularly attended, and, to the utmost of my power, supported the Christian Chartist Church, Newhall-street, Birmingham, hoping that great good would be done in ment of that great object, namely, the Charter. During this time I have closely watched the leading men, and am able to form some little idea of their designs and Chartist church, these men were quite sloof from the Charter Association, because, as they said, of its illegality; and ever since the plan has been remodelled, and made legal, so squeamish were these nobleminded men respecting its legality, that they formed Association. This committee has been formed upwards of six weeks, and has written to Messra. Colonel Thompson and Roebuck upon the subject. Colonel Thompson has been in Birmingham since they wrote. and been in conversation with some of the committee. Still the people have not had any definite answer upon the subject, although several inquiries have been made; design of destroying the people's cause. I charge you TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE and hence we have a complete division among the people of Birmingham. Messrs. White and Martin have waited upon them on their weekly meeting night, MADAM,—I am well aware that in this enlightened and endeavoured to impress upon them the great necessity of their joining the National Charter Association, but these men have been received with every other broken the laws of his country, er those enactments of spirit than that of a Christian spirit, which they talk a class-legislature which have assumed the name of so much about. Therefore, it is quite evident to every law, as entitled to the considerations of humanity, and as man, who is in possession of the smallest particle of forming a link in the chain of human beings, will be deemed by the "liberal" and "enlightened" as the height of the new move, which, in my opinion, if adopted, of folly and the daring of presumption. Yet, even in will cause a complete division among the working the teeth of all that modern philosophy, falsely so classes of this country, and throw the Charter comcalled, may say, and in spite of the dicts of interested pletely in the back ground; and it is with these imselfishness, I am ready to maintain the claims of all up my voice against them, and, as a working man, I do who have been formed in the image of God, however feel it a duty incumbent on me to make their actions I give you leave to search all my letters, and adver-tise for them, which I have written since September, merely to justice, but also to the kindly and merciful day evening, the 15th instant, a lecture was

wherein he says "Do unto others as you would others do unto you?" Is this the pure spirit of Christian sort; it is just that sort of tyranny which Feargus O Connor, Esq., speaks about in his letter of the 3rd inst., where he speaks of a Christian Chartist Church, whilst, though mild in its name, and tolerant and sycophantic in its infancy, would gain presumption as it gained strength, and increase in tyranny, as it increased in power; it is a true spirit of vindictiveness, which I have seen manifested, and if not eradicated, no good can ever be attained towards the forwarding of our object. Then let us. as working men, exert ourselves, and endeavour to mould the broken spirits of the people into one united feeling of love, and persevere onward, towards the attainment of our great and noble object, the Charter; for I, as an individual, am determined never to join any other plan till the National Charter Association has completely failed. Then onward and we conquer, backward and we fail. Yours most respectfully.

RICHARD TOMPSON. 2 Court. 4 House, Hurst-street, Birmingham.

SIR .- As there appears in the Stor of last Saturday. annended to your threat, that "should the sword be Pitkethly, that Mr. Rogers had declared his signature had been attached to what you call " the Lovett and

sent; accompanied by Mr. Lovett, I waited on that

gentleman this morning, and in my presence Mr. Rogers

declared that such statement was untrue, and wrote

and delivered to Mr. Levett the following letter.

" 53, High-street, 19th April, 1841.

" Mr. W. Lovett. "SIR,-I am sorry to learn by your application that it is supposed that you appended my name to the Address to the Political and Social Reformers of the United Kingdom,' without my consent. Such is cer-

GEORGE ROGERS.

In another part of the same paper, headed "Mr. Brown, Birmingham," it is stated by "Mr. Samuel Davis," and others, that Mr. E. Brown's signature must have been obtained by party statement, misrepresentation," &c. &c. I have to state, this also is the party accused to be acquitted, what compensation has untrue, as I have in my possession two documents in which he requests his name may be added to the Address, and states his entire concurrence in the of jects proposed. Your insertion of this letter will be but an Yours, &c. CHARLES WESTERTON.

> 15. Park-side, Knightsbridge, April 19th, 1841. [In reference to this letter, we can only say that we gave our authority for the statement in regard to Ma Rogers; that authority was Mr. Pitkethly, who can probably set the whole matter right. With regard to Mr. Brown, we do not think the inferences of the Committee, as to the means by which he was induced to sign, have been at all attempted to be met by the statements in this letter.—ED.]

MR. LOVETT AND THE MEMORIALS.

SIR,-Having seen in the Star of yesterday some exmy intentions respecting the presentation of Memorials

I am, your obedient servant. April 3rd, 1841.

To Mr. T. P. Green, Corresponding Secretary to the Birmingham Committee, for Messrs. Frost, Williams, and

DEAR SIR,-I received your letter of the 21st, in which you wish to know whether I am prepared to act in presenting Memorials to the Queen, according to the plan laid down in the Northern Star. In answer to which, I beg to state that I have never seen the plan referred to; but from enquiries I have made. I under-I am not prepared to say that in ordinary cases this stand that it is contemplated to present these Memorials discretionary power is abused or misapplied; but I do in a court dress. If such is the case, I beg to state that I cannot consent to be a party to such farcical proceedcate your cause, as your chosen leaders, [the Star is say that recently, in reference to one class of offenders, ings; for, with every disposition to assist in restoring national property: it never shall be made the organ it has been most shamefully degraded to the furtherance John Frost and his unfortunate colleagues to their of a faction, or the tool of an individual,] and I will of the purposes of party. We have seen criminals of a families and friends, I will not wrong their feelings walk from my cell into my wig and gown, and like certain rank, and who had been guilty of crimes of no in their absence by memorializing for them in dresses ordinary turpitude, held to bail in sums, which, to comedians' embroidered coats. My notions on this them, were of a merely nominal amount, while persons subject are not new to you, neither are they now set to divide is but the beginning of the end. The desertion of a humbler class, whose only offence was thinking forth for the first time as an excuse from presenting the of such trumpery will strengthen us. Any man who has justly, and speaking honestly, but which thinking and Memerials to the Queen, for if she will consent to respeaking were high crimes and misdemeanours ceive them from persons in plain dresses. I will most in the estimation of aristocratic and middle class magiswillingly assist in their presentation. But considering like an evil spirit, while I can assure you they sat trates, were required to find bail to an amount which to such a ridiculous ceremony, I cannot do so; for it is upon my slumbers as a night-mare. They hated me with it was well known their humble connections were presumed that none but courtiers can approach her Mautterly unable to furnish, and which therefore it was jesty in dresses so expensive; therefore I will not only an insult to require. I know that in the eyes of which every citizen ought to obtain as a boon, that which every citizen ought to obtain as a right, namely, these parties a political speaker and thinker is one of to approach her Majesty on all reasonable occ. sions the vilest reptiles in existence, and I also know that when grievances are to be told or wrongs redressed. the glitter of a noble name is capable, in the world's This right, I am satisfied, we shall never obtain by a departure from principle, in complying with a barbarous and foolish custom; and little is to be expected from memorializing the Queen of England till she has the Majesty must answer "No." Suffer me, then, to point | wisdom to set aside such absurd usages and become more acceptable to her people. Indeed the Queen of Christian England might, in this particular, learn a profitable lesson from a Turk, when she learns that the Sultan will readily take a petition from the meanest men would not allow us to carry the Charter if they where experience has shewn us that it is so subject he may meet with in his walks. Hoping you liable to be abused. Those who make the laws ought | will excuse me from a ceremony so repugnant to my

> I remain, your fellow citizen, 183, Tottenham Court Road, Feb. 22d, 1841.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.

