# 一家有著著事件自然 四家菜

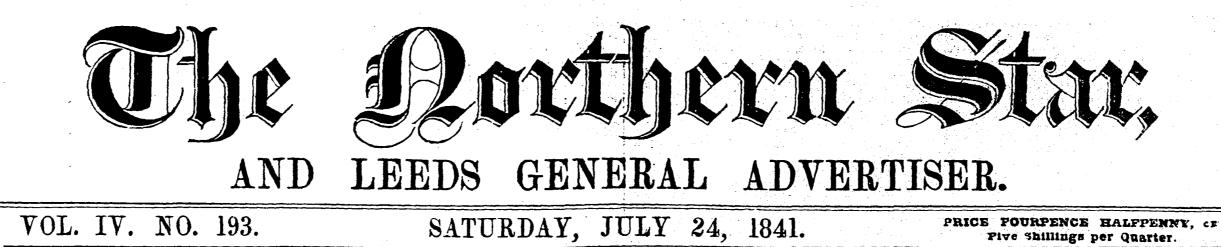
#### TO THE LANDLORDS OF IRELAND. LETTER III. · \_\_\_\_\_

MY LORDS AND GENTLEHEN, -As it is my inten tion to devote this letter exclusively to a consideration of the labourers' case ; I feel myself compelled to refer to the arguments now in use, and relied upon by the antagonist political parties. In order as much as possible to avoid the introduction of politics. I shall merely state the professed object of the parties. and the success which, by their ascendancy, they hold out as the political thing to be contended for by the people.

You are both agreed then upon the principle, or rather upon the object, which is to better the condition of the working classes; the manufacturing class declaring that you are the impediments in the way of social happiness; while you charge your opponents with false pretences, a desire to plunder you and to usuro political power, without offering to the people as the manufasturers do, even a pleasing fiction, such as "cheap food," to feed the imagination of the starving. Your position being good, your cry is : "WE are very well: is well enough alone."

sthough it is a delusion; while you, sturdy and obstinate in your newly-acquired power have not even yet in the eleventh hour, offered anything substantial as a set-off sminst the manufacturers' shadow. You hope to ward off their encroachments by Parliamentary majorities, while they expect to assail your granaries with a legion of starving besiegers, whose passions, by the stoppage d their mills, they hope to inflame to an extent unasmilable by the voice of reason, uncontroulable by the influence of their leaders, and invincible, from their numerical strength and their masters' implied consent, to see all law set at nonght to a certain point, that point being the exact one where their own object shall have been achieved. To these inducements for revenge add the hope of impunity and the heavy stake of life or death, and weigh them against your political majority, and your scale will kick the beam !

My Lords and Gentlemen, thus I prepare you for a state of public mind over which reason argument and influence can have no control, even for a moment ; when indgement and common sense shall be overcome by necessity and want. I tell you that your social abuses have led to the anticipation of such a moment. I look to first causes rather than to results, and inasmuch as I would altogether acquit a drunken man of the crime of wilfal murder, who in the moment of intexication had deprived his fellow man of life, while the act would nevertheless increase my aversion to a vice the indulgence in which had led to the result; so with you; while I sincerely deplore the shocking results to which the uncontrolled power of manufactures has led, never- Produce of a cow and half, valued at £5 per theless, I cannot banish from my mind the fact, that your monopoly has been the cause of those results. Had you given to natural labour wholesome labour and



upon the scent, and then allows them to run down the order, and which has been acquiesced in by the new suppose that I am foolish enough to imagine that game according to their fancy; I follow the pack, ride order of political economists, who, as I have shown, either would surrender their hold, the one of poli. being has a more thorough contempt for a mere poliwell up to them, so as to make my hit before a long derive an income of nearly £4.000 a year from the em- tical patronage and the other of labour-plunder, to tician than I have, whether he be Whig, Tory, Radical, check has destroyed the scent, and compelled me to run ployment of every 1,000 slaves? and however you and save the world from flames. No, you would or Chartist, except he has some great social object in these opinions was an enemy to the peace and prospea head upon a mere chance of recovering the game. I the steam lords may affect a humane object, (which, not! Ask you, then, why I take so much view. Lock up the land to-morrow, and I would not rity of Ireland. Patrick O'Higgins, Ese, next watch your every double and traverse, and go the whole by the way, I repudiate, as I look for full and com- trouble. I take it to open out a question to the people give you twopence for the Charter the next day, because ground after you, and thus make my followers acquainted plete justice, and every particle of their just rights, for of England, as regards Ireland, of which they are you would have deprived it of its jewel. The Charter with your every turn.

yen as rivals for power. In the first place then, the the surplus, after having supplied the family, which it plunder as much as they can from the unrepresented. manufacturers hold cut something to the people, would leave for traffic in the manufacturing and com-My Lords and Gentlemen, it is a hard word, but mercial market. I shall, according to promise, take think of the provocation. the rudest calculations; and, firstly, as to the gross My Lords and Gentlemen, while we find the three great parties in the state thus struggling as deadly foes, produce.

One and half acres of potatoes, half an acre of fallow, one acre of lay (sward) oats, two acres of wheat, Providence, in order that you may preserve a mere half an acre of meadow, quarter of an acre of flax with artificial state of pre-eminence over your fellow man, Just allow me to put you in possession of one fact. I derate in my demand, because it lessens no man's store. clover, one rood of kitchen garden, one ditto of vetches, and think of the foolish manufacturers, who have gamapring and summer; and four acres of pasture. Pro- bled so long in blood, now hoping to persuade a people all the Editors of English newspapers put together; and I am resolved to procure the greatest he gave the supporters of liberality. A vote of thanks consisting of a man, his wife, and his children); sixty gle is all for the said people's benefit. stones of wheat; fifty stones of oatmeal; five hundred stones of potatoes; twenty stones of bacon; vegeta-

honey. milk per day, twenty-one quarts per week, thus estimer season, and allowing one quarter of her milk in and, in truth, I venture to say that Mr. Labouchere duce after the above amount for consumption shall manure for an acre of potatoe ground, or if asked how have been deducted :-

Nine bags of wheat, at twenty stone the bag, at £1 5s the bag..... 11 5 0

cow..... 12 0 Five barrels of oats, at fourteen stone the barrel. at 10s. the barrel, or less than

a repeal of the Corn Laws, from a conviction that the do so, by any means, with an intention of allowing you hopelessness of an attempt to turn me from any course to starve the people as landlords, or to shoot the lat that I once undertake. I may be before the public just think of trying to lock up the treasures of bourers at pleasure as politicians.

I feel assured that the press cannot answer me. but a single back ward step I will not take. I am mocertainly understand more about Irish agriculture than while it gives plenty to all. I am sincere in my underof my letters, if I write a hundred; while if some nobly in the attempt.

write a series of letters to you upon free trade, tion of steam to hatching goose eggs, Ireland's capabiliend, and are therefore sure not to answer your pur-

seven persons, and a surplus of £30 15s. annually.

GRACCHUS. Read it, my Lords and Gentlemon, and of Sir ROBERT PEEL, as delivered to hisconstituents, and which are called clever by a political press. TIBERIUS said : " The wild beasts of Italy have their caves to rethe same time.

out houses, without any settled habitation, they Now, then, I have shown you a very simple process by which you may accomplish all these objects. You wander from place to place with their wives and My Lords and Gentlemen, there is another anomaly must make the workman, to a certain extent, his own children; and their Generals do but mock them. which never strikes you. It is, that agricultural producer, consumer, and manufacturer. You thereby when, at the head of their armies, they exhort them has been entered into for a new banner to honour the relieve the manufacturing market of a large portion of to fight for their sepulchres and domestic Gods; for, liberation of our great champion, F. O'Connor, Esq., on its surplus population, while you create for the re- among such numbers, perhaps there is not a Roman with his squire Sancho Panza in the Cabinet, mainder an increased consuming community for the who has an altar that belonged to his ancestors, or who knows nething about agriculture, the coun- manufacturer's goods. Why do you bake your own a sepulchre in which their ashes rest. The private soldiers fight and die to advance the wealth and bread, kill your own beasts, and brew your own beer? who cares nothing about agriculture ; whose Because, by so doing, you have it best and cheapest. luxury of the great; and they are called masters of the world, while they have not a foot of ground in whole time is taken up in the adjustment of Why, then, not allow every poor man to do likewise? their possession." I have shown you that so far from twenty million Now, my Lords and Gentlemen, barring the of military, police, and magisterial affairs; and changed acres not producing wheat enough for twenty millions light and air " which the English slaves do not enjoy, O'Brien was legally elected for Newcastle, &c. &c. The too with each administration. He is a mere political tool, of people, that ten millions would produce wheat, and do you not recognise the strict analogy between the and in nine cases out of ten, a most egregious fool! either pork or bacon, butter, oatmeal, mutton, honey, eggs, Romans in the days of Tiberius, and the English in the a military fop, flying about the country in peacock's and poultry enough for more than thirty millions of people;

DUBLIN .- The Universal Suffrage Association X this place held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, Mr. Woodward in the chair, who, in s neat speech, replete with argument and good sense, showed very clearly the evils of the present defective system of election, and said that nothing short of the principles contained in the People's Charter could really benefit the producers of wealth. Mr. Brophy next addressed the meeting on the importance of the principle of Universal Suffrage: he showed what the people had to expect from the faction about to come into power, and what they had received from the base, treacherons Whig faction, who preached up liberality at the time they were prosecuting the producers of wealth; and reform and retrenchment when they were forging new fetterr for the people, and wasting in profligacy the public money on spies and policemen to stifle the voice of the people. Mr. Wood, in a very My Lords and Gentlemen, believe me that no human comprehensive speech, urged the necessity of union among the working classes of Ireland : he said the words " No Popery and Orangeism" ought to be buried, and that the man who would endeavour to agitate addressed the meeting. He said he would be glad, at all times, to have an opportunity of addressing soorderly a meeting as that before him, which was a credit to those who conducted it. He drew a vivid picture of the manner in which the people of Ireland have been deceived by the paid and place-husting patriots," and showed the impracticability of the present Repeal scheme, which was a mere clap-trap to to be a Chartist and Repealer, and pledged himself I have no doubt that in my progress I shall make | that the Chartists of England were more earnest in the Ropeal cause than any of the brawlers at the Corn Exchange. He gave some very striking proofs of the perfidy of some of those would be thought " patriots," which called forth the disapprobation of a person mind; and if so, I shall wait till it comes up to me: present, but Mr. O'Higgins told him that he was not now obliged to keep secrets, and that he could prove what he had then asserted. Mr. O'Higgins was much applauded during his speech, and strong marks of asonishment were given by the meeting at the exposure was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated, all highly delighted with the prospects now before

BELPAST .- The Chartists of this place held their usual weekly meeting on the 13th instant, when there was a good muster. A committee of five persons were part and parcel of the nation, or they will cease to have appointed to look after a larger room, as the one they meet in at present is too small. They intend, as soon as they can procure a large room, to admit the public, And now, in order to show you the critical applica- and invite discussion upon the principles of the Charter. bility of the state of Rome in the days of TIBERIUS Letters were read from several individuals in England GRACCHUS, to the present state of this country, and Scotland, which elicited the approbation of all present. Several new members were enrolled. Chartism is making a steady advance in the North of Ireof the land by a wealthy oligarchy), I shall conclude land, and the spare papers of English and Scotch with the following extract from a speech of TIBERIUS | friends are solicited.

them in Ireland.

HALIFAX .- Mr. J. Watson, of Keighley, delivered study it rather than the airy metaphysical nothings a very animated address in the Charter Institution of this place, on the evening of Monday last. The room was crowded to excess, and the home truths which he delivered told well upon his audience, and caused many to respond to the truth of his statements. He was rantire to; but the brave men who spill their blood in | turously cheered throughout the whole of his discourse, her cause have nothing left but air and light. With- at the conclusion of which several rounds of applause were given for the "caged lion," the Northern Star, the other Chartist victims, and to the lecturer; after which several persons came forward and enrolled themselves in the association. A very spirited subscription which a splendid whole length likeness of that gentleman will appear. The females are vieing with and emulating the men in this patriotic undertaking. NEWCASTLE .- The Newcastle Chartists held their weekly meeting on Monday night, Mr. Crothers in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of last meeting which were adopted; he likewise read several letters, including one which he received from Colonel Thompson, in which he states it to be the firm belief of an eminent Parliamentary council that Mr. Bronterre following resolutions were then carried unanimously :---Mr. Fraser moved and Mr. Bruce seconded, " That this committee return hearty thanks to Col. Thompson, of Blackheath, near London, for his kind offer to render us assistance in establishing the point of Mr. O'Brien's election, and that the Secretary be instructed to reply to Col. Thompson's letter." Moved by Mr. Bruce. seconded by Mr. Fainlough, "That an address be issued by the friends of justice throughout the empire. through the Slar, requesting their co-operation in raising the necessary funds for claiming that seat for James Bronterre O'Brien, Esq., in the Commons' House of Parliament, to which he was duly and truly elected by the suffrages of the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and that Messrs. John Mason and James Sinclair be appointed to draw out that address." Mr. Moffatt moved, and Mr. Fainlough seconded, "That James Sinclair be appointed sub-treasurer for Mr. O'Brien's Petition Fund." Mr. Bruce moved, and Mr. Hall seconded, "That a committee be appointed to audit the Election Fund accounts, previous to the balance sheet being made out, and that Messrs. Frazer and Bruce, with Maugham and Sinclair, form that committee, and that the balance-sheet be sent to the Northern Star for insertion. SUNDERLAND .-- On Sunday afternoon, at the Life Boat House, Mr. Geo. Binns delivered an excellent address to a large audience. LECTURE BY MR. HARNEY .- On Friday last, this indefatigable, honest, and talented missionary in the cause of freedom, visited Sunderland, after an absence of nearly two years. This long absence, together with the talent and manifest zeal of Mr. Harney, excited a strong and general desire to have a lecture from him ; accordingly, the Arcade Room, the largest in the town, was engaged for him, and ou Friday evening, by the hour appointed for the lecture, it was crammed from end to end. On the appearance of Mr. Harney he was greeted with most enthusiastic cheering. He was accompanied by Mr. Williams, who briefly introduced Mr. H. to the received by loud and continued cheering, which having subsided, Mr. Harney appropriately thanked the meeting for the reception they had given him and complimented the Chartists of Sunderland upon the noble position they had maintained at the late borough election. Mr. H. then dashed into the subject of his lecture, beginning by exhibiting a rapid, clear, slashing and destructive review of the career of the Whigs, since their acceptance of office in 1832, to the period of their ignominious defeat in 1841; proving that they had been one of the most, if not the most treacherous, profligate, and tyranni-cal administrations, that had ever affected this unfortunate country. He then searchingly analysed the pretences upon which they had dissolved Parliament and exposed the utter inefficiency of the ministerial scheme of Commercial Reform, to remove the evils that now afflict us. With reference to the means by which the national expenditure might be brought down to the national income, or the tax receipts of the exchequer, be squared with the Ministerial expenditure, he gave some valuable instructions to Lord Morpeth and the Whigs. He asked how it was that, accepting office with a surplus revenue, they had left it with an annual and increasing deficiency, and by continually increasing the debt; and showed that it was by their system of foreign and domestic policy; by their intermeddling and peddling interference in Spain, and Egypt. and Turkey; by their tyranny and plunder in India; their robbery of the Canadian exchequer, and despotic rule in Canada; and, lastly, by their opium war in China; while at home they squandered the public treasure, in establishing a town and rural police force ; in the erection of gaols, station-houses, and model prisons; the employment of spies, traitors and informers the prosecution. Imprison ment, and tyrannous treatment of their country's

duce for family's consumption, for one year; family made miserable by their recklessness, that their strug- yet will you not find one single extract taken from one amount of happiness for ALL, or if needs be to perish But do we not observe the striking anomaly all fool of a half-witted political economist began to through our system, of never looking to home. while bles; half the milk of a cow; with poultry, eggs, and the eyes of all are eternally directed to other countries geology, chemistry, hydrostatics, navigation, applicafor what we could better, more freshly, more con-Let us now take it per week. More than a stone of veniently, more prefitably, more abundantly, and more ties of rivalling England in manufactures, if she would wheat flour; a stone of oatmeal; ten stones of pota- comfortably supply from under our own noses? Hence, only allow Poland or Russia to send her her supper, toes. For forty-five weeks deducting seven for infrour House of clerks and "powder monkeys," you and make clothes for the foreiguers; all these Lent, (a time when Catholics abstain from meat) have ministers of war, of colonies and of trade, but no things would be noticed, and commented upon, and two pound of bacon on Sundays, Mondays and Tues. | minister of agriculture. You have a minister of all. | why? Because they answer the political end of a days, every week in the year ; three quarts of new spice, nutmegs, mace, ginger, pepper, raisins, almonds, political party, while my letters only answer the people's dried currants, cinnamon, oranges and Naple biscuits ; mating a cow's milk at twelve quarts a day for the sum- but no minister of wheat and pork, and beef and butter; pose or the purpose of the manufacturer. The manufacturers want to get hold of your estates, in fact, to summer and the other quarter to be used in butter would turn up his nose most disdainfully if asked how sut them off from production; you want to preserve during winter; but I take all as milk. Value of pro- many stall-fed beasts would make a sufficiency of them, while you hope to resist the manufacturers politically; and I want to step in between both, and raise the value of land, of produce, and of labour, at one and many men it would require to cut the seed and plant

L s d. and dig the potstoes; but, believe me, that a knowledge of these things is the knowledge which, ere long, will be most prized.