SIR.—Having seen, a speech of yours, spouted to a set of your hungry, gaping, place-hunting crew, in the Corn Exchange of Dublin, on Monday, April 5, between the nation at large and those entrusted with 1841, in which speech you charge an English Chartist hard wheedled me out of my Universal Suffrage Club, were "Chartists and something more;" but that it was sheement? I venture to say they sent my friend, my firm, where principle, honour, and integrity are to be an authority to enact the laws by which the affairs of with corresponding with parties in Dangarvan, with a say they sent my friend, my firm, where principle, honour, and integrity are to be view to act treacherously towards them; I therefore take this opportunity of informing you that I am the person to whom you alluded. Now, Dan, I am not an English Chartist, I am an Irish Chartist, and one who is proud of the appellation; and one too, who has, for a length of time, watched your every move; and, after viewing your conduct in the most favourable light, I am compelled, for truth's sake, to pronounce you a "miscreant of the deepest dye;" for did you not, for the sake of political power, sell the last remnant of Irish liberty, the 40s. franchise, and thereby send adrift on the world 300,000 families to famish and starve? Did you not, "Demon like," betray the Dorchester Labourers, by declaring to the world that they were illegally convicted, and then go to the House of Commons and there justify the same conviction? Did you not, for £1000, sell 35,000 factory infants, by voting against them, and thereby, in your own words, committing " cold-blooded murder?" And did you not sit silently by and see the Canadian patriots butchered by wholesale? Did you not oppose a mitigation of the sentence of the "Glasgow Cotton Spinners?" Did you not also advise Russell and Co. to withdraw the troops from Ireland, to put down liberty in England, and, at the same time to raise a police force in their stend. thereby committing an act of two-fold "villany?" And have you not set the blood-hounds of the law on the Chartists of England, for doing less than those with whom you now associate, but whom you once designated, and truly too, as base, bloody, and brutal? a committee, for the purpose of investigating the plan, And have you not boasted that it was a set of "Irish and said, should that committee decide in favour of its boys," with an "Irish Serjeant O'Daley" at their head, legality, they should have no objection of immediately who defeated the patriotic Frost, and his unhappy comoining the Charter Association. Upon these grounds panions, who, had you been honest, you might have many of the people have been anxiously waiting to hear saved? And have you not represented to the people of Ireland, my noble and warm-hearted countrymen Feargus O'Connor, as being a traitor to his country? But would to heaven you were like him! Had you but one spark of that warm-hearted devotion to your country's cause, or one single feeling in unison with his, you would not be as you now are, despised by all honest men; whilst he, though locked up in a dungeon. there are millions whose hearts pant to show their devotion to a man whose name will be lisped with feelings of veneration and honour, when yours shall be justly execrated as the foul betrayer of a "nation's confidence;" and as to me, to whom you have dared to attribute traitorous intentions, I beg leave to say, that my motives in writing to Dungarven was to give your dupes in that town an opportunity of judging for themselves as to the feeling entertained towards them by the English Chartists, and also that they might "Stern oppression's iron gripe,

And mad ambition's gory hand, Sending, like blood-hounds, from the slip, Woe, want, and murder through the land."

I will now, Sir, take my leave for the present, by

Your name shall live: Amidst the traitors ' not a few.' There are none so base as you."

Who have sprung from Hibernia's land, I have the honour to be.

April 19, 1841, Stockport.

THOMAS CLARK. An Irish Roman Catholic Chartist, And Sub-Secretary to the National Charter Association of Great Britain. Temperance Yard, Hill Gate,

THE "LEAGUE" AT BRADFORD.

On Monday last, such of the inhabitants of Bradford as could afford to purchase "tickets" were admitted to what the "League" call "a grand anti- turers grinding the faces of the working classes in those Corn Law seiree;" in other words, to partake times just as they were now? Were they not accuof slaps, and to listen to humbug speeches, mulating wealth then, whilst the working classes got off to be delivered as a matter of course. It was intended to have been a snug family party, com- they ought to have been placed in? (Here cries of posed of the "leaders," and such of the "fustian "Yes, yes," "No, no," and confusion stopped the ja:kets" as are necessarily dependant on them, and speaker for some time.) It was placed before their for whose especial accommodation, (as their masters, eyes, on one of their own flugs, that "the bread of the were to stand treat,) a number of tickets were needy is his life, and he that defraudeth him thereof issued as ninepence each, she top price being is a man of blood." Yet many thousands were turned

The "lads," however, were not to be done; they their work. They were told this was necessary. Had were "wide awake" at Bradford, as they had been not the manufacturers committed infamous robberies as other places; and, therefore, they bought up the in this way upon society, and at that very tick-ts, thus causing a demand for them, and raising moment were they not committing more? He would give them to a premium.

were disposed of. The arrangements were very bad—we do not when these men were turned out upon the streets, mean so for as either the quantity or the quality of they would be told that the Corn Laws had driven the

collect but with regard to the hour at which the was no necessity for this machinery; inasmuch as they first course was served up, namely, at near seven were not competed with by foreigners. They would o'clock; and, when it is stated that the party had recollect that the colliers of Lancashire had turned out to sit down at three times, it may be judged that for an advance of wages. They had turned out for a there was not much time afterwards for any dishalfpenny advance on every four cwt. of coal. The cussion on the important topic of the Corn Laws. masters said they could not make the advance, and the "Lague" were anxious to burke. No, no; no advance were made. However, they did raise the discussion for the anti-Corn Law League! They soon wages, and after they had raised them, they charged found on that, maugre all their care, there was a ma- the coal two pence halfpenny more for every four cwt. Jority of Chartists in the room, and that, should they thus getting twopence on every four cwt. by the adtry their strength on any question involving a prin- vance! (Cries of "shame, shame," and derisive ciple, they would be as surely beaten-aye, and as laughter.) He would not give much for sympathy soundly too - as ever they had been in their lives, like that. He had recently waited upon a gentleman not with standing they had the aid of fifeen parsons, at Manchester, along with others, to remonstrate with the junior Editor of the Leeds Mercury, Cobden, of him for reducing his wages. He had commenced busi-

cleared, at which time we expected a chairman dition. Now, he had started as a working man in would have been proposed; but, instead of this, a 1829, and accumulated £70,000 during the period that Mr. Clayton, of Bierley, quietly seated himself in had since elapsed. He would ask them (the meeting) the post of honour, and called upon Mr. Lister, had they had a voice in the making of the la 78, would

talented M.P.'s of the borough, &c. &c.

was heard from his friends, and the "Lads" kept accompanied with cries of "Go on, lad.") If they themselves perfectly quiet, except now and then would allow him one moment longer he would finish asking him if he knew where Feargus O'Connor what he had to say. If they (the meeting) wanted a was, at every mention of whose name there was a case in point he would give them one. After the manuperfect thunder of applause. The speaker concluded, facturer had told them this, he said if they were not by proposing-nothing! No; not a resolution of satisfied he would get machinery to do their work. With any kind; nothing at the end of all his talking this £70,000 he had got together out of the labour of but an avowal that if, if they would sign a petition the people he obtained machinery, and now he had to Parliament, for the repeal of the Corn Laws, set seventy-two self-acting mules to work, and had TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE STAFFORD-(shouss of "For granting the Charter," and loud not a man in the Establishment. (Shame, shame.) cheers,) he would promise to present it, and They were told the Corn Laws would give them emwould support it to the extent of his ability-no great playment by increasing the demand for goods. What

surery must have impressed very powerfully on the weaver had been examined on this subject, and the minds of the company the superior talent it was question put to him was, "If the Corn Laws were necessary to possess to constitute a representative repealed, would it place you in as good a condition as of an important borrugh. If the represented of you were in 1819?" "No," replied he, "if you be not satisfied, all we say is, they ought were to give me meat and drink into the bargain, with the new of that wealth which been open field, it hay not on him to shew why such a such to be. Mr. Busfield was fully charged; but some
my present wages, it would net." "Why?" said injury; that by that power you are deprived of any why it should not. how or other his ears were so stunned with a they. "Because," he added, "it would not amount perpenual echo from the Basiles—a sound which to the reduction that has been made in my wages." He seemed to carry with it so many unpleasant remi- (Mr. Butterworth) had seen a letter in the Anti-Corn your meeting at their caprice or whim at what time niscences—that he also soon became faint, and Law Circular, complaining of the fallacies that were they think proper.

in correquence of its high price the working classes had not so much to spend in clothing and other necessaries, which limited the demand, as the trade of the country was made up of the consumption of individuals. at last his capital was entirely expended. He the present time, compared with what they were the Corn Laws. This was a strange way of competing West Indian slavery. cheap in manufactures, and in consequence of the in- never be got by the present House of Commons. Now, the contemplated object. crease I consumption consequent on a repeal of the Corn Laws, the demand would be past calculation. (Here considerable uprost ensued, in which it was shouted that the speaker was a manufacturer's emissary, which he disclaimed, and said he wasin no kind of trade Phatever.) He then preceded to predict the sat down smidst loud and prolonged cheering. ruin and misery which must ensue if the Corn Laws when England would rise like a giant from his slumber. Great as she was now, she was but in her cradle comhe was glad to hear the Charter mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN-You must confine yourself to the subject, if you please, Mr. Heyworth. Mr. HETWORTH continued—He hoped that the repeal of the Corn Laws would cause intelligence to be calls, yells, and othersweet sounds, which must have con- O'Connell's hell-hounds of tyranny from hunting them si read among the people, and give them property, so vinced him that his popularity was at a very low ebb to death. that they could have votes. He referred to Bolton, Manci ester. Stockport, and other towns, to show the of the row, though nobody, except those close to him, to shew the necessity of rendering support to these distress and poverty which existed, all of which he could hear a word he said. He concluded by proposing individuals, the manly and patriotic letter of Mellonattributed to the Corn Laws; he then endeavoured to the first resolution, as follows:prove that the repeal of the Corn Laws was a religious "That the Committee of the Bradford anti-Corn disgrace to an Inquisitionist), which appeared in last surject, in which the ministers of religion were bound Law Association request this meeting to join them in a week's Star, is sufficient. to interfere; and concluded with expatiating upon the vote of thanks to those Ministers of the Gospel who benefit which manufactures had conferred by incress- have honoured the meeting with their presence." ing the value of land near towns, and in giving em- The speaker had no sooner read his resolution than he ployment to the population, which agricultural pursuits could not have provided. It was nothing but the manufacturing and commercial interests which

supported the country. Still no resolution. Mr. Alderman-Cobden, of Manchester, next spoke, and had not proceeded far before he was interrupted by A CHARTIST in the body of the meeting, who asked equal that it was impossible to say which had the him if he would use his influence to allow another party majority. But the Chairman very soon decided, by to speak when he had done? Mr. COBDEN said that with the permission of the

chairman he should be most happy to discuss the question with any one. CHARTIST-We have met here to have the subject discussed, let us have it discussed. The CHAIRMAN-Will you allow Mr. Cobden to pro-

ceed, and then you shall be heard. Mr. COBDEN then spoke for some time, and was heard by the Chartists with great patience, after the und retaining from the Chairman that a Chartist should be heard after him. He went over the old ground about the Corn Laws being passed whilst the country was in a state of riot, and the House of Commons was guarded with soldiers; about the effects, physical and moral, of the Corn Laws upon the people; and about his own conduct towards his men in not reducing their earnings, although he paid £20,000 a year in wages; and, also, upon the injustice of keeping the people in a state of starvation whilst there was plenty of corn afterthcoming Charlist Meetings abread, in Poland, and in the prairies of America. He replied to the argument about interests having spring up under the Corn Laws, which ought to be ing next. respected, by saying that they never heard that argument used at the New Bailey on the part of criminals. He also compared the plea to that of the birds that build in the houghs of the Upas tree, saying that the tre should be preserved for them, whilst all the other birds of the air, and animals, died under its shade; and concluded by declaiming upon the injustice of the Corn Laws, and the landowners in continuing them, which would react upon them, and by asserting that the landed aristocracy had an interest in keeping down

the labouring interest at the lowest standard. menting, and asked the Chairman whether he was to en Tuesday evening, the 27th. understand that he had his permission to address the meeting.

CHAIRMAN-Are you an inhabitant here? Mr. BUTTERWORTH-No, nor is Mr. Cobden either.