Ireland should have for its governor, a general, a

my clients); but however you may attempt to convince in utter and complete ignorance, and in which igno- can never give the people any control over the land of My Lords and Gentlemen, I shall now consider what the people that justice and their good is your object, rance the press, as ignorant as themselves, would, those countries to which their attention is directed; a hundred acres of ground subdivided into ten farms of and however you may shove the saddle from back to from necessity, allow them to remain. I take it to neither should it; but it can give them control over it Now, my Lords and Gentlemen, it is my intention, ten acres each, is capable of deing: how many it back, believe me that those who bear the burden now prove that the interests of the Irish and the English at home, so far as to relieve them from a hand-toand a series call, is capacity of doing, is purpose of letting you understand that while I oppose their labour. change would greatly damage my clients, that I do not many enemies; but all who know me are aware of the

healthful labour, the full reward of its real value, the Profit on four bacon pigs, fed from May to manufacturerers never would have been able to drug the markets of the world with the produce of chesp labour, made cheap by expulsion from the land.

vidual labourer is so beneficial as that which he can expend upon the land, and no labour to the labourer is so mmemunerating as that over the produce of which he has no controul, and of the value of which he has not the entire,-sye, the entire. I ever have, and ever will contend for the freeman's right to the untouched whole of the produce of his labour. Of course, I simit that in these instances where men of less speenistive, and more indolent habits than their neighbours are satisfied to work for masters, that in such ases, the capitalist is fully, justly, and honourably enfiled to remuneration for risk and speculation; while my object is to take care that the renumeration is not made too exorbitantly profitable by the destitution of the working man, who has but the alternative of

also be regulated. tress of the people, are sincere; and if sincere in their of flax for winter employment and clothing. object, then to consider whether in point of fact the dition."

logy for your monopoly, and hold out no remedy for sheep none, instead of forty. its correction.

restrictions upon foreign corn, "under existing cir- 1 0s. 0d.; instead of £317 153. 0d. unbridled passions of the starving multitude, to whose state of perfection. moral patient convincing and just appeals you have You will require from me proof as to the capability of so long remained deaf?

My Lords and Gentlemen, with so much of a preface the first place, then, let me just tell you that I have to this my third letter, I shall now proceed to open the strictly kept to plain digging; that according to culas finy clients, and my only fee or reward shall be ture I have taken the very lowest average; while the hope of seeing you, and them, and all those who according to prices, I have taken much below the re now at variance, living as the members of the average for every thing, according to any seven years family of one great Father of all, each distinguished of the last forty. I allow six bags of wheat to the according to his real merit, and honoured according to acre. I allow 1800 stones of potatoes to one his deserts.

and who makes 27,500 per annum of every threepence, allow bran, garden stuff, some milk, and 1,300 stone of fiched from the labour of each, stares me in the face potatoes, for five pigs for nine months. I allow only What fears would haunt me if I was a timid man, what I am now receiving myself for dairy cows, £3 when I reflect upon the political power of those parties a-head, while the labourer would make much more of whose monopoly of man's rights I hope to destroy. them. I do not take too much out of the ground, but What must be my fate when I feel convinced that that on the c ntrary, I keep it in proper heart; while the state of things, at which I have previously hinted, will man, without mentioning any of his family who might never more to return, when the minds of Englishbe sure to come, and when, in the bustle and turmoil, be capable of helping him, would not be one half of his

March, and bought at nine months old £2.103 each..... 10 0 0 Profit on four sheep, fatted after shearing, 103 a head ....

Those amounts, added, make ... £18 15 0

From which deduct :--

Rent and rates . 11 0 Laid by for girls' portion and casualities ..... per annum..... 7 15

which deducted from the £42 15s. leaves £24 to be annually expended in the manufacturing and commercial market.

Let us now take the aggregate of what ten farms, thus managed, can do as compared with the same ten farms in the occupation of one tenant.

By the subdivision, they support in affinence, comwarking at the existence point or of starving; this I would fort, and abundance, seventy persons. They produce regulate by the establishment of a wholesome labour. for sale, after consumption, ninety bags of wheat; mart, where all who are willing might expend their one hundred hundred weight of bacon; thirty hundred labour and enjoy its full profit; and by that general weight of butter; forty fat sheep; fifty barrels of oats, standard, the labour of those working for others would at fourteen stones to the barrel; eggs, poultry, flax, or liren. £50 worth.

The great question, indeed the only question, for the Let us see what it does besides. It gives the labourer to consider then is, whether or not those who, family four fleeces, at five pounds of wool per fleeceoffer "cheap bread" as a means of alleviating the dis- twenty pounds of wool; and the produce of two roods

Now take the one hundred acres held by one tenant project, if successful, would operate as a permanent and you have the following produce for sale, after the stopple to periodical want, would establish a fixed scanty existence of forty-two persons :-- Wheat fifty and satisfactory standard, would lessen the depen- bags; instead of ninety bags; butter sixteen hundred dency of the labourer, and would make his "chief weight, instead of thirty hundred weight; onto twenty pride to consist in the modest comforts of his con- barrels, instead of fifty barrels; bacon twenty hundred weight, instead of one hundred hundred weight; flax, or I leave you out of the question, as you offer no spo- linen, eggs, and poultry, nothing, instead of £50 worth;

Cash saved and left for expenditure, after payment of Now, if I can prove that the total abolition of all rent, rates, and expenses of one hundred acres, £10

musioners," would but create a greater dependency . My Lords and Gentlemen, in this rough draft of profit of the labourer upon his employer, and remove him, and loss, you will, Firstly, look to the fact that I get rid I possible, a step further from all control over his of furiy useless horses, and for them substitute only produce, and if I can prove that our own country post twenty-eight individuals, the difference between the esses more than ample means for effectually and forty-two "kept alive" upon the large farm and the speedily accomplishing that which the manufacturers seventy kept fat and well upon the small farms and handlords both profess to be their object, namely. Secondly, that instead of having by the small farms to increase the comforts of the people; I say if I can seventy acres of had grass land sacrificed to thirty acres prove this, and that you are the impediments to the of bad tiliage, there is a sacrifice of only forty acres; accomplishment of such a wholesome state of things: there being sixty, instead of thirty, in full producing out any rent. Ing if I can prove this, even to yourselves, will you tilt, by the substitution of spade culture for the plough not, efter notice and perseverance, justly morit any and this sacrifice of forty acres is owing to a want of punishment which may result from an assault of the sufficient population to cultivate all to the highest plain that they are ignorant, while you withhold from

producing what I have stated from the ten acres. In

and a half acres, or 1200 stones per acre. I Alas! what a task I have undertaken, when in the allow four acres of grass, two roods of vetches outset the great difficulty of reconciling to my views half an acre of meadow, half an acre after grass, with the class-legislator who employs two theusand persins, what the house affords, for two cows and four sheep ; I

kind of military chieftian-a kind of Don Quixotte, try, the people, their manners or their customs;

party squabbles, political disagreements, consideration

feathers courting his party, or a quiet-going old gen- and I am prepared to go further, and to prove that tleman, fearful of doing right lest he may be suspected five millions of acres held by one million heads of Total ..... 23 15 0 of doing wrong; and in his endeavour to please families, at the rate of five acres each instead of ten, every body, pleasing no body, and losing his character is capable of producing nearly as much as the ten into the bargain. Such is your political chieftain : while millions held by the same heads of families. Now, the greatest recommendation which your agents can what does that prove? Why, simply the great value of have, is a steeled heart. That man only is fitted for the labour as compared to surface, and the capabilities of the

collection of rack-rents who can look upon the level soil; and that the less you allow to remain in grass the act of taking the bed from under the sick woman and better. Just think that for four acres of grass, half an acre the last cow from the little children, as divested of all of meadow, and half an acre of vetches, I can allow but £12 a-year in the keep of two cows; while for the moral turnitude.

exceptions. I say that I am not : that on the contrary. good landlords are the exceptions, and they are comparatively few; and when they are to be found, where is the man more honoured, beloved, and respected in the world?

My Lords and Gentlemen, being connected with, and sometimes managing large estates; having farmed a of any of the sons or daughters into my calculation; large quantity of ground; being a barrister, in very and I further assert that the process required would extensive practice, and much consulted by tenants, labourers, and landlords; having been a Member of Parlia. ment for three years for the great county of Cork, and bread, oatmeal, butter, bacon, eggs, poultry, and having, through life, given the most serious attention to the state of Ireland, I have no hesitation in stating, that the whole of Ireland's wrongs, her poverty, her degradation, the insecurity of property, the hatred of the aristocracy, and contempt for the laws, are consequences more of your misrule, than of any political or religious animosity which the people entertain towards Tories or Protestants. The Tories are Protestants, and the landlords are, for the most part, Protestants, and therefore is all crime, and justly, charged upon Toryism and Protestantism.

My Lords and Gentlemen, you may consider it great bore" to be compelled to make any such arrange. ments as will suit the present times, but the question is, whether you will put up with a choice of evilswhether you will undertake the "bore" of collecting more rent from a greater number, or be "bored" by going with-

You complain that the people are dirty, while you deprive them of the means of being cleanly. You comthem the means of educating themselves. You complain that they are vicious, while you oblige them to have recourse to deception and invention to defend them. selves against your oppression.

My Lords and Gentlemen, once more I caution you against the foolish notion that an English political question cannot affect Irish property. I tell you that poverty, like water, will find its level; and I also tell you that the most rising and powerful political interest I am free to confess, that a pertinacious resistance to a is that of the English manufacturers, whom you will find to your cost, to be excellent engineers, and which you will admit when they have reduced you, after payment of debts and mortgagees, to the very same condition that the hand-loom weavers are now in. My Lords and Gentlemen, I further caution you against the vain hope of preserving monopoly by your political majority; that, believe me, will be your greatest weakness; it will, I fear, but add to your difficulties, by emboldening you in your misrule. Pray don't split on that rock! for believe me, that the day is gone

days of your misrule ? I am. my Lords and Gentlemen. Your obedient And very humble servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. July 20th. 1841.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I have now told you how

to build a wall of hearts around your persons, and of

bone around your estates. You must make the people

arising out of precisely the same causes (the monopoly

any interest in the well-being of the country.

Chartist Entelligence.

BILSTON .- The Bilston Chartists held their usual meeting in the open air, at the Ball Court. Though the You will, no doubt, say that I am dealing with the remaining five acres, I allow the whole support of evening was showery and unfavourable, yet it was numerously attended, and the greatest attention was paid to Mr. Candy's lecture, who, in a most able This then is my position. I assert that five millions manner, expounded the principles of democracy and of acres of land is capable of maintaining one million the science of Government to the great satisfaction of families at the rate of seven to each family ; and bear his hearers. Our Association is now one hundred and twenty-seven in membership in mind, that I allow six millions out of the seven to

> DARLASTON.-A PUBLIC MEETING was held, on remain completely idle. I have not taken a day's work Monday evening, at the Bull Stakes, Mr. Dudley in the chair, who, after a few brief remarks, introduced Mr. H. Candy, Chartist lecturer for the mining districts. not occupy each man one-half of the year, while at the His address was upon monopolies, and their evils lowest average the land would produce a sufficiency of labour, and its rights. He began by showing the evils that had arisen in society through the effects of class legislation and an irresponsible Government, who had several other things, for more than twenty-five milenacted laws beneficial to the few, but destructve to lions of inhabitants. You know little or nothing of the many: that the effects of monopoly, with all its spade culture. I do; I have tried it extensively, baneful influences, may be traced through all the departments of the Government, from the highest aristoand I have shown its effects upon bad land to the Procrat in nower to the lowest jack in office : their aim. fessor of Political Economy, Dr. Longfield, and to their study, and sole object was to plunder and rob the many very excellent gentlemen farmers, and they were productive classes, and to coerce and keep them down astounded at the produce. In speaking of Dr. Longby an overhearing power of soldiery, police, yeomanry, field, late Professor of Political Economy, and now hired spies, the minions, and tools, and despicable agents of a treacherous and deceitful Government, Law Professor of Trinity College, I must say that he is plundering aristocratic idlers, an over-gorged, hypocritical, avaricious, cormorant State Church, the trio of meeting, when Mr. Harney rose, and was the only one of the art I ever met in my life who could apply what may be beneficial of the theory to practice. which was so united in their villany, whether Whig or My Lords and Gentlemen, having embarked in a Tory it was immaterial to the working man, him and his interests was crucified between the two, so that they subject which I find requires more space than I had may attain their unholy desires at the expense of the imagined for doing it and myself and my clients juspeople's weal. He fully exposed their monopolies: tice, and being, therefore, compelled to leave much and then beautifully entered into the detail of labour, unexplained which might be beneficially commuits rights, and its legitimate reward. He was heard nicated, I have come to the resolution of dedicating with great attention by a vast assemblage of some thousands. The immense area, right in the centre of the to you a book, in which shall be set forth the town, was literally crammed; and no doubt the seeds

> is to say, they use it each for their respective party evening, the 25th inst., Mr. James Savage, another would retrace their steps, and begin the work of known Chartist, is expected to preach; and on the Monday evening following, a social concert will take extent corresponding with the reduction which the place to defray the expenses of the London general manufacturing and commercial people, while living election committee in the above Institute. DERBY.-Mr. Bairstow delivered two lectures in the Market Place on Sunday night. The lecturer occupied about three quarters of an hour in depicting the condition of the working millions, and the so-styled higher classes of society. He was listened to with the deepest attention. and at the conclusion stated that on the next evening he would point out the course the people ought to take now that the Turies are in power. On Monday evening, Mr. Bairstow spoke for two hours and a guarter, and his arguments were clear and convincing. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was passed unanimously to the lecturer, and the meeting broke up, a great many persons declaring it was the best lecture ever delivered in the Market Place. The Whigs and labour and capital in his arms, which he has not for sham Radicals are going to hold a private meeting, hy other. Herein, then, lay my greatest difficulty. I was well objects Household Suffrage and the Ballot. Let them Bishopwearmouth, discussed the following question: beware ; the real Chartists of Derby are not to be duped with their clap-trap measures. CHESTERFIELD AND BRCMPTON,-At the weekly meeting of the Chartists, held on Monday and its capabilities, could not be brought all at once to evening last, the following members were chosen to entertain a question which appeared uninteresting and serve on the General Council for the next three months : foreign to their interest. I have now, however, shewn | -Messrs. J. Rycroft, A. Beresford, W. Barkes, J. Wigley, R. M'Lallan, E. Broomhead, J. Williams. sub-Treasurer, W. Martin, sub-Secretary. The resolution of Mr. O'Connor in his letter to Mr. Sinclair of the landed market, if it were opened for those who would Gateshead, was carried unanimously, after which the HECKMONDWIKE .---- At a meeting held on Monday last, a vote of thanks was proposed and carried to the electors for their prudence and decision in remaining at home with their wives and families, and keeping away from the polling booths of both Whig and up £32 a-year, or spend it in the fancy market; in such Tory. A heart-stiring and animating address was a case, the market being also open for B, (who may given by one of cur own body. The Radicals were

sown by Mr. Candy will bring forth fruit an hundred My Lords and Gentlemen, the more I consider this fold to the good cause great, this mighty, and all-important subject, the more MR. CANDY is engaged for six weeks longer; and convinced am I of the value of the acquirement of a we earnestly hope that all true Chartists will use every exertion to contribute, in the various localities of Wollanded provision for the people. Now don't mistake verhampton, Bilston, Darlaston, and Wednesbury, to me, as Mr. Justice Littledale did, or affected to do, the Committee, and persons appointed to receive monies when he infamously, falsely, and illegally told the

on behalf of the lecturers' fund.