CHAIRMAN-It is a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bradford. Mr. BUTTERWORTH-You have permitted Mr. Cob-

den to speak, and I consider I have an equal right to CHAIRMAN-If you will confine yourself to the Corn

He did not stand before them as an advocate of the Corn Laws. There could not be a man who detested them more than he did. He would play second fiddle to no one in his abhorrence of those laws. He did not towns in Cheshire and the Potteries will be expected stand there as an advocate of the aristocracy in their to attend. robberies upon the people. He knew better than Leicester.—The "Chartist Discussion Section" Alderman Cobden did about the robberies committed meets to night. Mr. Cooper will preach at Wigston, father. (Laughter and cheers.) He knew that if he on Tuesday night; and the "Chartist Musical Sechad the el-anence of a Cicero it would be impossible to tion" on Wednesday night. depict the character of these men in their true colours. But, he would ask, was there not a body of men! whose interests were as pernicious and oppused to those of the working classes, as those of the aris ocracy were! Were there not individuals who had been as as practically at work against the welfare

him.") They were told that the manufacturers were suffering equally with the working classes from the operation of the Corn Laws. Mr. Cobden said they were put on in 1815; why, were not the manufacwere literally starving, compared with the condition out of employ because a master found machinery to do

them a case in point. At that very moment machinery The tea was served up in the Temperance Hall, was being got up to make pots. At Mr. Whitworth's and we are informed that upwards of 900 tickets shop in Manchester machines were being made that would do away with the work of 19,000 hands; and the provisions were concerned, for these were ex- men out of employ? (Tremendous cheering.) There Discussion did we say! This was the very thing that it would be a very great injury to society if the Manchester; Heyworth, of Liverpool; the two ness in 1829, and was now a wealthy man. He told him (Mr. Butterworth) that had no been equally in-It was nearly ten o'clock before the tables were dustrious and careful, he might have been in his conhe have realised that sum, whilst the people were

Mr. Lister spoke for some time, but not a cheer literally starying? (Here some interruption took place, was the use of talking in this way, when improved

died without making any sign. No resolution yet ! 1 ut forth about "cheap bread," the lecturers telling not complete with foreigners because of high wages, plated building, and the value

if Mr. Cobden would bring his talent and honesty, for he (Mr. Butterworth) believed there was not a more honest man in England than Mr. Cobden, they would soon obtain Universal Suffrage, and then Repeal the Corn Laws, and all other bad laws. Mr. Butterworth

Mr. COBDEN briefly replied to Mr. Butterworth's were continued, and, on the other hand, the wonder- observations, and contended for the universal applicaful prosperity that would fellow from their abolition, tion of machinery which he said was the only thing, coupled with a repeal of the Corn Laws, which could enable a poor man to live—the repeal of the Corn Laws pared with what she would be. After a few more would supply him with a shilling loaf for sixpence, and numerous readers to the predicament of those brave remarks on free trade principles, the crics of "the machinery would supply him with a more than double Charter"-" the Charter," met the speaker so fre- quantity of goods for his other sixpence. But he forquently, that he was compelled to notice it. He said sot to point out where the shilling was to come from,

> Mr. EDWARD BAINES, jun., of Leeds, then rose, and was received with the most dreadful groams, cat- vi-uals, in order that semething may be done to keep in Bradford. He proceeded with his address, in spite

retired amid the laughter and jeers of the Chartists, who, however, did not propose any amendment. Mr. Baines handed it to the Chairman telling him "it did not require seconding!" Amilist great confusion the Chairman put the propo-

sition pro and con, when the handsheld up were so nearly against his despotism. announcing that the motion was carried. The "League" now finding that the ground was

slipping from under them, gave a practical illustration of the adage that "discretion is the better part of valeur." A vote of thanks was proposed and seconded to the Chairman, and without announcing what it was, a person on the platform shouted out "Those who approve of this hold up your hands." The Chartists wished to know for what they were called on to vote; but this did not suit, and all held up their hands that liked, and the gentlemen then immediately retired. The Chartists proposed and carried enthusiastically three cheers for the Charter; three for Frost, Williams, and Jones; three for Feargus O'Connor; three for the Northern Star; and three tremendous grouns for the Leals Mercury and the Corn Law League. The meeting broke up about half-past eleven o'clock.

Salford.—Mr. Bell will lecture on Sunday even

SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday afternoon, at half-past wo. Mr. Williams will lecture at the Life-boat House, Sunderland, and Mr. Binns, in the Co-operative Hall, in the evening at half-past six o'clock. WORGESTER.-Mr. W. Dear, tailor, will lecture at Worcester, on Monday next, and following days, hrough the week. He will also preach there on Sunday next.

Illuminator, is to address the friends of freedom, at the Charter Hotel Room, at half-past seven o'clock, eating part of the business was concluded, spouting absent from England, she had been married by the last election, one of the candidates should give up to number, has been very limited, but the quality on Mr. BUTTERWORTH here rose in the body of the the Charter Hotel Room, at half-past seven o'clock, THE GENERAL COUNCIL will meet on the 25th, at

the Association Room, at six o'clock, when the attendance of all is requested. St. Panchas.—On Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock, H. B. Marley will close the discussion on

the Corn Laws, and reply to those individuals who

have taken part in the discussion, at the Goat in Boots, Brook-street, New Road. MACCLESFIELD.—A public meeting of the subhad known as much before, he should not have atscribers to, and readers of, the Northern Star, will
had known as much before, he should not have atscribers to, and readers of, the Northern Star, will
had known as much before, he should not have atsinking the offal, and principally all sold up at the
tended. Well, let that pass. The Chairman afterfriends (?) but they refused to assist him. Mr.
one of those dradful and fatal accidents had occ'ose. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts 780;

Congleton.-A delegate meeting will be held in Congleton on Sunday next. Delegates from all with musical honours.

by the aristocracy upon the people; for he had, as a in the open air, on Sunday morning, if the weather working man, felt the effects of their robberies, which permit; and in the room at All Saints' Open, at Alderman Cobden had not. He knew that they cared night. The general meeting will be held on Monas little for the working classes as a rig did for its day night. The "Chartist Tectotal Section" meets

> LOUGHBOROUGH.-Mr. Cooper will address the friends of Chartism and Teetotalism, in Mr. Skevington's Rooms, on Tuesday evening, April 27th. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock. MR. WM. MARTIN, late prisoner in Northallerton

CONTINUATION OF THE LIST OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL

HUDDERSFIELD. James Gleadhill, weaver, 371, Lowerhouses. Robert Jones, tailor, 40, Thomas-street. Andrew Emmerson, blockprinter, Aspley.
Joseph Rishworth, tailor, 75, Dyke-end. John Leech, draper, 194, Sherehead. William Sellers, tailor, 21, Upperhead-row. Thomas Gallimore, spinner, 84, Longroyd-bridge. Joseph Bray, grocer, 29, Upperhead row. Edward Clayton, tailor, 1, Townend-row, sub

DEWSBURY.

Jonathan Wallis, clothier. William Hanson, do. John Bentley, farmer. John Haigh, tailor, Ossett-street-side, sub-Treasurer. W. M. Stotts, hair dresser, sub-Secretary.

Henry Mills, weaver. Stephen Mills, do., sub-Treasurer. J. Morgan, labourer, sub-Secretary.

William Thomas, boot maker, Malpas. John Morris, carpenter, Commercial-street. Jonah Williams, tailor, Llannarth-street. William Williams, labourer, Charles-street. Richard Jeffers, mason, Pentonville. Charles Grode, painter, do. William James, mason, Commercial-street. Thomas Williams, plasterer, Victoria-square. Alfred Hill, boot and shoe maker, Bean's-well. W. H. Cronin, weaver, George-street.