Grand Jury, at Warwick, that the Chartists desired to CITY OF LONDON.-A special general meeting take the land from the present, occupants and approof the shareholders of the Scientific and Political Inpriate it to their own uses. Once for all, I tell you stitute, 55. Old Bailey, was held on Sunday morning that I do not intend any such thing; that the Chartists last, July 18th, when rules for their future guidance do not intend any such thing ; while, at the same time, was agreed upon, and a managing committee for the succeeding quarter was elected. It was announced by the former committee that out of fifty shareholders just claim not unfrequently terminates in a demand for twenty-four regularly took the Northern Star weekly, more than would have been graciously accepted, if besides a good sale of the National Vindicator, and other invaluable vehicles of sound political principles, and the profits arising from which go towards de-I have weighed my subject and looked cautiously fraying the general expences of the above Institute.

into it, before I introduced to public notice, for the The public can obtain them also from ten to twelve people's serious consideration, one of the gravest queso'clock every Sunday morning at the above place : and tions ever submitted to them. It is a subject upon when free of expence the Hall will be opened to them for political information. In the evening of the same which few, very few, are informed; and upon which day, Mr. Watkins preached (the above room being the manufacturers of news are ignorant as Boetians. They licensed for the same) a very excellent Chartist sermake the same use of land that they make of churches, mon, which gave general satisfaction to a most numetithes, taxes, trade, commerce, and manufactures; that rous and respectable congregation. Next Sunday patriots, &c. Ho said, if they were honest, they

all that I have done or endeavoured to do, will be time employed in the task I have set him; and yet I made to appear to the starving people, by their hard leave him £31 153. per annum, after the best of good but commanding task-masters, as the immediate cause living, clothing, and lodging, instead of £3, as at of their pressing wants. present, out of which he must eke a subsistence; and

Mr Loris and Gentlemen. I am not either unmindful of right lucky and well pleased is he if he can even get Your power, or of the manner in which it has ever been the chance. As to the manure, which is the principal met, fram the time of Tiberius Gracchus down to the pre- { thing, I firstly bring his arms, which is the real essence Bettime, to oppress and destroyall who would make your of manure, - the oxygen, -- into operation; and, besides erates available to your own and the nation's wants. that, I leave him three acres of straw, half an acre of But my miguard is in the better state of public opinion mesdow, two cows; four sheep, five pigs, poultry, and -in the simplicity of my project-in the facility of garden-rabbish to manure one and a half acres of Putting it into practical operation, and in the disin. potatoe ground, which you will surely think enough, trated motives which I have in propounding it. I do having cheered Mr. Sharman Crawford when he alat believe that you could now, as the Roman Senate lotted to two unfortunate little pigs the herculean task did of old, set up a Drusus, as a false landmark to of manuring an acre!

diver the people's attention from what is justly their As I do not write so much with the hope of condre, by offering them more than I do, and much more vincing you, as for the purpose of convincing my own than your puppet would intend you to perform. You clients, I purpose in my next letter to take a more have not the same interest in disposing of me that extensive view of this subject; while, for the present. the oligarchy had in disposing of the Gracchii; and for I shall answer some of the most recent absurdities of this reason-they led a blind flock, while I am but hired writers.

one of many shepherds, with whose voice, whose I have read, and I assure you I forget just now in appearance, and whose every movement, a flock, ob- what paper, the assinine remarks of some Botian, who wrant and themselves keenly upon the watch, are well laughs at the notion of all the wheat-producing land argeninted. The Gracchii were both brutally mur- in the united empire,) which he estimates at twenty dered and their remains insulted; but yet were their millions,) being capable of supplying twenty six milmeasures, in part, subsequently carried. And now, lions with bread; while I have shewn that ten milshould you dispose of me, I should but make room for lions of scres would support seven millions in affluence, tundreds of others who, without a like knowledge of and leave a sufficiency of bread, butter, bacon, ostthe subject, would direct public opinion to the attain- meal, poultry, ergs, honey, flax, with four millions of Bent of that which, after possession, the people sheep annually, for more than twenty millions more fed Would not so well know how to turn to the best ad- at the same rate; that is, more than a sufficiency of all Whings, and they would consequently look for more. these things for more than twenty-seven millions of My object through life has been to make my readers people.

Exercised every word I write, and see the feasibility of . My Lords and Gentlemen, is it not now plain that By every project; this I attempt even at the hozard of the bad state of things is preserved by the political the social change which alone can effect that which under the value established in the market: thus being thought tedions. I am not a mere hired writer, patronage which the usurpation of political power by you and your rivals profess to be your object, is B, the operative, who never sees a field, served shilling each and a waggon ride, to rivet the chains of (totalism, both of which were numerously attended, and were listened to with the greatest satisfaction and were listened to we The like the bad hautsman, lays the high-mettled pack the misapplication of land has given to you and your the bettering of the people's condition; but do not equally as well as A who cultivates the fields.

men, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, can be held in subjection by Parliamentary majorities, standing armies, police, and a profligate press.

I have done one man's share in producing the prosent state of things. I have accomplished two grand objects, which through life I have kept in view. have taught the poor not to be afraid of the rich, and not to be ashamed of themselves. I have, in my own person, given to the whole of society a completely new turn ; so much so that I have accomplished that which I believe vanity, self-interest, and pride prevented all my predecessors from attempting. I have taught the people to do without me; and in this I witness my great protection.

My Lords and Gentlemen, it is not only necessary but it is a duty to forwarn you of the present state of political feeling. You are in greater ignorance than the English hand-loom weavers. You read newspapers which pander to your prejudices, and live upon your gullibility. Don't rely upon them ; they are rotten to the COTE

Do not take it for granted, because the Tory prints assert it, that there is any re-action in the public mind in favour of Torvism. Its very resucitation from the grave has roused the slumbering hatred of all good men against it. It must hold power by the musket it must preserve your monopoly by the sword and the gibbet. If we are allowed to meet by day, we can beat it in day-light; and if we are driven to the old alternative for meeting Whig oppression, why we must needs have recourse, once more, to torchlight meetings; and I presume the Whig proclamation has died a natural death. However, be assured, that meet we will, and, if attacked, fight we will according to the very best of our abilities.

rposes, just as it politically suits them. I should have been mad had I laid this subject before

granted courteously, wisely, and in time.

Rights of the Agriculturist."

in comfort upon forced trade and fictitious money, and before I had prepared their minds for its entertainment I have, in this letter, informed you of what, for many years, has been my object in giving up peace, happiness, fortune, and liberty, for turmoil, uneasiness, discomfort, loss, and a dungeon. My object is to obviate the dependance of the labourer upon his employer; and my means, indeed the only means of effecting that, is by establishing some certain market for isbour, wherein the full value may be ascertained ; for the working out of which, land is the only means, insemuch as every man has for that trade both

any other.

aware that a housed, emaciated, worn-out people, accustomed to a heated atmosphere and a manufacturing life, and wholly ignerant of the land its blessings

to those who would still remain in the hell-holes, that although they never saw a green field, yet, that avail themselves of it, would have the effect of estab- meeting separated.

lishing a standard whereby every labourer's wages would be regulated. For instance : suppose that A, an agricultural labourer, can support a wife and five children in comfort, by one-half of his own labour, and lay prefer remaining at his own business,) will prevent a much commended for their consistency in going to the

My Lords and Gentlemen, I have now pointed out master from being able to get his (B.'s) labour nomination unpaid, and, in some cases, at the risk of

KEIGHLEY .- On Monday evening, Mr. Jackson oave a lecture on the principles of Chartism, and losing their employment, while the slaves of the facanother on Tuesday evening on the benefits of teetions went under the influence of their masters for one and were listened to with the greatest satisfaction. ; slavery.

working men have had to sustain. Mr. H. then passed on to examine what the Tories, who declaimed these things, would do to remedy the evil, and proyed, from the history of that bloody and brutal faction, that they were no better than the Whigs. He advised the people to take their affairs into their own hands, to stand by their own principles, and advance their own cause-encouraging them, by exhibiting the rapid progress which Chartism had made ; its present important position, and cheering prospects. He then concluded a long, in-teresting, and useful address, amidst great applause. Mr. Binns briefly proposed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Harney, which was carried by acclamation, and, Mr. H. having acknowledged the honour, the meeting concluded.

CHARTIST DISCUSSION CLASS .- On Saturday evening last, the members of the Chartist Discussio -" Are the principles of the Charter based upon truth ?" At the commencement of business, Mr. Slater was unanimously called to the chair. He called upon Mr. Anderson, the proposer, to introduce the question, which Mr. A. did in a neat and appro-priate speech. He was followed by Messrs. Dobbie, Taylor, and others, who, by the talent displayed, proved the utility of such discussion. After an animated and instructive debate, the discussion was closed by Mr. Anderson. We would most strongly recommend our brother Chartists living in that neighbourhood to avail themselves of the advantages of this class; for not only is the system of dis-cussing political subjects calculated to deepen their knowledge of them, but the general conduct of this class, the spirit of unity that has ever distinguished. them, their liberal aid to the cause, and their nntiring zeal, entitles the members of it to honourable

notice. We say this without disparaging the services rendered by other classes in the town.

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

# Chartist Intelligence.

2

EDINBURGH .- The monthly meeting of the Edinburgh Chartist Association was held in Whitfield Chapel, on the 14th instant, Mr. Innes, president, in the chair. Mr. Blackie, secretary, read the minutes of committee for the last month, which were adopted unanimonaly. The treasurer, Mr. Misbett, then laid his accounts before the meeting, which were unanimously received, and showed an increase, to a considerable amount, from last month; thus proving that the men of Edinburgh are getting swake from their slumber, if ever it could be said to be a slumber, for in no place are the Chartists more active. The men of Edinburgh deserve praise for their exertions during the late struggle; they met the oilytengued Whigs on their vote of confidence question, and beat them; they met them again at the election, and beat them there too. A vote of thanks was carried to Mr. Nisbett, for his unwearied exertions in

are sold every Saurday evening in the Chapel, where to the chairman, the meeting separated. ASEBURTON,-DEVON.-Mr. T. Bolwell from

Bath, who is appointed as county lecturer for Devonshire, arrived here from Tavistock, on Weinesday evening last, and on Thursday, accompanied by a few of the Ashburton Association, proceeded to Buckfastleigh, where Mr. B. gave a most animating lecture on the People's Charter and the present state of the two meless factions of Whigs and Tories, to a large and attentive audience in the open air. The meeting was i opened by that stanch advocate of the People's Charter, Mr. F. Ireleaven, mercer and draper, and an association was formed with every prospect of success for earrying out the great principles of the Charter. On Friday evening, Mr. Bolwell gave the Ashburton Chartists a lecture, which was never surpassed or equalied by any lecturer this association ever had the pleasure of hearing. On Saturday evening Mr. B. gave a most interesting lecture at the Market, to a large body of working men, with a good sprinkling of Whigs and Tories, whose features looked very gloomy during the time. Mr. B. is a calm and most dispassionate lecturer, and gains the admirstion of all who have the pleasure of hearing him. The cause of Chartism is gaining strength in Devonshire, and if a lecturer can be supported, it will unite hundreds in the holy cause.

brate the day of Feargus O'Connor's release from prigreater exertions in the cause of universal liberty.

CASHEL.-We learn from a communication from Dublin, that a Chartist Society has sprung into existence at Cashel; from which good results may be anticipated. Thanks to the patriotic spirit of the English Chartists, the Northern Slur-the reflex of their own mind, is finding its way to every nook of Ireland, sowing the seed of rational patriotism, and undermining the strongest holds of O'Connellism.

DUBLIN .- The cause still goes on steadily prosperons. The indefatigable secretary, Mr. M. Brophy, labours hard for its establishment, and is well supported by other patriots. They are also constantly receiving the most cheering communications from various parts of Ireland.

sid them in so glorious an undertaking, so as to place highly gratified with what they had heard. that gentleman in a position in society that his talent and exertions in the cause of humanity so justly entitle st Mr. Benbow's Temperance Coffee House, Gerrard. street. All communications to be sent to the Secretary. Evan Davies, Committee Room, Democratic Coffee House, Garrard-street. tioned meeting. At Arnold, Mr. J. Anthony and Mr. ments of the lecturer. W. Emmerson. From Mansfield a letter was received requiring information, which was given in reply, and delegates it is hoped will attend from there; and also from Satton in Ashfield, Stapleford, Calverton, Ucknall, Bingham, Bulwell, Carrington, Beeston, Ruddington. and other places, too numerous to mention. Mr. W. D. Taylor, of Birmingham, arrived here on Monday, at noon, by railway, from Derby, accompanied by Mr. Vickers, of Belper, who proceeded forward to Calverton, to address a very large tea-party assembled there. from the surrounding districts. IN THE MIDLAND COUNTIES the righteous cause of Chartism is gradually progressing, though mighty efforts have been put forth of late to damage it; the press has maligned and misrepresented, but all in vain; spies and traitors have been hired for mischief, but their base purposes have been completely foiled. The mighty moral movement will render military and : police establishments powerless for evil. That most deadly hane of society, the monopoly of legislation, must give way ere long, when Britain will again become the pride of the world, and the envy of surrounding nations. CALVERTON, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE .- On Monday, a splendid procession proceeded from Arnold to this banners, marshalmen, &a. The procession came to the following :--Arnold, to meet and welcome Mr. Dean Taylor, who arrived after excessive travelling, accompanied by Mr. Vickers, of Belper. There were several hundreds in the procession, a great portion of whom were respectably attired, healthy, spirited Chartist ladies. The procession arrived at Arnold, when 350 gat down to take tes provided by Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, upon the green earth, under a pavillion, the interior of which was beautifully decorated with garlands, evergreens, and the portaits of patriots. After tes, Mr. Sweet of Nuttingham, was appointed to the chair, when after a few pertinent remarks he introduced Mr. Vickers of Belper, who delivered a lively, instructive, and spirited address, when Mr. Dean Taylor was introduced to the meeting, as the suffering, tried, and talented advocate of the people's rights-indeed the lecture of Mr. D. Taylor will never be forgotten. He was enthusiastically cheered throughout, and when he sat down it was with three rounds of cheers and huzzas. Two songs were afterwards sung by Mr. John Hardy, of Arnold, which were composed by himself, the first was called the " Chartist Boys," the second the "Northern Star." Cheers, enthusiantic, lond, and long were then given for the Charter, O'Connor, Frost, his companions and all incarcerated victims. When votes of thanks were moved to Mr. Taylor, the lecturer, Mr. Sweet, as separately responded to, when the meeting broke up in the highest state of glee, resolved soon to meet again npon a similar occasion. In fact, this Chartist village demonstration would read a forcible and practical lesson to many a large town. May all other places go and do likewise; this day will not soon be forgotten. himself to the Charter so long as he had breath, and that was the object of the Charter. (Loud cheers.) would teach his children the principles of liberty, so that they might lisp them while young, and hoped they would advocate them when he was gone. The Chairacclamation. Mr. Wheeler rose and gave out several notices, and Mr. Wm. Griffin then delivered a long and very able address, which we have not space to report, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

incalculable good of which has already begun to appear. He explicitly explained the nature, end, and operations and the sentiment was immediately honoured by three of government, pointed out and defended the Chartist times three most bearty cheers. conduct, and showed the Whigs the only condition on which they can ever hope to succeed, viz. by embracing the Charter and all its concomitant principles; he plainly told them, that if they attempted to raise a counter agitation upon any extension of the suffrage short of the Charter, that he and his brethren would oppose them to the teeth. A finer assembly we have seldom seen.

SERMON.-On Sunday evening, a sermon was Taylor.

BRADFORD,-LECTURE.-On Monday evening, Mr. Martin delivered a lecture to a numerous and atselling the newspapers to the members, a step which tentive andience, who had assembled to hear him opought to be taken throughout the country. The papers posite the Odd Fellows' Hall. Subject-" The Repeal of the Union," wherein he showed that the social consubscribers' names are enrolled. After a vote of thanks dition of Irishmen would be improved; but that they

> Bronterre O'Brien's, which was written in 1834, on the Repeal question, from which we give the following extract :-- " To speak plainly, the rich of all countries are the enemies of the poor of all countries. The rich of all religions are the enemies of the poor of all religions. The rich of all countries, and of all religions. are in a permanent state of conspiracy against the poor of all constries, and of all religions. Talk not, then, of Englishmen being the enemies of Irishmen, or of Protestants being the enemies of Catholics. That doctrine may do in Ireland, but will never go down here. Englishmen are intelligent enough to know that their only enemies are those who rob them of their earnings, without an equivalent; and, this being the case, you might as well whistle jigs to a mill-stone as try to convince them of the existence of any other enemies. Who are the enemies of England? The upper and middle classes, who rob the producers of their franchises. in order the more securely to rob them of every thing else. Who are the enemies of Ireland? Those who do the same towards the producers of that country-the upper and middle classes of Ireland." The lecturer then proceeded to address the Whigs, many of whom were present. He asked them, as they had taken so much pains in circulating the opinions of