UNSWORTH. Jacob Albeson, weaver. John Grundy, do,

Samuel Grundy, do. Bold Shaw, do. A Abel Ugden, do. John Jackson, sub-Treasurer. Joseph Eckerley, sub-Secretary.

Richard Otley, Sheffield-moor. William Gilley, Soliy-street. Joseph Harrison, Pond-street. Henry Taylor, Fitzallan street. Jeseph Mursh, Milton-street. David Walker, Johnstone-street. William Spencer, Bridgehouses. James Buxton, South-street, Sheffield-moor. Henry Needham.

SHIRE POTTERIES.

COUNTRYMEN .- You are well aware that knowledge is power and union is strength, whilst ignorance to turn the masses about to their own advantage and place to meet in, by that power the police are enabled

made a number of remarks, in the course of which he cheapen food, whilst it would not do any such thing. men have determined to erect a Workmen's Hall; and access. contanied that the Corn Laws made bread dear, that The Editor, who he (Mr. B.) guessed was on that with this view they have invited the Rev. Joseph R. the working man; but it will give him greater wages which an exact account will be rendered to the public, as to the part already opened. capital began to be consumed, he then lowered wages, 14s. where he now gets 7s." Yet they said we could test the manner in which might be opened without any being acquainted with it, and his signature reon knowledge then showed the chespness of articles manufactured at and they were going to raise wages by the Repeal of and the emancipation of yourselves from worse than

twenty years and, but the poor had not been able to with foreigners. Now Mr. Cobden and the Chairman A tea party will also be held on the Monday night, purchase them because of the landlerd's tax. Every knew well enough that the present House of Commons at which Mr. Stephens will attend. Public benefit is day was adding a thousand consumers but not a would never Repeal the Corn Laws. He Mr. Butter- the object we have in view; give us your assistance, thous nd producers. Machinery, he said, would worth had heard it said by Mr. Cobden that it would and thus prove that you fully appreciate the value of

> Yours, in the bonds of Democracy, On behalf of the Committee, J. RICHARDS. H. FOSTER. R. CROXTON.

> > J. YATES.

Hanley, April 20th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Permit me to call the attention of your Irishmen who have honesty and courage sufficient to proclaim themselves for the political equality of manwho are during enough to assert themselves advocates when machinery had superseded entirely manual for the People's Charter, in defiance of that arch traitor, Daniel O Connell, and his corrupt and despotic influence -let me, I say, call attention to these patriotic indi-

> I need not, Mr. Editor, bring forward any argument the infamous speech of O Connell (which would be a

> This being the case, I propose that Mellon and Bernard M'Donald be immediately appointed receiving agents for the Northern Star, and other Chartist papers -that they be paid by the democrats of England, so as to enable them to devote their time in propagating the glorious principles of democracy, and in the distribution of the Chartist papers. This would put them out of the reach of old Dan, and would be a bold stroke

I will imagine, Sir, that out of your immense circulation of 36,000 per week, that there are 5,000 persons who would send their papers to Ireland; I will also imagine that there are another 5,000 who would subscribe one halfpenny per week for the purpose of propagating the principles of freedom in poor, enslaved Ireland. This would support six agents at 30s. each per

week, leaving 28s. for incidental expences. I conceive this to be, Sir, no chimerical theory, but one that can be put into practice immediately; and Chartism, in my opinion, can never succeed triumphantly until some such plan is put into operation. I now, Sir, for the present leave it for the serious consideration of your readers, not doubting but what thousands wish to see "lovely Ireland" free from the domination of that monster of a man-O'Connell.

Respectfully yours,
E. H. S. Diana Place, New Road, London, April 19th, 1841.

HALL OF "SCIENCE," BIRMINGHAM. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

some of your Building Chartists stare. Here it is.

commenced. Mr. Evans, the chairman, stood up, and without note or comment gave, "The People, the only source of legitimate power." Not a hand was raised the prisoner, who was committed to Gloucester Gaol or a word spoke-not a solitary cheer was raised by for trial. the committee, managers, and builders of the People's of interfering in such a respectable company. I con- body of Lieutenant Edwards, formerly belonging to

3 Court, Essex-street, Birmingham, April 28th, 1841.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TURSDAY, APRIL 20. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented petitions against the Poor Law Bill; from the vicinity of the metropolis,

11th Hussars had been flogged on Sunday, the 11th lamp in his pocket when the explosion took place,

ment had been inflicted while the troops remained as- his body by falling down the shaft." sembled for the purpose of hearing Divine service, nay, that the soldiers of another regiment who had gone to the Riding-school to attend Divine service had been correct. The troops were marched out after Divine stricting the hours of labour in factories, Mr. Joseph service, and the troops of the other regiment were Hirst in the chair; the following resolutions were dismissed to their quarters. An inspection took place, passed unanimously:-1st. "That in the opinion of which lasted half an hour, and at the end of that time this meeting, petitions be got up from the facthe troops were ordered back to the riding school, and tories and villages in this neighbourhood, praying then the punishment took place. On the ground of the Legislature to pass a bill to limit the labour of humanity it was impossible to throw any imputation all persons who work in factories, and who are upon the officer in command. (Cries of "Oh. oh.") above thirteen years of age, to ten hours per day for He believed that the sentence had been approved of five days in the week, and eight hours on Saturdays." by the Horse Guards, and whatever imputation might be justly thrown upon Lord Cardigan, the imputation utmost exertions in forwarding the above object by of a desire to inflict corporeal punishment upon the causing petitions to be sent from the villages and men under his command, could not fairly be attributed factories in this district." 3rd. "That our best men under his command, could not fairly be attributed to him. The charge to which Lord Cardigan had renthanks is due and are hereby given to John these returns were last year laid before dered himself justly liable was that of baving unnecestic fielden, Esq., M. P. for his unwearied exertions in the House of Commons, namely, The numsarily inflicted the punishment on Sunday. (Cries of the cause of the factory workers, and that the peti-"Hear.") He conceived it was impossible to recontions be entrusted to that gentleman for presentation." cile such a measure with the religious feelings which 4th, "That a vote of thanks be hereby given to the were generally entertained in this country with regard to the Sabbath. (Hear, hear.) It was a measure he could not reconcile with either good sense or good to the Chairman, for his able and impartial conmuch official information. feeling, and it was a proceeding he could not counduct." Mr. Mark Crabtree, of London, attended tenance. At the same time such a proceeding was not the meeting, and was warmly greeted by the audience without precedent in the naval and military service of for his unflinching advocacy of the cause. Several the country; but he thought it right to say that the impressive addresses were delivered, and the meeting oldest and most experienced officers he had consulted broke up at a late hour. Several hundred names were unanimous in declaring that it was a measure which only the extreme exigencies of the military service could justify, and such an exigency did not exist on the present occasion. (Renewed cries of "Hear. hear.")

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH gave notice that he should move for a Committee to inquire into the wages and prices of provisions of the labouring classes, The first notice of a motion in the paper was that of Mr. EWART, for an address to the Crown, praying that from the railway contractors. Mr. Busfield, the other M. P., followed, and machinery stepped in and met the demand? A Bolton is the lever by which those who now govern are enabled certain parts of the Regent's Park might be opened to the public. He maintained that this concession would profit, and to injure and oppress those who by their be very conducive to the health and enjoyment of the labour create all the wealth of this mighty empire; and people; and as the space in question had formerly

Mr. STANLEY, the Secretary of the Treasury, stated to exercise authority over you, and turn you out of that large portions of the park had been let off on laid out, under a guarantee of non-interference. There To secure a proper place to hold your meetings in, was, however, a part of the park, near the Diorama. Mr. Lawrence Herwerth, of Liverpool, next the people that the Repeal of the Corn Laws would and to obtain knowledge, a few of your fellow-towns- to which it might perhaps be possible to give general

Mr. HUME said the part so mentioned was open platform, said, "We quite agree with the letter Stephens to preach a sermon and make a collection, the already. What he wished to see opened was the space inserted elsewhere. We are aware that the Repeal proceeds of which will be applied to the funds for to the north of Lord Hertford's villa.

ef the Corn Liws will not lower the price of food for erecting the contemplated Workmen's Hall, and of Mr. STANLEY replied that Mr. Hume was mistaken Its influence on the capitalists he said was, that his than he obtains at present. He would be able to get | Countrymen, your liberality on the occasion will | Lord TEIGNMOUTH said that there were about two | quired what the requisitionists were about, when on

> Sir BENJAMIN HALL concurred in urging the ex-Sir R. Inglis took the same view, which he said was recommended by a Committee of the House of Com-

> mons, and by the petitions of 40,000 inhabitants of the

metropolis. Sir DE LACY EVANS spoke a few words, which raw.—ED.] drew from Mr. Stanley a further explanation as to the burn met on Tuesday evening, Mr. Robson being burn met on Tuesday evening, Mr. Robson being called to the chair. The Secretary read the minutes the people, and yet the people were completely excluded of last meeting, likewise the circular which he was from it. The enclosures had been originally intended locality intended to be opened. from it. The enclosures had been originally intended

for the public good, and were proposed as mere tempo- tions were carried, viz. : Mr. Quin moved and Mr. rary arrangements, to continue only till the interior Fraser seconded, "That the circular now read be arrivals of Wheat, Oats, and Barley to this day's could be fitted for general reception. He hoped that adopted by this meeting, and that the Secretary be market are smaller than last week: Beans rather this space would be put on the same footing as instructed to get 100 copies printed." "That Mr. larger. There has been a limited demand for Wheat, Hyde-park, and that the subject would not be suffered Mr. EWART declared he had no wish to disturb

private rights. All he sought was the opening of the two hundred acres indicated by Lord Teignmouth. Mr. STANLEY said he was not authorised to promise a specific space; but he assured the House there was and Reading Room Fund." Mr. Fainleugh moved, every disposition to accommodate the public, and and Mr. Crother seconded, a resolution respecting hoped Mr. Ewart would wait till he saw what would Lovett, Collins, and Co., which was considered to be done by Government.

Sir Robert Peel suggested that Government would do well to print a plan, from which the public might allowed to pass with impunity) to injure the Char- LEEDS FORTNIGHT FAIR APRIL 21.—We had a

Lord MORPETH answered, that there was still an amount and description of outrage in Ireland which forbade him to incur the responsibility of desisting from this kind of legislation.

Wednesday, April 21. As there were only thirty-five members present at four o'clock, the House was adjourned until Thursday.

MURDER NEAR BRISTOL.—A most atrocious murder was perpetrated at the village of Tocklington, about eight miles from Bristol, on Saturday morning last. Mr. William Fisher, a respectable farmer, living on his own freehold estate near Tocklington, on his way to Bristol market, stopped at a cider-house. William Weyman, a pensioner, also went in, and entered into conversation with the persons in the house, to whom he was well known, and said that he had been to the Post-office, where he had got a penny letter containing £50. The farmers present, knowing the prisoner's habitual mendacity, joked has been compelled to put in at Bermuda or some low. him upon this, and the deceased Mr. Fisher said, other West India island. This apparently last hope, 'That's a lie, I know." The prisoner immediately answered, "If you had said that outside, Fisher, you should never have kicked more." The deceased, being a man of very jocular habits, said, "Pshaw," and repeated the observation. The prisoner then got up from his seat and went into the back kitchen for a minute or two, and on his return clapped his pistol against the cheek of the deceased, and before either of the persons in the house had time to inter-DEAR SIR,-In your paper of Saturday last, you fere, discharged its contents through the head of

request some person to send you a dialogue representing Fisher, who fell instantly on the floor, the pistol taches to this struggle—an interest which seems to of all descriptions were exceedingly difficult to sell, a scene at the laying of the foundation of one of the falling beside him. A medical gentleman, who hap-increase. Both parties are, as usual, calling each People's Halls, with which we are to be supplied when pened to be riding by at the moment, hearing the other every thing but gentlemen. Mr. Walter is we can raise the trifling sum of £240,000. I will send report of the pistel, came into the house and the favourite at six to four. The nomination will you a "leetle bit" of downright truth, that will make examined the deceased, who was, however, quite be on Monday morning at ten o'clock, in the dead, his tongue being shot off, and the lower part | Exchange-hall. The carpenters are now at work A public dinner was given to Colonel Thompson, on of his cheek very much shattered. While the sur- making the necessary preparations, erecting the hrough the week. He will also preach there on Easter Monday, which was held at the Golden Lion, geon was examining the body, the prisoner, with the stage for the speakers, &c. The poll will be taken, as usual, in booths in the Market-place, to common to the was invited to go through the ceremony of laying the prisoner had had an attachment to the wife of mence at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and to

Hall. As I dropt in merely to report, I could not think | hold in the Fleet Prison, on Tuesday last, on the tented myself by remarking to the Colonel and the a regiment of lancers, who died in prison from Chairman, that it was a disgraceful affair. A working typhus fever, and want of the necessaries of life. man remarked, that it was truly shameful, and if he The details given on the evidence were of the most

Local and General Intelligence.