DURHAM .- The Chartist cause is rapidly pro- Mr. O Brien during the late contest; and, as they pregressing in this stronghold of corruption; the Asso- tended that they were induced to do so out of pure cistion, which has not been in existence more than love to the Chartists, would they publish the important three months, numbers about fifty members. who are ' document that he had just read, and he would engage determined never to rest satisfied until their just rights to circulate it through the Riding. The Whigs, who are conceded to them. It is their intention to cele- prate so much about justice to Ireland, if they were sincere, would join Feargus O'Connor and the people son in a manner that will characterise them as true in their cry for Repeal and the Charter. By reflecting patriots, and show to the factions that persecuting their deeply on the Repeal question, he (the lecturer) was leaders has only had the effect of stimulating them to convinced that the English people would not be doing justice to Ireland, unless they gave them Universal Suffrage at the same time as they repealed the Union. (Lond cheers.) From the good feeling that prevailed in the meeting, he should like to prove their sincerity. The Chairman, he knew, would bear with him for interfering with his prerogative. All persons, then, who were of opinion that we ought to agitate for the forest of hands were displayed, followed with loud the streets of our proud cities in beggary and rage : acclamation. The lecturer then concluded with an appeal to his countrymen, which was received in a most kindly manner. Mr. James Ibbettson, in rising to move a vote of thanks to the lecturer would take the opportunity to remind those who had not paid their poor-rates, that to-morrow (Tuesday) was the last

day. He had been informed that it was the intention LIVERPOOL -The friends of Mr. O'Brien have of a qualified Chartist to contest this Borough at the formed a Committee for the landable purpose of pur- next election; and, as the gentleman was a tried pathy upon the miseries of the people, yet it was nothing chasing a press, and to act in conjunction with their friend, they must exert themselves to get as many as friends in other towns, who have taken the matter up. they can on the register. After a few words from Mr. misery should exist at all, much less that those who The Liverpool Committee call upon the friends of Mr. Alderson, a vote of thanks was moved to Mr. Baxter, produced all the materials of happiness should be the O'Brien in and anyond Liverneol, to come forward and for his conduct in the chair and the meeting senarated CHELSEA AND KENSINGTON .- On Monday, tution of that government was taken from the whole July 19th. Mr. Stailwood delivered a most eloquent, and given to a section. to a monied class-the buyers at three a penny, or 2s. per hundred.] him to. The Committee meet every Thursday evening, argumentative, and soul-stirring lecture on the princi- and sellers of labour; thus placing the interests of the ples contained in the People's Charter, and completely labourer in the keeping of those who, thirsting for gold, demolished all the filmsy objections of our opponents. A discussion was expected to take place at its conclu-sion with our Irish friends, but they had not sufficient was a question which they would have to determine ere halfpenny. NOTTINGHAM .- At the weekly meeting of the confidence in the strength of their arguments to meet long. He knew what the labourer was not worthy of-Chartists, held in the chapel, Rice Place, on Monday us in fair discussion. Mr. T. Whetler was appointed he was not worthy to be treated like a slave and paid evening last, Mr. J. Bostock and Mr. W. Russell were to lecture on Monday, the 26th, and again repeats the like a beggar. These men were by thousands wanderchosen for the forthcoming County Delegate Meeting, challenge to meet, in open discussion, any parties ing the streets of our towns with broken hearts; life to which will assemble on Sunday afternoon next, in the having objections to the principles of the Charter. Mr. them was no boon but a curse, because the selfishness storesaid chapel, at two o'clock. Also, at the weekly Stallwood had a crowded audience. Several members and tyranny of their rulers had deprived them of their meeting, held the same evening, in the George on were enrolled, one honestly confessing that he attended Horseback large room, Mr. G. Peters and Mr. W. with a view of discussing the subject, but was convinced Parker, were appointed Delegates to the abayemen- that nothing could be said in opposition to the argu- bastile offered as a refuge-it was said in mockery of

BELPER On Friday evening, a numerous and ro- (the Chairman) believed that the country had too envied, but so seldom enjoyed, by the invalid; the and his children who has not read this powerful spectable audience assembled in the Market-place, Mr. long been cursed by factions, but in Mr. Binns they had gently stimulating power it possesses, assists the tract."-Maidstone Gazette. Vickers, chairman, to hear Mr. Dean Taylor, who deli- a man free from all factions, and devoted with integrity stomach to properly digest the food it receives ; the Vickers, chairman, to hear Mr. Dean Taylor, who deli- a man free from all factions, and devoted with integrity vered a lecture that will never be forgotten, and the and zeal to the principles of equal justice embodied in balsamic powers it bestows on the system, produce

able, and dispose both mind and body to healthy

formed with pleasure. It in addition contains a fine

the Charter. With these observations he concluded,

Air by the band-" See the conquering hero comea."

Mr. BINNS rose amid renewed cheering, and spoke nearly as follows :---

stomach and bowels require it, it acts as the mildest " Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I de and most agreeable purgative, and by its cleansing powers totally eradicates a redundancy of bile, and assure you that I never in the course of my life, have risen under feelings of greater embarrassment than at completely removes all obstructions of the intestinal present, for I feel that you have placed me in a position canal.

far too important for my merits, although I am not so Cases of every description have been cured simp preached here by our respected lecturer, Mr. Dean vain as to suppose that it is the man merely whom you by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing, that have met to honour, but the principles which he had what have been considered different disorders, and consistently maintained, and unceasingly advocated. requiring different treatment, all originated in the It was to aid the efforts of down-trod toil, the struggles same cause, and can be cured by one uniform treat-ment. Parr's Life Pills, although powerful in conof free-born men, to throw off the trammels of despots and plunderers, to stand with an eye which never quering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new blinked when gazing upon the sun of liberty, that he milk, and may be administered with confidence to had been placed in the front, and it was for the manner an invalid, however weakly from long ill-health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a re-turn to strong health; viz, good appetite. sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.—To have in which he had fulfilled the duties of his post, that was the law of the land. He read a long article of him to the to express their feelings towards him. He looked upon the advancement of Chartism as indispensible to the effectual relief of their sufferings, produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operas it was to the security of their freedom, and inasmuch ation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching as those principles were of universal application, so out and curing disease of however long standing, were they of universal interest, and worthy of universal exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research and support. The great object for which we were struggling a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who was not the advancement of party-not a war of fachave been the instruments of restoring this long-lost tion; Chartism did not seek to raise the many by secret to the world, feel confident when they make degrading the few. it was a cause which embraced this assertion-that none need despair, that if only the real emancipation of all. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to He was loyal, but it was a loyalty to humanity and truth health and happiness. that he cherished, and not to one poor human being. When he looked at the condition of the people, and "Thus shall their humble labours merit praise. And future Parrs be blest with honour'd days." to their wants and sufferings at the present periodnay, not only the present period, but the permanent wretchedness and misery in which, through no acts of This medicine is sold wholesale, by appointment, their own, they were involved-and when the Parliaby EDWARDS, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. ments and Legislators that had caused these evils, in-Price 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each stead of redressing them, burlesqued the sacred dutics the boxes at 2s. 9d. contain equal to three small, and they had to perform: when patriotism was only to be those at 11s. equal to five at 2s. 9d. Full descripheard on Radical platforms, and patriots were found immured in dungeons for their worth and devotion to tions are given with each box. OBSERVE the important CAUTION ; none are genuine their country's weal-then it became his solemn duty to stand forward, and endeavour as far as he could to unless they have the Head of Old Parr on each box, wrest from a robber faction that power by which they and the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" on the Gowere scourging the people. Were they created by the vernment Stamp ; to imitate which is felony. Universal Parent with such noble capacities for improvement and advancement, and yet intended that GENUINE CHARTIST TRACTS, PAM-PHLETS, and PERIODICALS, now publishthese should be perverted and crushed, and misery instead of happiness abound? Why did the sun shine in the heavens for each and all; why did its beams fall ing at 1, Shoe-lane. London. equally upon the palace of the king and the cot of the peasant ; why did the rain bless the labour of the husbandman, and the golden harvest ans wer to his toil, if, CHARTIST ?" ANSWERED. when it was ripe and ready to cut, he was not to be permitted to sit down at nature's table and enjoy the bounties of a liberal Providence? Why was the fruits requested to aid in causing this Tract to be extenof his labour handed over to those who had lived in sively circulated, the price not allowing of any exidleness, and would squander it in luxury? Was it pense being incurred in advertising it. intended that those who had lived upon the bosom of the earth should last partake of its fruits? Oh ! no! No. 2. AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES; But instead of virtue and toil being rewarded now, the Charter and Repeal will hold up their hands. Here a worthiest members of the state might be seen wandering written by HENRY VINCENT, in Oakham Gaol, and containing the signatures of nearly 150 Political Victims and leading Chartists in all parts of the

these sights met the eve in contrast with thousands who were wallowing in wealth they had Kingdom. never produced, and were unable by its superfluity to enjoy. What must be the feelings of that man, who seeing this wrong and misery, would not swear to lend his power to its removal, and take a bold and manly stand against the common oppressor. Although it might be deemed unfashionable to look with such symto the honour of a nation, calling itself civilized, that only parties denied the right of enjoying them. They

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SIR,-I have much pleasure in stating to you that Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills have been of the greatest service to me. Between nine and ten months ago I became afflicted with that most painfal disease Sciatica ; the agonising pain which I suffered in my legs and thighs for so long a period, baffles skin, by eruptions on the head, late, and body, in my legs and might for so long a point, but which are added very extensive observations on any description which I can possibly give of my then sexual debility, seminal weakness, and impotency, brought on by a delusive habit, all its attendant symthat of two physicians in London, without obtaining any essential relief. I went to Margate, and had the best medical advice, trying the warm bath there and at other places, without obtaining any benefit. A short time ago I was recommended to try Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills : and was thereby induced to purchase a box of this valuable medicine of Messrs. Hammond and Co., chemists, of this town, and before I had taken the quantity therein contained, I was entirely free from pain, and speedily recovered my health by taking a few more Pills, and happily there has been no return of this distressing malady. You are at liberty to publish my case, in the hope thereby that this excellent medicine may be the means of relieving others.

I am, Sir, your's respectfully, J. B. MISKIN, Brewer and maltster, Dartford, Kent.

P.S.-If I could possibly speak in stronger terms of your invaluable medicine, I should be most happy, for it is impossible for language to describe the relief I have experienced.

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#### PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. GEORGE BINNS.

Well and honourably have the electors and non-electors of Sunderland followed up what they so nobly begun, when, by thousands upon thousands majority, they elected for their representive the young but talented and tried friend of democracy, Mr. George Binns.

On Tuesday evening, they gave him a public dinner in the Arcade-room; we say they gave him, as a mark of their esteem; the other representatives, (representatives of what ?) Alderman Thompson, and Barciay, Esq., had previously given dinners to their supporters, this probably was the consideration, but Mr. Binns had none to pay to come and honour him, for, notwithstanding the depression of the town, which is very great, nearly a hundred sat down to a splendid and excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Colledge of the Arcade-rooms. The band of the Sunderland Mechanics' Institute had kindly volunteered their services, and, during their social repast, kept playing a series of lively and appropriate airs. The room was decorated with various flags, and two noble flags were floating

proadly from the windows. Amongst others containing village, a distance of four miles, headed with a band, inscriptions; we observed a fine silk banner with

"God is our guide, no swords we draw,
We kindle not war battle fires;
By union, reason, order, law,
We claim the birthright of our sires;
And hark! we raise from sea to sea.
The glorious watch-word liberty !"

On the cloth being removed, Mr. John Bruce was cheering to address the company, and began by observ. ing that he never expected at one time that he should have met, to do honour to a Chartist member, such a large and truly respectable assemblage as that now before him. Although he had always cherished liberal principles. he now thought itan especial honour to be identified with a man who had laboured to raise his species to that high state of happiness and excellence that he believed man people (he said) did not mean rich men, nor middle. the love of life predominates. class men, but men;-hear, hear, hear)-every

honour-though they had not the power, according stated, "That the days our years are three score MANCHESTER .- On Sunday evening last, the to law, of conferring honour upon those who were years and ten, and if by reason of sirength they be Tib-street room was crammed with a very attentive and justly entitled to it, yet they had a power, and they four score years, yet is their strength labour and respectable audience composed of males and females of made a roble use of it on the day of nomination. He sorrow." Now, it must be remembered, that this English, Scottish, and Irish, whilst many who were had the pleasure of seeing it, and the honour of stand. Psalm is ascribed to Moses, and that he is not speakanxious to hear, had to go away in consequence of the ing by their friend Mr. Binns on that accasion. Many ing of the lives of men in general, but of what was heat of the room. After a few remarks from Wheeler, gentlemen came to that part of the hustings appointed occurring among the Israelites in the wilderness. the chairm in, he introduced Mr. Smethurst from Old. for the Chartists, but when they found out that they His own life, as well as the lives of the more eminent ham. to address the meeting. The speaker alluded to were actually amongst that body, they quickly re- of his brethren, was far more extended than even the obstacles and or position against which the Chartists treated. Although the working classes were, as the four score years; and, as he complains of the people have, from their commencement, had to contend, sentiment expressed, the source of wealth, power, and being cut off, through the displeasure of God, it is all of which had not been sufficient to baffle or stifle the honour, yet they were not honoured by those who reasonable to conclude, that he is not alluding to the ery for liberty, and he trusted the justice of the cause benefitted so largely by them; they were called igno- period during which men were capable of living, but would ensure its success. He drew a woeful picture of rant, and other objections were urged against them, but simply to the fact, that, owing to the judgments of the pessantry of Ireland, which he observed wils a most this was was a fact which could not be contradicted, the Almighty, which befel the Israelites on account fertile country, producing beef, butter, cheese, pork, that, whenever the reople had the opportunity, they of their sins, but few of them attained a more lengthan, but in consequence of the lowness of the wages invariably did confer their honours upon those most ened existence than that of seventy or eighty years. obtained by those who produced it, they were prevented worthy of them. (Hear, hear.) Until lately he had "For we are consumed," he says, "by thine anger, from enjoying them. The poor man's politics were a been prejudiced against the Chartists, because and by thy wrath are we troubled." They died not fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and instead of he believed they were merely seeking power, which a natural death, but were cut off for their sin and being thinly clad, housed, and scantily fed, to have when obtained, would be exercised in a manner unwor. unbelief, by judicial dispensations. good clothing, good houses, and good food, which were thy of so great and good a cause; but on the banner The clever Dr. Farre maintains, that 120 is the their inherent rights. Mr. Smetharst, after an excel. before him, different sentiments were expressed, those last grant of God to man, and quotes the sixth chaplen: address, sat down amid applause. The Chairman sentiments he now knew them to cherish, and also that ter of Genesis, and the third verse, where it is writthen introduced Mr. Lewis, of Oldham, who spoke in they were determined to make their enemies bow to the ten, "My spirit shall not always strive with man. a manly and energetic style, shewing the extravagance moral force of truth and justice. Mr. B. then concluded, for that he also is flesh; yet his days shall be an HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS." Now, we find this expressed intention on the part of God gradually of the Government in the expenditure of the public by avowing his determination to use all the influence in money, on useless and worthless objects. He pledged his power, to effect the redemption of the people, and carried into effect-the principle of vitality appear-

Let brotherhood and sisterhood had a government ostensibly formed to protect their Unite in doing mankind good. interests equally, and secure justice to all, but the consti-[N.B. This Number, being double in size, is sold

Women are better than men.

Kings would not play at."

**PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT !** 

They sympathise with sorrow, When—Oh! my countrymen! when—when

Will you their goodness borrow?

FIVE A PENNY TRACTS.

Read the English Chartist Circular ! Price one No. 5, contains an original article, by Henry

Vincent. rights and consigned them to despair. For what was and where.

bastile offered as a refuge-it was said in mockery of to the People-Washington by Guizot-William not, in its own nature, fatal, and which never proves their suffering-a place where wearied limbs could find Layett on Democracy-Digest of the cost of the so if properly treated. before them? At best they could only see the cursed No. 2, contains the Chartist Delegates' Address

neither age nor sex was respected, where after a system of pinching insult and contumely had completed their work, was terminated in a pauper's death and had a Republicanism contrasted, &c. &c. pauper's burial. Mr. B. then contrasted the condition of No. 13, contains " An Address to the Women

the rich and idle classes, and concluded a long of Great Britain;" by John Watkins, of Aislaby and eloquent address, during which he was repeat. Hall. edly cheered, by observing that if now, at the last No. 14, contains an Appeal to the Privates and hour, those classes would relent : if they would Non-Commissioned Officers of the British Army,

merge their interests with ours and be one with us. wo by the Editor of "The National." would forgive all that had past, and if necessary to No. 17 and 18, contains "The Corn Laws, pro ensure their full forgiveness. the prayer of twenty

and con.," by Two Working Men. millions of people would be rolled up to the throne of mercy in their favour. Mr. Binns sat down amidst loud and contined cheering.

Air by the band-" The Tyrolese song of liberty." Mr. Gray gave a recitation, after which Mr. Taylor bri-fly proposed, "Loyalty to truth and obedience to Whig " Model Prison !"

Mr. Cairns sang in excellent style, "The beautiful Maid." No. 21 contains a diversity of original and select articles upon, the Foxes and the Wolves (political)

Mr. Helmsley gave "The liberation of the imprisoned victims, and restoration to the exiled patriots-Frost, -Individual Property-Cannibalism-Robert Em-Williams, and Jones."

practice." (Loud cheers.)

mett's Martyrdom-Exposure of the Banking and Band-" Should auld acquaintance be forgot," &c. Funding System-The Queen Dowager of England Mr. WILLIAMS then rose and was received with reat cheers. He briefly gave "the Memories of Paine. | and the Fate of Five Thousand English Widows | disease, that the body can be preserved in great cheers. He briefly gave "the Memories of Paine. Emmet, Cartwright, Hunt, Cobbett, Beaumont. and others, who by writing, speaking, or otherwise have Question, &c., &c. honestly laboured to liberate their country." (Loud)

cheers.) Three cheers were then proposed and given, with three times three for O'Connor and the imprisoned victims. Frost and the exiles, the Charter and our freedom.

Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and to the unanimously called to the chair. He rose amidst great band for their services, which being done, the company separated about twelve o'clock, after an evening's enjoyment of the highest nature.