WAKEFIELD.—COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A dreadful explosion took place at Newton Colliery, near Wakefield, at about a quarter before five o'clock Poor Law Bill; from the vicinity of the metropolis, on Tuesday morning last, whereby the whole village praying for the release of Mr. F. O'Connor; and from the operatives of Glasgow, praying for the release of shook all the houses in the neighbourhood, besides Mr. Hume, seeing the Secretary of War in his place, begged to ask him whether the statements he had seen in the public papers were correct, that a soldier of the lith Hussars had been flogged on Sunday, the lith inst, and whether there were any regulations at the he had got about twelve yards down, and was blown Horse Guards with respect to military punishments on out of the corve, and fell to the pit bottom. The that day? Mr. MACAULAY said, the facts of the case were not had caused the explosion. An inquest was held on precisely such as had been represented in the public of the punishment had taken place under such circumstances as to make it appears a sort of continuation of Divino service. It had been attact that the punishment had been attact that the punish

TODMORDEN,-TEN Hours' Bill.-On Tuesday, the 20th instant, a meeting was held at detained to witness the punishment. That was not Messrs, Fielden's school-room, Todmorden, for rewere then attached to the petitions.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—As some labourers were carrying a stone up to the top of a building, the both loud and deep, their services not being required. woodwork gave way, and they fell along with the stone; one got an arm and a leg broken, and his face damaged. There was another got hurt, but not so bad. Some say that it was because the wood not so bad. Some say that it was because the wood was bad; it was old wood, that had been purchased of business; but it is presumed that this state of

Corn Law League—The Corn Law League have had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the house of Mr. James Sutcliffe, Crosston; instead of watched with the utmost degree of anxiety, in making it known to as many as possible, they have endeavours to catch the first tidings, if any. The kept it as quiet as they could, for I believe there are old adage that "no news is good news" is exactly you create, and how that power is used, and to your concession should be made, but on Ministers to shew not forty persons that know of it. They have engaged a smooth faced town's lickspittle to go round with a petition, and he takes a good plan to get it filled with signatures; he has been noticed stopping leases, with exclusive privileges. Great sums had been boys that he thought could write their names, so that it will not be short of names. The same person called upon an old stanch Radical, of thirty years standing, and he got such a terrible drubbing that he will not forget yet.

NEWCASTLE .-- A HUMANE BUTCHER .--Last week, while the National Petition was receiving signatures at Easington-lane, a middle-class butcher and lauded proprietor, named Melvin, enhe with brutal honesty answered, sign a petition to hang Frost and his associates." One of the poor men who was collecting the signatures began to remonstrate with the fellow, but he contemptuously turned on his heel, and turned a deaf ear to them. - [The working man who buys another pound of meat from this fellow deserves to eat it beloved by a large circle of relations and friends,

MEETING. - The Chartists of Newcastle and Ouseappointed to draw out, when the following resolu-Sinclair be Secretary to the Committee for the library and Is. per quarter lower. Several of the Maltsters and reading room." "That Mr. J. Quin be Presi- are giving over working, that Barley has been very dent; and that Mr. John Hall be Sub-Treasurer." "That Messrs. Quin, Rubson, and Sinclair be de-mitted to. Oats without alteration. Beans very puted to wait upon Thomas Doubleday, Eq, and heavy sale. request him to become Treasurer for the Library THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK On this assurance, Mr. Ewart consented to withdraw | be couched in rather too strong terms, when Mr. Sinclair moved, and Mr. Fraser seconded, an amendment, namely—"That the conduct of Messrs. Lovett, £ s. d. £ s. be able to distinguish what parts of the enclosure it was intended to open.

On the motion for the second reading of the Arms

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On the motion for t (Ireland) Bill, Mr. Hume intimated his opinion that to the sacred cause of liberty." The amendment caused a dull sale, and a good many Sheep remained was now sufficiently tranquil to render such was carried. Mr. Sinclair moved and Mr. Frank-unsold, whilst a reduction on all descriptions was land seconded, "That this meeting do protest against submitted to. Beef, 7s. per stone; Mutton, in the the appointment of Mr. Collins to represent any Wool, 7d.; clipped 6d. per lb. No. of Beasts, 250; part of Great Britain in the forthcoming Con-

> KEIGHLEY.-An excellent lecture was delivered in the Working Man's Hall, by Mr. Arran, of Bradford, on Tuesday evening.

ROYTON .- On Good-Friday the members of the Independent order of Ancient Druids, Lodge sufficient now to cause it to be said that the market Commercial, No. 16, held their anniversary at the has been rather better. house of Mr. James Cooper, Waggon and Horses Inn, Royton, when they partook of a most sumptuous dinner, got up in the old English style.

THE PRESIDENT STEAM SHIP.—There is no news limited, and buyers act with extreme caution. Prices of this ill fated vessel. Among the many conjectures put forth in regard to her, the prevailing day's market is very similar to last week, very few opinion now seems to be that if she really exist, she goods have changed hands, and prices are ruinously a few days. The date of the sailing of the Leeward Islands packet next due at the Post-office was the 23rd of March from Jamaica, so that her dates from Bormuda will be a few days later. This packet has it is expected, will be either realised or dissipated in Bermuda will be a few days later. This packet has 5s. to 5s. 9d. per bushel. now been out thirty days, and therefore her arrival may be daily anticipated, and we fervently trust may be the means of relieving the anxiety which

exists in regard to the President. Northness Election.—Immense interest at-

INQUEST IN THE FLEET PRISON.—An inquest was DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT WILLINGTON PIT. THIRTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

(From the Tyne Mercury of Tucsday.)

Just after we went to press yesterday afternoon CHAIRMAN—If you will confine yourself to the Corn
Law question, you can address the meeting.

Law question, you can address the meeting.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH—Thank you. Sir: I will en'enyour to do so. (Cries of "Go to the platferm.") Mr.
Butterworth made his way to the platferm, amid lound
Entterworth made his way to the platferm, amid sides. On arriving there he proceeded

The proceeded of the Northern Star, will tended to assist him. Mr.

Watercotes, on Monday, the 26th instant, at eight o'clock, on business connected with the Petition of Birmingham." Up jump the polite Education Hall are requested to attend.—On Building Charitists en masse, and cheered and bawled of the Association, wards rose and proposed a toast, which he said he bore testimony to the temperate habits of the bore testimony to the temperate habits of the bore testimony to the platferm. April o'clock, on business connected with the Petition of Birmingham." Up jump the polite Education Hall are requested to attend.—On Building Charitists en masse, and cheered and bawled to assist him. Mr.

Note of the Chairman afterRichard Castle at market:—Beasis to, and readers of, the Northern Star, will tended. Well, let that pass. The Chairman afterRichard Castle was examined, amongst others, and count of the politic at market:—Beasis to, and readers of, the Northern Star, will the neighbe held in the Large Room of the Association, wards rose and proposed a toast, which he said he bore testimony to the temperate habits of the o'clock, on business connected with the Petition of Birmingham." Up jump the polite Education Hall the neighbe held in the Large Room of the Association, wards rose and proposed a toast, which he said he bore testimony to the temperate habits of the o'clock, on business connected with the Petition of Birmingham." Up jump the polite Education Hall the neighbe held in the Large Room of the Score was a fine of the occurrence of the count over and over again, and then drank the toast with all where persons went without food, he might say, for the particulars of the occurrence cannot be gathered Wheat constwise are considerable. From abread the honours. Col. Thompson's health was also drank days, because they had not the means of paying for with any degree of accuracy; and the general alarm the entries comprise 3.840 quarters of Wheat, on with musical honours.

Now, Mr. Editor, this very identical Hall is being got up for a similar purpose to that recommended by Mr. Lovett, namely, to educate the people in all manner of science. The Committee, as far as I can learn, are nearly all professed Chartists; in fact, Mr. Collins' nearly all professed Chartists; in fact, Mr. Collins' as every other friend upon whom he musessed a nearly all professed Chartists; in fact, Mr. Collins' as every other friend upon whom he musessed a nearly all professed Chartists; in fact, Mr. Collins' as every other friend upon whom he musessed a nearly all professed Chartists; in fact, Mr. Collins' as every other friend upon whom he musessed a nearly all professed chartists; in fact, Mr. Collins' as every other friend upon whom he musessed a nearly all professed chartists; in fact, Mr. Collins' as every other friend upon whom he musessed a nearly all professed chartists; in fact, Mr. Collins' as every other friend upon whom he musessed a nearly all professed chartists; in fact, Mr. Collins' as every other friend upon whom he musessed a nearly all professed chartists; in fact, Mr. Collins' as every other friend upon whom he musessed a nearly all professed chartists; in fact, Mr. Collins' as every other friend upon whom he musessed a nearly all professed chartists are descriptions as every other friend upon whom he musessed and a threat the general atam has been much increased by a supposition that the some part of which the duty of 23s. 8d. per quarter has been much increased by a supposition that the some part of which the duty of 23s. 8d. per quarter and the decident is of a much greater extent than the decident is of a much greater extent than the decident is of a much greater extent than the decident is of a much greater extent that the some part of which the duty of 23s. 8d. per quarter than the decident is of a much greater extent that the some part of which the duty of 23s. 8d. per quarter than the decident is of a much greater extent that the some part of which the d nearly all professed Chartists; in fact, Mr. Collins' name was attached to the placards as Secretary. If, therefore, they commence so well, how will they end? I leave that to your readers to answer.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours truly,

Gronge White,

Gronge White,

Correspondent to the Northern Star for Birmingham.

Court, Essex-street, Birmingham, April 28th, 1841. S Court, Essex-street, Birmingham, April 28th, 1841.

P.S. I should have sent a notice of this last week, but did not think it worthy of notice, as the procession and dinner were miserable failures; in fact, the day of sham Radicalism is gone by in Birmingham.

The prison who were last dying, and that it of the quad bodies have been removed, and exertise they were not removed, the Coroner would, ere long, tions have been made for the recovery of the relative rates.

The Coroner much desired that Mr. Oustler would well imagine, because it has been our duty to be suggest any plan by which such an occurrence could present at similar melancholy scenes, the distress be avoided. Mr. Oastler knew of no other than and agony existing in the neighbourhood of the agoi.

O'CONNOR, E Mr. Wh. MARTIN, late prisoner in Northalleston for the working classes, as the great landed proprietors of the working classes, as the great landed proprietors of the working classes, as the great landed proprietors of the working classes, as the great landed proprietors of the working classes, as the great landed proprietors of the working classes, as the great landed proprietors of the working classes, as the great landed proprietors of the working classes, as the great landed proprietors of the working classes, as the great landed proprietors of the working classes, as the great landed proprietors of the working classes, as the great landed proprietors of the working classes, as the great landed proprietors of the working classes, as the great landed proprietors of the working classes, as the great landed proprietors of the working classes, as the great landed proprietors of the great landed proprietors of the working classes, as the great landed proprietors of the great landed to the gre

WHAT IS BLASPHEMY !- Not being over expert as a definition, we shall borrow from Tom Steele an a definition, we shall porrow from from Steele as illustration. This poor man, as reported by the Freeman, employed the following language at the Corn Exchange meeting yesterday:—"There is a passage in the Sacred Scripture which describes a voice as being 'like the voice of many waters—like the voice of a host—like the voice of a God.' Why should I speak—why should any of you speak on this of that host be like the voice - I say it most reverently -let noweptile sneerer dare to say that I talk prefanely—that from the hour of the creation of the world to this hour, no voice has gone forth for the regeneration, not merely of Ireland-our own besmack of blasphemy? We leave the answer with you, and shall not say another word.—Dublin Monitor, Tuesday, April 20.

SECOND EDITION.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. London, Thursday Evening, April 22. Half-past Seven.

AT A MEETING of the Petition Committee last evening, a letter from Mr. Duncombe, M. P. for Finsbury was read, expressing his willingness " to render the Committee any assistance in his power in procuring the returns specified;" (that is, as suggested in the Star). The Hon. Member also stated that he thought "2 portion of these returns were last year laid before ber and the names of the persons then confined for political offences,' but no return of the expences much official information as possible upon the subject.

A FIRE BROKE OUT an hour since, (a quarter past six.) at a house undergoing repairs at the corner of Newcastle-street, Strand; which was happily subdued before the arrival of engines, three of which were speedily on the spot, and the firemen connected with the last might be heard venting their curses In the money market, the unusual depression which pervades all branches of trade, continues to exercise a powerful influence. Capital accumulates things cannot last long without stimulating Consols closed at 90% for money, and 90% for account. Exchequer Bilis 13s. to 15s. premium.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., at Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. John Wild, to Miss Ellon Smith, of the same place.
On Monday last, at Doncaster, by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, Mr. J. Milward, of Cridling Park, near Pontefract, to Mrs. Wells, relict of the late Mr. James Wells, of Wakefield, wine and spirit mer-

DEATHS.

chant.

On Monday last, Mr. W. Williamson, dealer in horses, York Road, Leeds, aged 51. On the 15th inst., at Cogden Hall, near Richmond Matthew Whitelock, Esq., aged 73, deeply lamented by his family, much and deservedly respected and and by all of whom his loss will be long felt.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, APRIL 20.-The dull, and to make sales lower prices must be sub-

ENDING APRIL 20, 1841. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Qrs. 643 Qrs. Qm.

£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.

Sheep, 4,500. LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- There has been a little business stirring at the Cloth Halls, but the appearance has been more than the reality. The fact is, that stocks are universally low, and the circumstan of a few extra purchases being made on any market day, although buyers may be as few as possible, is

BRADFORD MARKETS, APRIL 22.-Wool Market. -There is not the least favourable change in any description of Wool; but, on the contrary, some sorts are again a little easier in prices. Yarn Market.—The amount of business doing is comparatively

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, APRIL 17.-

STATE ON TRADE.—The market, yesterday, was if possible, worse than those of the three preceding Tuesdays; the demand which existed last week for 40 inch shirtings had subsided; and goods and yarn even at declining prices. In consequence of this very discouraging state of the market, many of the spinners and manufacturers are talking of short time, and several isolated firms, in different parts of the country, have already adopted it. Hitherto, however, no general agreement for that purpose has been made, except at Stockport.—Manchester Guardian, of Wednesday.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 19 last week, and were principally Scotch, of tolerably good quality. There was a full attendance of buyers and dealer, and tock of both descriptions in fair request. Some very good Beef was sold as high as 71d., good fair Beef 7d. varying from that down to 6d., but those at the latter price were of a very ordinary description. Wether Mutton may be quoted at 8d., varying from that down to 7d. per lb.

LERUS: - Printed for the Proprietor, FEAROUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middleses, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print