#### HUMAN LIFE.

 $P^{\rm ROBABLY}$  no theory can come more welcome to the human mind than the one which estabwas fitted and intended to enjoy. Although there lishes, on good grounds, a hope for prolonged exismethods of enduring or of mending his condition. might be many better qualified to do justice to the | tence ; for, notwithstanding the trials, vexations His children may read it with certainty of profitman, and the principles, they had met to honour, than and difficulties incident to this life, the love of life he was, yet he hoped it would not be necessary for increases with our years; it is one of the innate him, seeing that both men are well known and ap- principles of our nature, and caunot be explained preciated by them, to dwell upon either by lengthened away by any of the subtleties of the sophist, nor overobservations of his own. The first sentiment he had come by any amused dignity derived from a false to propose to them was—"The People, the source of philosophy. There are many of these inextinguish-wealth, power, and honour." (Loud cheers) That able principles in our nature—our love of freedom— Chairman, Mr. Vickers the guest, Mr. Harrison, the was a sentiment he felt proud to propose. The term love of country-love of home, and many others, but At present, the popular opinion is, that the natural published."

human being was one of the people, or, if there was to duration of human life is seventy years, but this is be any exception, it must be made in favour of those contrary to both sacred and profane history. This justly called the working classes. They produced the opinion is, no doubt, founded on a misunderstanding wealth-they were the source of power, and also of of a passage of the 90th Psalm, where it is indeed

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER ; being the Out ine of an Act to provide for the just Representation of the People of Great Britain and Ireland in the by Ballot. Laureate to her Majesty.

ing to become weaker until the close of the era in

which the postdiluvian patriarche flourished ; when,

Inge, we find that 120 years was about the average

A wise general, on the eve of battle, makes a proper

disposition of his forces beforehand, and does not

MS.

miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its No. 1, contains "An Address to the Chartists of treated, a mere local affection will be converted into Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, England and Wales," also the official return of the a young man, the hope of his country and the darling gitt. Thompson, Thirsk : Wiley. Easingwold : 443 Political Victims; whether disposed of without trial, or acquitted, or convicted, and what sentence

No. 3, contains an Address to the Chartists of to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness Great Britain, by Henry Vincent-Monarchism and of illiterate men; who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcerations, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore

throat, diseased nose, with noctural pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

These Pills are mild and effectual in their operation, without mercury, or mineral, and require no No. 20 contains a full and authentic report of the restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance from splendid oration, pronounced by the illustrious business : possessing the power of eradicating every Martyr of Freedom, Robert Emmett, provious to symptom of the disease in its worst stage, without sentence of death being passed upon him. In addi- the least exposure to the patient; they are particu- MESSRS. WILKINSON AND tion to several interesting articles, a startling de- larly recommended to be taken before persons enter cription of the atrocious insanity-engendering New | into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent

but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of a malignant tendency and a variety of other complaints that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

contrasted—Popular Poetry—Britain's Redemption health and vigour. Hence the infinite variety of -Labour—Virtue v. Monarchy—The Corn Law complaints an infected state of the blood induces, and hence the new and deceptive forms a tainted "We have been watching with interest and habit puts on, which often deceive the most eminent

delight the progress of the English Chartist Circular of the faculty, and baffle the best intentions towards -a worthy competer for its ' bouny brother ayons a curd.

the Tweed.' The bare offering of a large sheet | In those disorders wherein salivation has left the like the Chartist Circular, filled with sound wisdom | patient uncured, weak, and disheartened, and when and no trash, for one halfpenny, is of itself, enough no other remedy could restore the unhappy sufferer to break the rest of tyranny, and destroy the slum- to that health which he has unfortunately lost, the bers of the luxurious few with uncomfortable PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS will be found the only dreams. We believe the Circular of Scotland to effectual and radical remedy; and have ever been have found its way to almost every Scotchman's fire- | successful, though administered in many desperate side; and we trust the English Chartist Circular, cases of Evil, Scurvy, and Leprosy, as well as fully equal to it as it is in merit, will shortly be removing Pimples from the Face, Sore Legs, or a necessary item in the weekly provision of every other disagreeable Eruptions on the head, face, and poor man for his family. He himself may derive body.

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Parts 1 and 2 of the English Chartist Circular, the usual Fee of One Pound, without which no treat each particular case in such a manner as not price 6d. each, in an appropriate wrapper, are just notice whatever can be taken of the communication, merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve (postage pre-paid.)

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THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Commons' House of Parliament: embracing the is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an principles of 1. Universal Suffrage; 2. No Property immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined Qualification; 3. Annual Parliaments; 4. Equal their constitutions, or in their way to the consumma-Representation; 5. Payment of Members; 6. Vote tion of that deplorable state are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, Every Young Man should read the Drama of WAT TYLER; price Twopence (originally publishing at 4s. 6d.), by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Poet Network as the various affections of the nervous system, ob-stinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions, weaknesses, total impotency, barrenness, &c. A perseverance in its use has been the happy means of relieving many thousands, and of restoring a great are some of the more average of th

relieving many thousands, and of restoring a great are some of the many symptoms that distinguish

that distressing train of symptoms commonly deno-

which will entitle them to the full benefit of such

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the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition Patients are requested to be as minute as possible at no distant period. The man of experience can 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 sautious into whose hands they commit themselves.

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#### Air by the band-" Rule Britannia."

The CHAIBMAN then again rose and said, that if he although several centuries had elapsed since the deman then invited discussion, but on no one feeling in- felt unable before to do justice to the sentiment he kad clined, Mr. Nuttall proposed a vote of thanks for the to offer to them, he felt still more so now; it was of human existence. Supposing, then, that the theory two speakers, which was seconded, put, and carried by unnecessary to do more than merely to state that it of long life is well sustained, the question naturally called for an expression of their respect to their friend suggests how are we to attain what is so desirable ? Mr. Binns, it was-" Health, honour, and happiness to the duly and freely elected member for this borough. Mr. G. Binns, may his voice soon be heard ringing the wait till the enemy has made an attack, and thus, by

death-knell of faction in St. Stephens." That they forethought and due preparation, reasonably expects had all heard the Mayor publicly proclaim, he was duly a victory ;- thus, he who has a desire to attain a elected by their hands and he would have been by their healthy, and consequently, happy old age, does not votes at the poll, if he had possessed what men called a indolently wait for the attack of the enemy, which legal qualification. He was also the freely elected mem- is sickness, but is constantly on his guard against ber. He had not, like Mr. Alderman Thompson, to his insidious approaches, by paying proper attention engage 400 men at 5% or 10%. per day, to hold up their to the state of his health. Many would fain occahands in his favour. He (Mr. Binns) had the benefit of sionally use medicine to assist nature in her operaall the Alderman's hired supporters, (a favour which | tions; but like a mariner at sea without his compass,

by the bye, the Alderman did not get, not more than knowing not where to steer, they first try this, and MILFORD.-At this retired village of this hilly 100 voting for him) and many thousan is whom the then that, and meet with nothing but disappoint- written by a man of unconquerable zeal, surpassing Medicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can county, Mr. Dean Taylor delivered a splendid lecture to Alderman could not have. He had received a show of ment; to these, how welcome must be the important talent, and true patriotism; who raised himself be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying 

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subject to which it refers in the English language, N. B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent

advantage.

"Every lover of his species should make an effort | number to the permanent enjoyment of his. It is unscase .- It goudant decimation, of the sore throats, in all disorders of the head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats, the ship number to the permanent enjoyment of life. It is this disease :- A general debility ; eruption on the digestive organs, and is especially recommended to scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin those, who, from the irregularities of youthful age, bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, habits of studious application, or a life of pleasure, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, have fallen into a despondent state of mind, and &c. &c.

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to every body."-Examiner.

where else within so small a compass, and at so moderate a cost. The work should be found in every noble drawing-room; and if not found so flattering to the pride of the aristocratic " caste" as some other histories of the peerage, it would be of infinitely more use, as it would dare silently, but sternly, to tell the truth-a thing not always considered of much importance by their service writers, who seek to gain the favour of the great by flattering their foibles, and gilding or concealing their vices. The introduction presents us with an abstract of the doings of the Peers in actuality and the Peers in expectancy, from which most important concluthemselves the trouble to think. The public will, something of the costliness of the noble idol which "the Reformed House of Commons." We are pleased one but this man, whose hide is of brass, whose with that spirit of impartiallity and candour which pervades the volumes; while the incense of flattery is not offered at the shrine of nobility, neither has the author dipped his pen in gall, or sought by de- to the best market, and make merchandise of their traction to injure that estimation in which those of wrongs and sufferings. Whom he writes may be fairly held by those amongst We give the entire letter from the inimitable and whom he writes may be fairly held by those amongst while fearlessly exposing acts of public delinquency, knowing that it will be read with deep interest by manner, and of the kind of information to be found | speech here referred to was made and uttered ] in the work, we extract the following :-

DUNDAS, BARON.

Name-LAWRENCE DUNDAS.

Motto.-Essayez:-Try. Relations.-Hon. T. Dundas, M.P. (80n)-Hon. J. C. Dundas, M.P. (son)-Earl Fitzwilliam (cousin)-Lady C. Dundas (sister, and aunt of the Duke of St. Albans)-A. Spiers, Esq. (brother-in-law)-J. C. Ramsden, M.P. (brother-in-law.)-[See further below.7

Places and Emoluments.-Lord-Lieutenant of Orkney and Shetland-Amongst his relations are,-H. Lane (son-in-law) Lieutenant-Colonel .-- W. Wharton (brother in-law,) in the Church-Hon. G. H. L. Dundas (brother,) Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and lately a Lord of the Admiralty-Sir R. L. Dundas brother, Major-General in the Army-Hon. T. L. Dundas (brother,) in the Church-Ludy E. Dundas (mother ?,) pension £276.

Church Patronage -- One living.

"This is said to be a branch of the Melville family, but we do not know its exact affinity. The founder of the Peerage was a Laurence Dundas, of your expectations, so frequently, so eloquently, and so 1794, as Baron Dundas, of Aske, in the county of York. nover can be any security, or chance of security, against In 1764, he married the second daughter of the third those periodical returns of starvation in Ireland, the Earl Fitzwilliam, by whom he had ten children. He bare thought of which onght to make an English, and son, the present Baron.

married Harriet, daughter of General John Hall, by

# THE POOR.

# THE WIVES AND DAUGHTERS OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

[Many have been the calls upon us to reprint that speech of Mr. Daniel O'Connell's, in which he his parish. The Poor Laws, too, take from a man a amongst whom your native oligarches have been the of the following questions, with a copy of which uttered his monstrons calumny against the wives direct interest in being industrious. The motives to very, very worst. The English people have always each lecturer had been furnished. and daughters of the English people, which has so justly called down upon him that virtuous indigna- Take these two away, and you deprive a man of two feeling has always been most conspicuous, too, amongst sions cannot fail to be deduced by all who will give tion his revilings merited. In responding to that great stimulants to labour. (Hear, hear.) Besides, the the Church of England people. The people of England call, we are glad to be able to present it in a form Poor Laws compel those dependent upon them for have been wronged by the injustice of the oligarche as system of legislation affects its distributiou ? also, by consulting Mr. Carpenter's pages, learn which will make it doubly valuable to the reader. support to work-but in what manner? The labourers much as, or more than, the Irish have; for they have We find that the speech in question excited the so many among them are but too prone to worship, surprise and indignation of that firm and unwavering half-workmen come in competition with the regular to those who refused to give them Poor Laws, and who and of the influence, direct and indirect, which they friend of the labouring poor, Cobbett; and that he, flabourers. The farmer will tell the regular labourer, thereby reduced them to starvation. If this be not the continue to exercise in what certain facetious gen- at the instant, gave Mr. Calumnisting O'Connell who demands three shillings a day, that he will give true state of the matter, you have the means of proving tlemen, in their merry moods, please to designate such a whacking as would have annihilated any him but two shillings; for if he does not choose to take the contrary; and if this be the true state of the matfeelings are of stone, and whose purpose was to inferior workmen for one shilling, and thus the good English people of having made the Irish people poor. preserve intact the poverty and prostration of the Irish people, so that he might bring their miseries I not seen in Shrewsbury, for instance, placards on

whom they live and move. Where virtue exists glorious Cobbett to Mr. O'Connell, embodying, as it vided that after the Irish labourer was whipped, he he has not been slow to acknowledge it, and he has, does, the atrocious speech of the arch-traitor, should be sent home. (Hear.) These laws are necescarefully abstained from mixing up with, when it every working man. In it he will see but too the subject of taxation. They create in a man's mind could be avoided, the matters and things connected evidently how anxious O'Connell was that his "trade something of the sensation that is felt upon paying the with private character. Some of the noble sup-porters of the inhuman Poor Law might consult honest and truthful system of Poor Laws for too, one man abundantly charitable, by putting his these pages with advantage ; we fancy this, while Ireland ; in it he will find that the lying cheatery the Duke of Bedford holds estates plundered from was instantly exposed, and the utterer of the the Church (one fourth of which, at least, ought to calumnies against the English literally impaled; belong to the poor) of the value, in our present | and in it also find many reasons to be auxious for money, of £48,889 13s. 2d., no great surprise can be the restoration of "Old Batsy's law," which was felt at the anxiety evinced by that noble house to in-shortly afterwards abrogated by the enactment of underfeeds them, in order that he may make a profit on crease the workhouse comforts of the "independent the Malthusian "Amendment;" for the paving of them. Not only is the providing of food for them labourers." As a fair specimen of Mr. Carpenter's the way for the introduction of which the infamous hired out, but apothecaries to supply them with medi-

TO MR. O'CONNELL, ON HIS SPEECH AGAINST THE PROPOSITION FOR ESTABLISHING POOR LAWS IN IRELAND. At Mr. Johnson's, Lime Place, Manchester.

# 14th January, 1832.

SIB,-With very great surprise (to give the mildest term to my feeling on the occasion) I have read, in the Morning Chronicle of the 7th instant, a publication purporting to be the report of a speech made by you at a meeting of the National Political Union, held in Dublin, on the 4th of this same month. The speech is stated to have been made in consequence of a motion by Mr. John Reynolds, for the appointment of a Committee to deliberate on the subject of Poor Laws for Ireland. Having long been convinced that the withholding from Ireland of these laws, at the time when they were given to England, was the original sin in the misrule of Ireland, and that it has been the greatest of all the causes of the immeasurable distance between the manners, the habits, and the condition of the

whom he has five children living, three daughters and the sufferings of your unhappy country, you, I am we see if justice will be done to us by England upon two sons, both the latter of whom are in Parliament. sure, will not wonder that, in reading the report of the the question of Reform. I have often said that if a

by the vestry to be guilty of this persecution. Ano-ther means of settlement in a parish is by living there believe that that long-withheld good is an evil! The for one year ; and the consequence is, that engagements | fact is, however, that the English people have never had

a renewal of work in the same parish. Another bad as they have been caused by misrule, have been inflicted consequence of that law is, that it prevents the circu- by that "band of oligarchs," to whom you have so pressed to a division, and Mr. Leech, at the request lation of free Isbour, and obliges every man to stick to often, so recently, and so justly ascribed them, and of the meeting, delivered a short address on the last labour are present subsistence and future support. commisserated the sufferings of the Irish; and this are let out by the parish at half wages, and then these had to pay for keeping the Irish people in submission that, he will get those who he is ready to admit are | ter, let the reader characterise your charge against the labourer is necessarily made poor. (Hear, hear.) Have

which were inscribed, 'Vagrants and Irish labourers whipped out of the town ?' Mr. Sturges Bourne made an improvement in the law in this respect, for he prosarily called cruel laws, for they make charity itself hands into the pockets of another-and to do what? to keep the poor at the lowest rate of maintenance It is well known that in many parishes in England the poor are farmed out to be provided for at the lowest possible expence. The man who takes the care of them cine are hired also-men whose interest it is that the sick poor should die as soon as possible, in order that they may be at the less expence for medicines for them. (Hear.) For an obvious reason I do not enter into the horrors of this demoralising system respecting females; it is sufficient for me to say, that the more vicious a female is, the more objects has she to make her selection from, either to pay forty pounds, or to marry her. (Hear, hear.) It is sufficient to say of the system, that clergymen of the Established Church of England have sworn, that, amongst the poorer classes, out of every twenty women they married, nineteen were in a state of pregnancy. (Hear, hear.) What do we see as the consequence of the Poor Laws in England? The country is in a blaze from north to south; the agricultural labourers there are destroying the property of their employers. (Hcar.) I have now sat in three Parliaments, and I have heard in each of these

Members state that these laws have created a great deal of misery and distress. But then it may be said that these laws can be ameliorated. How will you ameliorate them ? What part of the English Poor Laws will working classes of the two countries; having seen you shut out? How will Mr. Reynolds improve these that Catholic Emancipation, which was, according to laws? All the ingenuity of Committee after Committee Merse, who was a Commissary-General and contractor to the Army, from 1748 to 1759, and was created a that has sat respecting these laws has been exercised to the Army, from 1748 to 1759, and was created a such effects; being more fully than ever convinced that Laws is, that it makes slaves of the poor classes; it ceeded him in 1781, was elevated to the Peersge in there never can be peace in Ireland, and that there makes them the slaves of the overseers, and destroys completely their character for independence. I prefer the wild merriment of the Irishman to the half-sulky, half-miserable tones of the English slave to Poor Laws. died in June, 1820, and was succeeded by his eldest more especially an Irish legislator ashamed to shew his The Irishman certainly has his distresses, but then he face amongst mortals of common humanity; remem. has his hopes; he endures much misery, but then he n, the present Baron. "Lord Dunkas was born in April, 1766, and in 1794, bering that Mr. Grattan, that Dr. Doyle, and that 100, cheers.) Let the question of Poor Laws stand over, till YOURSELF, have been the advocates of this remedy for (cheers.) Let the question of Poor Laws stand over, till done to us by England mon two sons, both the latter of whom are in Parliament. He finished his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the House of Commons at an early age. He is a Whig in politics, and has generally maintained a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a to be very inadequately described by the word that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. if I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. I were not to give a that uv readers would wonder. I were not to give a that uv that the the that the that the the that the that the that t consistent character. In 1796, he voted with Mr. Fox for a censure on Ministers, who had advanced money to the Emperor, without the concent of Parliament. In 1797, he was one of a minority of ninety-three, who last actionugit they pretend to be so collicitous for the poor. But although they pretend to be so collicitous for the poor. But although they pretend to be so collicitous for the poor. But although they pretend to be so collicitous for the poor. But although they pretend to be so collicitous for the poor. But although they pretend to be so collicitous for the poor. But although they pretend to be so collicitous for the poor. But although they pretend to be so collicitous for the poor. But although they pretend to be so collicitous for the poor. But although they pretend to be so collicitous for the poor. But although they pretend to be so collicitous for the poor. But although they pretend to be so collicitous for the poor. But although they pretend to be so collicitous for the poor. But although they pretend to be so collicitous for the poor. But although they pretend to be so that respect towards on man, I never hear them " break that their exertions should not be interfered with by the or curb; which seems to have been formed by its Maker for resisting uninitized every species of persecution that they pretend to give pretend to be so that respect towards on account that their exertions during the two poor Law question, in looking for a substantial plan of for resisting uninitized every species of persecution Law for Ireland by repealing the Union. (Hear, and 1797, he was one of a minority of nihety-three, who last sessions of Parliament; and, in order that the Reform, and if that were refused, in seeking for a re- even the most cruel, hellish, and inhuman one to which subsequently, he supported Mr. Whitbread's motion public may have the arguments and facts of both sides source, and a remedy for a bad Reform Bill. The Hon. Sir, I do not overlook the great cheering which this speech appears to have called forth from your Dublin audience; but when I recollect the still more noisy cheering drawn forth in another place by the Dawsons itself before the mighty hand of its Maker, and is have reduced the price of labour between 20 and and others, when they so unjustly, and in a manuer so senseless, assailed you, I am by no means disheartened its God. Indeed could tyrants but perceive the fact ; by this vast quantity of cheering; which I am disposed to ascribe, not to any folly, and still less to any perverseness, but rather to that " wild merriment" which, towards the close of your speech, you are pleased to describe as characteristic of your countrymen, and on which you appear to set so high a value. Upon a careful perusal of this speech, I have no hesi. tation in saying, that the far greater part of your facts, as they stand here, are founded in error ; and that the whole of your arguments are fallacious; and these assertions I think myself bound to prove; not by any general statement or reasoning; but, in the first place, point by point, as your facts and arguments lie before me. I might, if I chose to pursue that course, insist. then slaying them; it is thus the English have acted that with regard to your opinions, they ought to be viewed in conjunction with, and estimated according to, the tried value of many of your former opinions. I might, if I chose that course, meet the imposing assurance, that you "have thought of this subject by day, have mused upon it by night, and have given it the benefit of your morning meditatious;" I might, if I chose, and with perfect fairness, meet this formidable preamble by asking you, whether you had not thought by day, mused by night, and medidated in the morning, on the measure for disfranchising the fortyshilling freeholders, before you became the very firs man to suggest that measure to the two Houses of Parliament, as being a measure necessary to the fair representation of Ireland ; and whether, in less than twentyfour months from the date of the suggestion, you did not, before the face of these forty-shilling freeholders, beg their pardon, and the pardon of Almighty God, for having entertained a thought of their disfranchisement? Passing over the "golden chain," by which you proposed to bind the Catholic priests to the Protestant Government and hierarchy; passing over this and many other such errors, and confining myself within the forty-shilling freeholders' error, might I not, if I chose, suffer most from a Poor Law. When people talk of an express a confident hope; nay, presume and almost conclude, that you are not less in erior now, when you so boldly call Englishmen, in direct terms, and, by discover it (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I abhor any inference, the Americans, the slaves of the Poor Jaws?

DANIEL O'CONNELL, THE FRIEND OF mother inhabits. The landlord, in fact, is compelled wrong, as far as they can, you step in with erroneous DANIEL O'CONNELL, THE REVILER OF are made with labourers for only eleven months, and they any hand in causing the wrongs and misery endured by are obliged to be one month idle before they can expect the Irish people. The wrongs and this misery, as far

(To be continued in our next.)

### THE DISCIPLINE OF BEVERLEY.

" My head is grey, but not with years, Nor grew it white In a single night. As men's have grown from sudden fears ; My limbs are bew'd, with barbarous toil, And rusted with a vile repose, For they have been a dungeon's spoil, And mine has been the fate of those To whom the goodly earth and sir Are bann'd, and barr'd, forbidden fare."

Prisoner of Chillon.

W. R. A.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Edinburgh, 3rd July, 1841.

SIR,-From the ready and expeditious manner in which your admirable paper conveys public news from ject, I will feel obliged by your laying the following £100,000,000." extracts, from a letter just received by Mrs. Peddie from her husband before your readers, amongst whom I am happy to think he has many sympathising friends, who will take an interest in the intelligence. And as the pages of Holy Writ are most to be prized, when they come to us without note or comment. I shall avoid occupying your time with any indignant reflections. leaving the writer's own utterance, "in thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," to speak for themselves.

"My health (observes Mr. Peddie) is certainly improved since I last wrote to you, notwithstanding my food, and all the other circumstances with which I am surrounded, are so very different from my former habits; a plain proof, were any required, of the murderous effect of that English Juggernaut, at whose shrine there are more (and I will shortly furnish the world with reasons strong and good for thinking so) victims sacrificed every year, than beneath the wheels of its brother in Hindostan, bloody as he is said to be. But I cannot help stating, that the effects that the mill has left upon my constitution, are both painful and alarming. It has to a certainty cut off ten years at least from my period of existence. I am constantly tormented with a pain in my head-especially the front-my eyes are much weakened ; so much so, that I really entertain fears of losing them. My hair is now grey, not like Ephraim's, a grey hair here and there; but of truth of o most respectable pepper and salt colour. My beard, which I see once a week, when shaved on Saturday, has become actually white. In addition to which

Several lecturers expressed their opinions, and all agreed in the propriety of the step which had been taken not only in the meeting being held, but also in having a regular series of meetings; one or two, however, were anxious, before proceeding further, that a code of rules for their government should be drawn up. This, after some discussion, was not

3

Ist. Are you aware of the amount of wealth produced annually in Great Britain and Ireland? of the number of producers, and how the present

2nd. If the distribution of wealth is upjustly interfered with, what remedy would you apply to insure a just distribution of the produce of labour ? 3rd. Do you consider permanent liberty, and its accompaniment, prosperity, can be secured to the whole people under a system of competition ?

4th. What definition do you give concerning real liberty ? 5th. What are the effects produced in society by

the law of primogeniture ?

6th. What effect has the monetary system of this country on its social and political arrangements ? 7th. When the Charter becomes the law of the

land, do you think that the present arrangements regarding private property can be maintained consistently with the liberty and happiness of the whole people ?

A discussion ensued, and afterwards the remaining questions were alluded to seriatim; and on the first question the resolution come to was-" That when any of the lecturers are questioned upon that point, they shall quote the statements of Porter, M'Queen, M'Culloch, and Bray, leaving the public to judge for themselves." The following are the calculations given by Porter, M'Queen, and Bray; those of M'Culloch are not furnished to us:--

Porter says-There is every year £7,000,000 of wealth produced by 6,000,000 of working people; that every man who works, earns £116 13s. 4d. a year, which is £2 2s. 63d. per week. According to Porter, the Thames to the foot of the Grampians, and as the it took twelve millions a year to support the only vehicle which now appears open to me for the sub- clergy of the Established Church. 4, Local taxation

According to M'Queen :	
Total capital of agri-	Produce.
culture, £3,258,910,810	<b>5</b> 39,036,20 <b>1</b>
Do. do. Manu-	
factures, 217,773,872	271,412,709
£3,476,684,682	810,448,910
•	Families.
Total number of persons employed	in
agriculture,	1.845,463
Do. do. trade and manufacture	
Do. all other families,	- 1,269,536
	-1400,000
	4,799,231
Bray states, in his work, that the	
	£500,000,000
And that it was calculated, in 1815,	•
to be	430,000,000
Of which the working class re-	•
ceived	99,742,547
And the rent, pension, and profit	
class	330,778,825
The total capital, at that time, was	
	3,000,000,000
The meeting, after a very long	and interesting
itting, was adjourned till that day mor	
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#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-Since ministers took up the Corn Bill, I have

the Upper House, he has followed in the same course, although he is not so constant in his attendance upon Parliamentary duties as the activity of the adverse said, to second the motion for a Committee. With faction renders it desirable that he should be."

# THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR AND

Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, 1841.

We have looked through these two parts of the are glad to find that the commendations we have are glad to find that the commendations we have country in money gifts has been most laudable, once or twice bestowed upon single numbers may be and I only wish that they had equally distinwith the strictest justice extended to the whole. guished themselves for their political charity. (Hear.) The work is real and genuine Chartism, and every | We have got from them three or four hundred thou-Chartist ought to possess it ; we are sure he cannot in any other publication find so much sound political knowledge at so cheap a rate. And here is food for Killer was distinguished for making giants first and every kind of taste. We have original essays for the studious, tales for the pathetic, biography for the patriot, measures of Government for the statesman, first, and then relieved them. (Hear, hear.) Though statistics for the calculator, and important facis I concur in the expression of my gratitude to those culled from the history of the past to serve as examples, or as warnings for the conduct of the future. must I also give expression to my abhorrence of these To the friends of Temperance also this interesting who have made a rich country poor, and have placed a rublication especially commends itself. Here they starving population in the midst of abundance. (Hear, may learn the important bearing of the cause they advocate upon the well-being and the political regeneration of this country ; and we trust that soon | start back with horror at the proposal of Poor Laws this important view of the matter will become so being introduced into Ireland. I know that a great case prevalent that it will force itself upon what is now, through the bigetted and factious arrangements of Temperance Society Committees, forbidden ground, the teetotal platterm of every town and village in the hope that we could for the time be able to relieve the empire. We are glad to perceive that some of the firmest friends of democracy are contributing subject by day-I have mused upon it by night-it has to the pages of the Circular, and we hope that others been the last thought that visited my pillow before I will aid in the same work. Nor must the circula- closed my eyes to sloep-and it has had the benefit of tion be forgotten. Nothing but a large sale can keep this publication on its legs; and we would, have come is this, that it would be impossible to introtherefore, urge it upon the serious attention of all who now take it, to use their utmost endeavours each to get a new sub-criber. It is high time that all begun to work; we cannot long remain as we are; amelioration of the English system, I ask of them to work we have so gloriously begun.

bread irom Whitechapel parish, until about four to the decision that the deceased was not in want to express candidly his opinion upon a topic so deeply the Irish people poor? Three or four centuries ! of relief, and no application had been made since. interesting and important to his fellow-countrymen. "An inch is a triffe in a man's nose;" and with you The foreman of the Jury said, that this was a case (Hear.) I say, that if you make a provision for old orators a century, more or less, is not worth stopping

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for the impeachment of his relative, Lord Melville. In of the question fairly before them, I will first insert the Gentleman sat down amid loud cheers." above-mentioned report of your speech :--

"Mr. O'CONNELL rose amid loud cheers. I rise, he many of the principles laid down by Mr. Reynolds I entirely concur. I believe he has exaggerated the wealth of the Established Church; but then it is enormously great, and almost defies exaggeration. The TEMPERANCE RECORD FOR ENGLAND claim which the poor have upon that wealth is obvious. AND WALES. Part I. and II. London One-third of it originally belonged to the poor, and they have been filching from the poor by having kept from

them that one-third. (Hear.) I concur also with Mr. Reynolds in what he has said of the generosity of the English Chartist Circular with much pleasure, and English people. (Hear.) Their generosity to wards this sand pounds for our beggars, and they have been three or four centuries making beggars of us. Jack-the-Glanttowards the Irish-they have made beggars of them and cheers.) Though I sm most ready to second the motion for a Committee upon this subject, I cannot but is made for them in the misery of the people, and I was myself even ready to plunge into the Cartian gulf, where eventually we might be swallowed up, in the distresses of the poor. I have thought upon this my morning meditations; and the result to which I duce the Poor Laws here without enslaving and degrading the poor. The poor themselves, I think, would interference with the rate of wages, especially in an

agricultural country, and this is one of those things which frighten me about the introduction of the Poor DEPLORABLE CASE OF DESTITUTION. - On Saturday Laws here. What kind of Poor Law is it that is afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at wanting? If it be one for the support of the sick and the Throwsters' Arms, E-sex-street, Whitechapel, the mained, I go to the full extent with those who on the body of Saran Salter, aged 46, whose death was alleged to have been caused by the want of the to make provision for those who are afflicted with sick-Deferri was alleged to have been caused by the main of the to make provision for those who are under a during the stop. common necessaries of life. Sarah Salter, the denness or disease; but there it is our duty to stop. ceased a daughter, said that she lived with her There is no danger of encouraging sickness to enable a mother, in Greek-court, Essex-street. She had been man to get into an infirmary, nor will any man break the the base of the in a very bad state of health lately, and in want of his leg in order that he may have a claim upon the the common necessaries of life. On Wednesday, charity of his neighbour. Let me be understood-all the only 100d they had all that day was a halfpenny- | claims arising from disease, sickness, or casualty, should worth of bread and half a pint of beer between them. be provided for by the state, and to that extent I go the two countries, which this charge of yours is so They obtained their living by shirt-making, for Mr. | with those who are advocates for Poor Laws. One-third | manifestly intended to inspire and keep alive; we will Silver, of Cornhill and the Commercial-road, and the of that which is now in the hands of the clergy, price they received for making a shirt was 4d. To being given to its legal destination, would be fully inish two of these shirts, her mother and herself sufficient to defray all such demands upon charity. Sat up till one o'clock on Thursday morning. Soon (Hear.) Even at present there is searcely a village in the two discounts there is searcely a village in after that hour they retired to bed, her mother com- Ireland that has not a dispensary, nor any county town plaining of a pain in the liead. She awoke about without its hospital, and if these be not sufficient, seven o clock, and found her mother lying by her the Legislature is bound to make provision for them. sice lifeless. By the Coroner-" We have been in (Hear.) Go beyond that, and what do you do? Are the habit for the last two years of receiving relief in you to take care of the aged? De you not, by doing how you, being in such a case counsel for the accused, so, remove from the individual the necessity of promonths back, when the parochial authorities stopped | viding for old age ?- do you not encourage him to go to that relief, and refused to pass us to our parish the dram-shop, and lay out his sixpence upon his for "thought, musing, and meditation;" and will even (Isington)." The Coroner here requested Hughes, animal gratification, rather than of hearding for the aid these cool and candid operations of your mind by the Reheving-officer of the parish, who was present, day of want? Do you not take from industry its incen-to give him an explanation, as the inquiry had as-tive, and from providence its best guard? (Hear.) people" have been three or four centuries engaged in the sumed a different aspect to what he expected. If I were, as my enemies represent me to be, one who work of making the Irish people beggars. You doubt-Mr. Hughes said he recollected the case very well. was locking solely to popularity, and not to serve my less use the words English people instead of English For the last two winters they had received between country, what more fitting theme could I select than Government, not only from a love of justice, but from anthorities, the result of which was, that they came it is the duty of a humane and a conscientious man it is the English people, what have they done to make

I might, with perfect fairness, do this, and perhaps to the entire satisfaction of the greater part of my readers; but I will evade nothing; will consider nothing coming from you as unworthy of serious notice ; and will, therefore, agreeably to my promise, answer your speech point

Deferring, till by-and-by, my notice of your charge against the Protestant bierarchy, of having "filched" from the poor of Ireland the amount of the third of their tithes, I begin with your charge against the "English people" of having "made the Irish people poer." We will cast aside your gratitude towards the former, as a fit companion for the mutual good-will between cast these aside ; but, since you so positively assert that we, the many-headed Jack-the-Giant-Killer, have made your countrymen poor, we may surely be allowed the liberty to ask you to name the time when they were rich When A is accused of having stolen the property of B. it is incumbent on B to prove that he ever had the property. Yours being, as to this matter, bare allegation without proof of previous possession, we need not remind you, would scoff the accuser out of court. We will not scoff you out of court; we will give you further time three and four leaves a week, until four months back, that of the Poor Laws? What more popular topic an amiable desire to promote the good-will and harmony when an inquiry was ordered to be instituted by the could I possibly adopt? (Hear.) I feel, however, that between the English and the Irish. But, granted that

of inanition produced by the want of the common age, you take away the great stimulant to industry and about; it is a mere splitting of straws. These "cen-" Beverley House of Correction nourisaments of life, and he, for one, would not be economy in youth. You do another thing : what is turies" could, however, hardly have fairly begun above 18th June, 1841." satisfied to give his verdict until the whole circum- to become of the aged father and mother? they lose thirty two years ago; for then you had a "domestic stances of the case had been fully entered into. the solace and the affectionate care of the son, and the Legislature," and a right good one it was wihout doubt, After some remarks from the Coroner and the Jury, tender attentions of the daughter, the moment you say for you want it back again ! What, however, even MEETING OF THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE signatures at various shops in Heywood, petition to them that a legal provision for their support is pro- | going back to the Conquest, have the English people LECTURERS. FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT AN ICE-HOUSE .- A MAN cured. You turn the father and the mother out to the done to make the Irish poor ? Conquered the country, In accordance with the resolution noticed in our BURILD ALIVE. - On Saturday morning, between parish, or you thrust them into the solitary, the cold, and parcelled out its lands amongst Englishmen. eight and nine o'clock, an accident of a frightful and the wretched poor house-there, in the naked cell, There ! Take it in its fullest extent; and what have last, the above meeting took place on Sunday last, nature, and by which a man, named Giles, lost his sufficient to chill the human breast, you leave the they done to the Irish, to a tenth part of the amount in the Brown-street Chartist Room, East Manches life, occurred in the ice-well of Messrs. Rhodes, the expiring victime of your mistaken humanity. (Hear, of what the Normans did to them? Yet they have ter. Though many had come a distance of twelve extensive ice-merchants, of Hackney-road. At the hear.) But think not that you have a compulsory pro- survived it; they have overcome conquest by their or fourteen miles, they were present to commence business by half-past nine o'clock. time above stated, the deceased, with other men in vision for the aged alone; if you go thus far, you industry and love of country: they soon made the con-Lecturers assembled :- Doyle, Smithhurst, Lewis the same employ, were down the well at work dig- are bound also to provide for the hardy workman, who querors proud to be considered part of themselves; and they never sat brooding in sloth and filth over the Bailey, Houghton, Rankin, Littler, Leech, Camp ging out the ice for the purpose of loading some carts cannot procure labour, and who must not be which were waiting. The well is entered by a door left to starve. The man with a good appetite fabulous dignities, and splendour, and possessions, of bell, Bell, Linney, Clarke, Booth, Storer, Sheerer, at the bottom, the ice being above it, and the men, and willing hands, but who has no work, their forefathers. It is, therefore, not perverseness, but Roberts, and Butterworth, when any ice is wanted, are obliged to cut it from you must include him also. (Hear, hear.) sheer nonsense, to talk of wrongs which the Irish Mr. Whitaker, a member Mr. Whitaker, a member of Brown-street, was the bottom, working their way farther in as the stock | It was not at first intended, I believe, to include this experienced from that cause. The English imposed the chosen Chairman. decreases : by this a great excavation is made into class amongst those to be provided for by the Poor Protestant hierarchy upon the Irish. Very mijust, Mr. Doyle inquired the object for which they had decreases; by this a great excavation is made into class amongst those to be provided for by the Poor been called together. the middle of the ice, and in several parts they are Laws; but it was found that they could not be inbut having no tendency to make them poor, any more Mr. Cartledge stated that they had been called able to proceed a great distance. The deceased and cluded, and the moment that principle is adopted, the than the same imposition upon themselves, and it has been heavier upon themselves; for they have always together for the express purpose of coming to an three men were at work under one of these places rich parish would be obliged to provide for all the poor when the whole of it fell in. The deceased's com- who might claim relief from it, and in a short time that had to yield greater tithes than the Irish. They for- understanding with each other on various important bade the open profession of their religion, on pain of questions; for those who possessed the greatest panions escaped in the most miraculous manner, but | parish would be swamped with the number of claimexclusion from civil and political power. Unjust as amount of information to impart it to their fellowhe, being further in the place than they were, was ants upon it. You cannot say to the City of Dublin well as foolish ; but the same is done to the Quakers | lecturers who required it, and to prevent one man buried under the fallen mass, which weighed several that it should have a mendicity one-fourth the size of tons. The fall was so sudden that another of the the metropolis-that every man whe sought relief there everywhere, and that does not make them poor giving one answer to a question at one town one day, men nearly shared the same fate. As soon as their should obtain it, and the citizens be obliged to pay the and ragged; 'and now, when the Irish have and another lecturer, at the same place, giving a fright was over they set to work in digging the de- expense of supporting them. And yet, how are you to civil and political power, they are power than ever! different answer another day to the same question. ceased out, but twenty minutes elapsed before they discriminate, unless you make a law of settlement, one Have the English people ever taxed the Irish? We It was thought that, by bringing the lecturers toge came to him. On taking him out he was alive, but great instrument of oppression against the English will see about that by-and-by, when you come to take the means of discussion, their The "gas" in our printing office (Ohio Squabbler) in a most dreadful state of suffering, his arms and poor. One of the means of settlement in England is by of the reform that you are seeking. How then have opinions might be brought to harmonize with each offer to back Miss Jenima Bloom, their overseer, to legs appearing to be crushed. He was removed on birth; there is none less likely to be subject to impesi-a stretcher to the London Hospital (where he was a stretcher to the London Hospital (where he was tion, and yet none is made a greater instrument of op-They have, indeed, suffered them to be made poor, by the lecturers, prevent contradictory statements. How will be happy to let attended to by Messrs. Page and Butler, the sur- pression. The moment that it appears a poor woman is "not compelling the owners of the land in Ireland to being made, and promote the cause they had at heart, Colonel Pasley have her for a moderate consideration ; geons), and died in an hour after his admission. in a state of pregnancy, she is immediately made an pay poor rates." This is their great sin towards the all fighting together in the same cause, having the and if she den't give Royal George a startler, the The decensed was a married man, and resided at object for persecution, and a notice to quit is served by | Irish people; and now, who is they seem resolved to do same object in view, until their exertions would be | Colonel may depend on't he's preof agin detonatin' now or they seem resolved to do same object for the large place. Gas well-street-road.

it has been subjected; and yet retains all its former elasticity-all its former love of freedom-and neverdying hatred of oppression.

"It is astonishing what an enormous weight of sufstrengthened by a firm reliance upon the protection of could they but see the mind of the patriot strong in the gloom of the dungeon; pitying them as men, madly chapter of the first epistle of Peter, from the sixth Verse.

"I was trely pleased with the news of your last, both with the evidence it contained, that liberty was selves. For the Whigs (heaven in due time reward give out the whey without severe pressure. Meantime not cease to exert themselves to obtain my freedom from this galling and truly worse than Egyptian bondage; should they drop their exertions, you may rest assured, the medium of constant agitation and petition, and the more work and received less wages for it ! adoption of every other energetic means justified by the laws of the country.

Yon will see by Mr. Hume's note, that Lord Normanby has removed me from the English Juggernautchine of English squirearchy—the English priesthood's tradesmen who have been an honour to this country for instrument of punishment. \* \* Now, as the Whigs centuries. will most likely take much credit to themselves, and, if possible, persuade the people that they are entitled to for the better in my situation. The fact is, that nine weeks ago, it was found, that a very few days more continuance of the torture, must have ended in my murder, had not the surgeon done his duty in throwiug the shield of his official protection between me and death. This remission still leaves me in the condition of a degraded and miserable slave, subject to very severe labour, for the truth of which statement take one instance :--

"For six weeks, in January and February. I was tion of what I have endured, and raised to those duties been the never-failing practice of the British Government towards persons convicted of crime, should any Has this been so in my case ? It has not. For to have spiracy against my life and freedom.

"ROBERT PEDDIE.

I say since the Corn Bill became a ministerial measure, I have often seen a paragraph headed "dear bread means low wages." There is one in the Leeds Times of last week, headed "another convincing

proof that dear bread means low ages." It goes on fering the human spirit can support, when it humbles to state that master manufacturers about Huddersfield 30 per cent., and asks if it is not a convincer ?

Sir, I should never have noticed these, with any in tention of commenting on them, had I not known for integrity of his purpose, and still made stronger in his what purpose they were got up, and being well well-grounded hopes of a glorious immortality-despis- acquainted with most of the writers of them, ing them even when his body is sinking under their I can assure you, that what I am going to say is hellish, their barbarous torture; pitying them in the fact. The articles above alluded to are the original correspondence of the millocrats themselves! They laying up for themselves eternal destruction, fierce first meet and reduce wages, then go to their office and wrath, and flery indignation, to devour against that | write the articles about "dear bread and low wages." day when even they will cease from troubling, and their Thus they blow the trumpet that wages lower when victims will find a rest to which they will be eternally bread is dear, and say that they could de no more if strangers. For the present state of my mind in its bread were cheap! They tell their workmen it is in religious feelings, you will find a description in the last consequence of want of markets, and preach up Whig humbug until their men are lost in mistification, and thus push forward their own ruin.

They have practised this "lowering system " so long and so often, that they dare not in a direct way any not dead, in the 1,500,000 persons who had petitioned longer, for fear of exposure; but they have recourse to Parliament for our release ; but with the reception of an indirect way of lowering wages. They call the that Petition in the House of Commons, evincing the "foreman" of every branch (who by-the-bye are all of fact that we are not entirely forgot by the people. It course high Whigs) into the counting house, having has also roused my expectation, that if the people con- previously made them electors. They say to them, we tinue to bestir themselves, they will ultimately be the are desirous of keeping up the respectability of our men, means of restoring me and my fellow-sufferers to our therefore we will let you your work, and then you will afflicted families. But not without bestirring them- have a good opportunity of making more wages; we wish you to do so, only push on the work ; the them) are like curds in a cheese-press, they will not more you do the more you receive. The foremen give out the whey without severe pressure. Meantime agree to this, and set to, well knowing that the masters I trust that my friends in England and Scotland will not cease to exert themselves to obtain my freedom from the letting. I say they set to, and pinch the poor men who are under them to excess; they turn away a portion of them, and make the remainder do twice as that I will, if spared, remain here every hour of the much, or nearly so, as they did before. Work goes three years. As for either mercy or humanity to be rapidly on. They do in four days what ought to be a expected from these men, who have refused me justice, week's work ; and the consequence is, they are short of is a thing not to be looked for. The public will obtain employment two days per week, and have to go and nothing either for me, or for themselves, but through | skulk in the streets for that time, whilst they have done

And thus we are permitting these mercenary specula tive individuals, who wish for more markets to have more scope of competition to ruin this country. They are like the frog in the fable, they want to swell themthe British Moloch-the life destraying favourite ma- selves to the station of old experienced and honest

The bell is ringing, therefore, I must be off, or I would say something more on the subject. But perit, let me put you in possession of the fact-that this haps I may resort to it again. In the mean time, remission will make little or no alteration otherwise I susbcribe myself one who would wish to be represented.

> Yours truly, A WORKING MAN.

Huddersfield, July 14, 1841.

TYRANNY OF THE FACTORY LORDS .- The millocracy and profitocracy, when courting popularity to subserve their own purposes, not untrequently tell the employed in working with my hands all day wet with | workies that the interests of the employer and those quick lime, till almost every finger was burnt to a cin- of the employed, are identified, and that both must der-till the veryflesh came out of them as large as six- rise or fall together ! yet we invariably find that the pences-leaving holes, in many of which a sixpence profitmonger's conduct runs counter to such doctrine. could have been buried-the marks of the wounds of an instance of which is furnished by a corresponwhich I will carry to the grave with me ; and it is well dent, who writes as follows :-- "The masters of a that it is so ; for should I ever be disposed to forget my | certain mill, not twenty miles from Heywood, have sufferings, and to forgive their authors, I have only to of late acted in the followigg manner towards their look at my bands to be awakened to a painful recollec- (workpeople. A few days after the 12th of August, 1839, they called on every one who had been in the that these sufferings have inflicted upon me. There is habit of attending Chartist meetings, to sign their another circumstance to which I wish you particularly names to a paper, pledging themselves not to attend to call the attention of the public, that is, that it has any more, and if they refused, they would be discharged from their employment. They also made a rule that no more collections should be made thing occur after conviction to throw discredit upon the amongst the weavers towards supporting the sick. or evidence by which a conviction was obtained, to give butying the dead. They were requested to grant the prisoner the full advantage of such a circumstance. the weavers leave to make a subscription towards the Stockport turn-out, on every alternate Friday done me this justice would be to admit my noble per- afternoon, that day being the weavers pay day; secutor and his friends, (the blood-thirsty scoundrels of | this was not granted. A few weeks ago, men were Bradford) guilty of a conspiracy-a most wicked con- appointed to go round to every spinner, weaver, &c., in order to see what each would give towards an organ for St. James's Church, Heywood ; and though the poor white slaves had nothing to spare, yet through fear, some gave as high as 10s., 7s., 5s., 2s. 6d., and some as low as 1s., and others 6d. When the anti-Corn Law petition was laying for sheets were brought to the factory, and the men called upon to sign. At the recent election at Rochdale, the mill stopped on the day of nomination, and the men were told to go in procession, with banners, bands of music, &c., to Rochdale, in order to hold up their hands in favour of James Fenton, Esq., the Tory candidate. On Wednesday, the 14th instant, the spinners were sent for, and informed that their wages would be reduced to an amount which they, the spinners, calculate at 6s. per week. Some objected to the robbery, while others oringingly submitted to the avarice of their employers."-So much for identity of interests.

the inquiry was adjourned for further evidence.

THE CENSUS .- Amongst the many curious entries made on the enumeration schedules which have been returned in the town district of the Kensington division, are the following :- "W. Whitehorn, 57, tailor, no; Martha Whitehorn, 37, wife, no; John Fred. Whitehorn, 8, yes; William Henry White-horn, 4, yes; Arthur O'Connor Frost Whitehorn, nine months, yes. All earnestly pray for the speedy return of Frost, Williams, and Jones, the release of all political prisoners, and that the Charter may become the law of the land."

A RIVAL TO THE "NEW INPEENAL MACHINE."-

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

JULIAN HARNEY TO THE DEMOCRATS OF THE WEST RIDING.

4

## MY FRIENDS,-Having been granted, by your delegates, leave of absence for a short period from my du-ties as lecturer for your district, I wish to inform you how I have spent my time.

I left Dewsbury on July 7th, for Leeds, from there went by railway to York. I paid a visit to Mr. O'Connor on my arrival, and the same evening addressed an excellent meeting in the Chartist Association Room, which was densely crowded, great numbers being unable to get admission.

Thursday, 8th - Again visited Mr. O'Connor. Upon the occasion of each visit a person sat by the whole time, listening to the conversation. The Governoi of the Castle, Mr. Noble, appears to be an excellent man. Our glorious friend, O'Connor, I found in much better health than he previously had been, and in excellent spirits, fall of hope that the victory of Chartism over class legislation is destined to be at no distant day.

The same day went by railway to Darlington, then took coach to Newcestle, reaching that town at ten o'clock at night.

Friday, 9th --- Went by railway to Carlisle. Saturday, 10th .- Addressed a meeting of my old friends at Dalston.

Monday, 12 --- Addressed a good meeting of the Carlisle Chartists. 1 wish to direct the attention of my friends to an address from the Carlisle Chartists in the has number of the Slar, the lives of the two unfortanate men are in jeopardy, and may be sacrificed unless they have that legal defence which justice demands, but which is denied to those unable to pile gold upon the altar. Men of the West Riding ! remember ye, that whenever an appeal has been made to the country for pecuniary assistance in behalf of the Welsh victims or the persecuted patriots; remember ye! that the men of Carlisle have been the first to respond to that appeal; let, then, the country make some return. Be it not forgotten that life is at stake, and oh ! let it not be said that the lives of our brethren were sacrificed to the vena few pownds

Tuesday, 13th .- Went by railway to Winlaton, where. that evening, I addressed a large gathering of my old dull, that your correspondent fancied that Col. Sibfriends, by whom I was heartily received.

Wednesday, 14th .- Returned to Newcastle. A meetroom, capable of holding some hundreds. By eight o'clock, it was crowded to suffocation, and some hundreds being unable to obtain admission, an adjournment to the open-air took place, where a large and enthusiastic gathering was held. A letter from Mr. O'Connor was read by the Chairman, and elicited shouts of applanse. A resolution, proposed by Mr. O Connor, was seconded by Mr. Mason, in a spirit-stirring speech. I followed, speaking for nearly two hours. It was nearly eleven o'clock at the conclusion of the proceedings.

Thursday, 15:h .- Addressed a glorious gathering of the men of South Shields, in the Market-place of that town. I regret to have to say, that I found no Associstion here, but, at the close of the meeting, a number of the old leaders accompanied me to my lodgings, and there made arrangements for the calling of a public meeting, on an early day, to form an Association. Let this be done, and let the leaders work with spirit, and no fear but that " the days of old " will be speedily restored, when South Shields ranked in the van of the ranks of Chartism.

Friday. 16th.-Addressed a splendid, overflowing and most enthusiastic andience in the Arcade Room, Sunderiand. Messrs. Williams and Binns were on the platform ; the former did me the honour of introducing me to his compatriots, the men of Sunderland-the latter proposed the thanks of the assembly to your humble servant. This was by far the most enthusiastic meeting I have addressed, and tells well for the almost superhuman exertions in the democratic cause of those talented patriots, Williams and Binns; to them we owe the present glorious state of Chartism in Sunderland. Long, long may they in health and strength continue to enjoy the esteem and affection of their townsmen-esteem they have so nobly won-affection

### FROM OUR LONDON COFIRES SUDENT. Wednesd ay Evening, July 21st.

THE PATEON of rais. St. Swithin, is this year establishing his fame : for 'the weather we are ex-

periencing is much more of a November than a July character ; rain, cold, and bleak winds pre-vail, which have enabled the forestallers of the Mark Lane Corn Exchauge to raise the cry of a bad harvest," and caused a rise of Id. in the 4lb. loaf. The gamblers in the tea trade have likewise made a shout of "short supply," so as to produce a forced market at an increased price. This state of things is sure to be felt severely by the men of London, as the mechanics are now feeling, most acutely. the effects of short work.

THE WANT OF CONFIDENCE is fast and far extending; indeed there are no grounds of hope; for, instead of any alleviation from the present heavy burdens of the State, poor John Bull is very likely to have other charges heaped upon him. Thus we have the Governor General of the Canadas. in his address to the Chambers, stating that, in conse-quence of the heavy weight of the interest of the cebt, (the Canadian debt), her Majesty's Ministers are about advancing  $\pounds 100,000$  to the Canadian Treasury, from the empty Treasury of Great Britain The plain fact being, they dare not let the real expence of the war against the patriots be known, and therefore a pretty juggle is to be played off. THE WHIGS had, on Monday last, a feed at the Colosseum, in the borough of Marylebone. The dinner was cold, at 4s. 6d. per head, and the speakers were remarkably tame indeed. The Chairman had t nearly all to himself, he having to propose the first four toasts; and having succeeded, during their proposal, in sending the company a nodding. he obligingly allowed some other gents to follow. among whom were the two Members for the borough. Sir B. Hall and Commodore Napier, and Col. Fox, Dr. Bowring, and Col. Evans, who were visitors geance of oppression's mercenaries through the want of The Commodore decided the Whigs must go a-head and Col. Fox said there must be a further impetus given to Reform. As for Dr. Bowring, he was so

thorp had carried his motion relative to the nonallowance of "extra services." The only enlivening ing had been called to take place in the Association period was, when the dinner party broke up. and the ball commenced.

THE LONDON MEMBERS are most particularly requested to let the London correspondent have the information when, and where, they meet; and again that the secretaries will send to him, at either Mr. Cleave's, or at 15, Little Clarendon-street, Somer's Town, the resolutions which may be passed in any of the localities, for though willing to attend on all he finds there are three or four which meet on the same evening. He likewise asks that when anything of importance is about taking place in any locality he may be informed of it, so that all may be fairly dealt with, and no grumbling; it is clear, that unless he has notice, he cannot know of what is going on.

# THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1841.

ACCURATE CALCULATORS THAN THE MIDDLE CLASSES. WHETHER THEIR NOSTRUM WOULD HAVE MENDED MATTERS IS NOT NOW THE QUESTION ; BUT THE RESULT HAS SHEWN THAT THEY WERE CORRECT IN THEIR OPINION-THAT IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THE REPRE-CORN MONOPOLY. \* \* \* POLITICAL POWER IN THIS COUNTRY. THOUGH IT Morning Chronicle (organ of the Whig Ministers), the wealthy leaders and placed upon the poor Friday, July 16th, 1841.

would it not be justifiable to analize and report Has he never heard of the English virtuous mother . The reaction, then, amounts to action and counter- measures. In our course of procedure we have nor upon the tendency of the visitation sermons of giving birth to her infant in a pool of water, at the action ; and if the result was but the removal from arrived at perhaps the most important, because the Bishop PHILPOTTS, and of protestant pulpit dema- | workhouse door, and of her labour-means failing to | office, and for ever, of the head-long, tail-foremost, most extensive of all those questions ; in fact, the gogues, and to deal out like punishment to them !" | soften the heart of the devil overseer ! If he has Whig Government, we should say, "well done principle sought to be established, of which the Ballot and so forth, are but the detail means of bringing Why, what nonsense ! To be sure it would be heard of those things, why is it that we have never thou bad and faithless action and counteraction !" equally just and reasonable ; but then to whom are | till now heard a single word of condemnation of the | We trust that the fleshed ruffians, hallood on | into practice.

the parties aggrieved to appeal I there's the rub || Poor Law from the said humanity-monger 1 !!! The Teries are IN and the Whigs are out. As we are the real constitutionalists, and as we love precedent, as others do, when it makes for a mackerel-a bait for popularity ; and having people are with them. us, let us just direct the attention of the Chronicle been rather successfully tried for a season,

to a case in point. The grievance now threatened we now see strong symptoms of a similar WILLIAMS, and JONES, for more reasons than a by the Times, and complained of by the Chronicle, attempt being made by a section of the dis- desire to spare the lives of good and innocent oft-repeated reasons for denouncing the agitation

is doubtless a great one, and one which with all placed Whig popularity-hunters. Yes, we see men. We feared that from their ashes would rise for this measure. But, in truth, the example fur. our might we will resist. But are we not justified the parties about to change sides ! and the Whigs a huge pile of disaster, which we shuddered to nished by the recent elections of dependency and in asking the leading journal of our oppressors, why | are about to occupy the position now abandoned. was silent when ex-officio Poor Law Guardians, because no longer of importance to the Times and with the title of magistrates; when petty consta- its party. From the Times we shall hear no more bles and penny-a-line reporters ; when Lord wholesale abuse of the Poor Law ; its opposition will Mayors and minions of the faction in power, were dwindle down into an exhortation to the new posmade judges of what was evil and what had an sessors of power to "make the law, which they found evil tendency, in the harangues of poor working upon the Statute Book, as congenial as possible to men not having equal education with Bishop the wants and feelings of the poor"-that is, in other PHILPOITS, and having much more cause of com- words, as congenial as is consistent with the feelplaint ! Why, we ask, were poor working men | ings and wants of the landlords. Upon the other subjected to that inquisitorial scrutiny and legal hand, we feel convinced that a new light will shind upon a section of the Whigs; and that they will construction of guilt according to the law's whim, of which, in the case as laid down by the Times. | taunt the Tories with not accomplishing that change. the Chronicle now sees so much injustice ! Why | the promise of which, as they are foolish enough to were policemen, and ignorant jurors, and old suppose, has acquired for them much of their acwomen, allowed to be good and sufficient judges | quired strength.

Neither Whigs nor Tories ever intended to make of what constituted just cause of alarm and apprehension of violence, in the case of poor working any further or greater alterations in the law than the force of public opinion and a dread of public men, when the politics taught at their places of vengeance compelled them to adopt : therefore, we meeting did not square with Whig convenience? would recommend the Whigs to bundle up that clap-There is nothing like proper light for setting off he merits of a picture, and no doubt the change trap with the rest of their traps, before flitting : for from the glaring sun, which throws its dazzling and they may rest assured that no such fly will catch a Chartist fish. The Whigs and the Tories may play unequal rays upon the right of the Speaker's chair.

to the steady light which beams upon the left, has the game of diamond cut diamond; they may dress exposed to the critic all those inaccuracies which abuse for the stage, and opinions for the masblazing Whiggery so long obscured ! In fact, the querade as they please; but Chartism, like loveliness great change which change of place and scenery most adorned when unadorned, shall still appear in artless simplicity as the great means to the great works in the human mind is almost incredible. In conclusion, we beg to assure our friend, the end, which is, the regeneration of man,-the Chronicle, that it must select some more open ground placing him in that situation for which his God than the narrow limits of the Church whereon to intended him, and making him a welcome guest at fight the approaching battle. We have more than Nature's board, covered with the produce of his once stated, and we now repeat it, that with perfect own hands. This abuse, as well as Church abuse religious freedom, civil disabilities, and great social the Charter would remove; nothing else can; and inequalities may exist ; whereas the existence of therefore are we for the Charter.

religious tyranny is incompatible with the existence of perfect civil liberty. We have now seen that a people deprived of all the privileges of freemen will not struggle with the favoured privileged "THE CHARTISTS HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES MORE oppressor for the accomplishment of his self-interested objects. Civil liberty is a means; religious freedom is a end.

The English people are, for the most part, Protestant; and they repudiate the present ascendancy of SENTATION, IT WAS VAIN TO THINK OF A REPEAL OF THE their religious order: while, upon the other hand, the Catholic people of Ireland are beginning to dis-RESIDES IN A COMPARATIVELY SMALL CLASS, CAN ONLY COVER that without civil rights all religious disabili-BE EXERCISED BY THE SUFFERANCE OF THE MASSES."- ties removed are but so many manacles taken from

by their "killing huntsman." will not presume We have always said that the opposition of a upon re-action, and use it as a temptation to uphold few Tories to the measure was a sprat to catch prerogative by force, upon the presumption that the

> We advised the Government not to choke FROST, think upon ; and we now tell the Tories that a subserviency. constituting what is called reaction second Peterloo will not do. We tell them, indeed is so powerful and pertinent to our argument we have given them ocular demonstration from against Household Suffrage, that we cannot in almost every hustings, that we are united to a man; and we assure them that we will not bear from them what we but reluctantly submitted to from the Whigs. In short, and in plain terms, we will

resist tyranny to the DEATH, in whatever shape it sists in the dominion and power exercised by land may present its hideous form.

grand distinction between men and principles. We by all ; but we beg to ask how the dependence of will not oppose Toryism at any risk or hazard, for the holder of a house under the nose of his landlord the mere purpose of giving the fallen Whigs a is to be obviated, and to know wherein the tenant of triumph. We know full well that they would glory a ten pound house, or of a two pound house, would in an experiment of popular outbreak, provided be more at liberty even with the ballot ! But this is that their recall to office was to be the result. We not all. We find that the little spirit contained feel assured, however, that henceforth every struggle in the Reform Bill (after the detail moulding of the of the people will be for themselves, and not for measure for use) has been completely destroyed by faction. We are quite ready to forgive and forget, the malicious ingenuity of landlords, overseers provided we get the means of preventing a recurrence | registering barristers, attorneys, and agents employ. of those acts which required forgiveness and oblivion. ed with the view of mechanically applying the So much for reaction in favour of Torvism !

#### THE BALLOT AND THE ELECTORS.

IF the Tories boast of reaction in favour of their principles, the Whigs, resolved upon some sort of set- (upon; and by opposing such applicants upon mere off as a counterpoise to defeat, begin with their technicalities. little go, and they too speak of another reaction. They tell us that there is now a great reaction in favour of the ballot. Poor simpletons! Surely if we are justified in chastising the Tories for their not ; and yet do we find, after nine years, that the audacity in presuming that even a reaction in their spirit has fled, and the corrupt body of detail rot. favour, if it did take place, and was confined to the tenness alone remains behind. What then, is to change of electoral impressions (for as to opinions, one half of the boobies have none) would be an equitable frage, such a detail code for its easy working as title to rule the unrepresented classes according to to render the mechanism less complicated than that of the principles supposed to be most popular by the result of that reaction, we are more than justified

are now likely to fall, is into a supposition that the in condemning the Whigs for their presumption in supposing that the success of a purely elector's unexpected majority of Tories bespeaks a corresponding reaction in the public mind in favour of question will satisfy the said unrepresented people.

> it. The ballot is not merely an elector's questionit is a vital, a most vital, question for the non-elec-

Our opinions have not undergone the slightest change with respect to the question of Household Suffrage : still holding to our unconquerable of iection of making any amount of one man's pro-

perty the standard which is to constitute another man's title to vote ; we need not now go over one justice forbear to expose it by applying it to what, under the altered circumstances, would be equally liable to similar reaction.

We have elsewhere shown that the reaction con lords over their tenants. This is acknowledged by

In doing our duty, however, we will make the every Whig print, and complained of, and justly so spirit to their own party purposes. In this operation they worked positively and negatively-positively. by bolstering up their own faggot votes ; and nega. tively, by neglecting the interest of those parties who could not be surely purchased or safely relied

> Now could anything be more defined than the principles laid down in the Reform Bill, and promised to be made law by Reformers ? We think guarantee, even to the brawlers for Household Snf. which we now complain ! There never was an Act Parliament through which a practised lawyer could not drive a coach and six; and there never can be any mode of making a voter independent of his landlord, so long as the landlord's property constitutes the tenant's title to vote.

Let us just point out the manner in which land. lords could, as a preliminary step, destroy the spirit of what is called Household Suffrage. If they dis. covered from popular feeling and by the current before them and in power. Our assertion is suscep- | rat-trap. as Mr. O'CONNOR appropriately termed it. | of opinion that their tenants were about to oppose What, then, is the result which the Whigs hope for | them, they would either devise some means of learning registration a requisite, and also stated, as it must possession, bu; would take care to vitiate the elec-

Suppose then, that the Whigs had even gone on from the ballot ? Liberal measures ? No ; because for which candidate the tenant voted, or, failing in progressively with administrative changes calculated when their majorities were greatest, and procured that, they would forbid the tenant from registering to make the condition of the people more comfort- by open voting, their measures were most dark, foul, at all: (an act which he must do openly.) or they able. while they allowed them the unopposed consti- and illiberal. Liberal measures ? No, decidedly would take care that a parliamentary possession of tutional privilege of seeking for those great and not-that is, not such measures as the people would their houses never should be held. Suppose organic changes to which they look for complete ask for, or accept of, without the trouble of forcing the law made three months' residence previous to As to the purity of election anticipated, or rather do, the time in each year for registering: in such said to be anticipated, from the Ballot, it very much case the landlords would give a mere habitation Upon the other hand, do the people in their most | reminds us of the philosopher's stone. The Tories sanguine moments expect from the Tories any of only complain of bribery when their man is out-bid; toral qualification by a lapse of some sort or other.

THE great error into which both Whigs and Tories

By the way, we are in error, and hasten to correct

tors, as we have more than once explained. But let us throw some new light into the ballot-box-the

Fory principles. Such, however, is not the case ; the fact denotes a great reaction in favour of Chartism. The Tories have gained a triumph which must prove their ruin ; while the Chartists have

gained a great victory over the enemy immediately tible of easy proof.

THE REACTION.

#### they so nobly deserve.

Saturday, 17th.-Left Sunderland for Stockton-Tees, where, that evening I addressed a large open-zirmeeting, in the High-street. The Stockton Chartists are an excellent body of patriots, they have a good reading room, a co-operative store, and are found ever Chartist leaders is made to the country ; yet strange to my, Stockton is but very seldom visited by Chartist lecturers: this is much regretted by the local leaders. gogues" who may be going from York to Sunderland and Newcastle, or from either of the latter places to the former, to pay Stockton a visit; they will find excellent scon modation for an open-air meeting, and will there meet with a people generous and hospitable, and royal dome, or whether it is to be of the new and sternly patriotic in liberty's cause.

Monday, 19th.-Retarned to York.

view with Mr. O Connor. How is it, let me ask, that my fair friends, the good wives and bonnie lasses of Oldham, forgot to send me (as promised) their address place in Britain that returns to Parliament two real Radical Members, must-will (to O'Connor and the cause) do its duty.

ing of the Chartists of York.

Men of the West-Riding ! I am happy that I can Men of the West-Riding! I am nappy that I can thought our friends had had enough, without publish- gallopade, waltz, and, quadrille, for the old country tism in this city, hitherto the fortress of aristocratical ing a second edition of their felly. despotism and priestly ignorance; but now thanks believe, to be, at no remote period, one of the strongholds of democracy.

next shall recommence my lectures in the Riding.

Brother democrate, I reserve till we meet, face to face, comment upon the late downfall of Whiggery in your Riding, as also any advice I may have to tender as to the future course your own interests command you to pursue. In the meantime. I cannot but congratu-Late you that

#### The flag that's tainted ten long years The once free English breeze-

although in its stead. for a moment, the Tory blue flies aloft, yet union and energy, my friends, and no fear but that the glorious banner of green will vet-ave, and speedily, too-float triumphant on the breeze, proclaimof our father-land.

Yours, fraternally and faithfully.

York, Wednesday, July 21st, 1841.

This industrious Committee has this last two or three Mrs. Frost's case.

At a previous meeting, Mr. Ross, of the Central Committee of Glasgow, was unanimously chosen an honorary member of the Restoration Committee of Birmingham, &c.

Startin were appointed anditors of the entire balance sheet of the Committee, which will be printed and bated thereto.

to the country, and hope, at an early day, to secure the presentation of the memorials to the Queen.

ing the Committee for their vote of £3 10s. 8d. in the attain the just and righteous ends of justice; and offices on his way from his cock-loft in the most polite terms.

Mr. T. P. Green tendered his resignation as corresponding secretary. in consequence of want of time to attend to the duties of the office. As he held that trust only until a competent person would take the on the Committee, Mr. Green would either propose or mittee.

The Committee unanimously elected Messrs Wilkinson, Nichols, and Thorp, as members of the Committee. All communications for the Committee to be addressed 1011y and add

THE PRESS AND THE CRISIS,

As yet the chaotic rubbish of the press affords the only materials from which we can form any ready to play their part when any appeal by the notion of the new political temple about to be erected; and so misshapen, rude, and unmanageable are they, that it would require an architect of I would earnestly request any of my brother " dema- no ordinary capacity to guess at the description of political architecture for which they are designed. Whether it is to be of the pure and chaste Tory style, with smooth front, stately and colossal pillars. order of Whig-Tory architecture, with Gothic front,

Tuesday, 20th.-Again had the pleasure of an inter- corridor, and wings, yet remains to be proved. One thing, and only one, appears plain ; and that is, judging from the stand which the Ministerial to Mr. O'Connor? Let them make amends for their organs appear resolved to take upon prerogative, follow; therefore for the Charter, and that alone, neglect, by at once going to work in preparing for the the Whigs, as a party, have not, as yet, had sufficient Detriot's reception on his liberation. Oldham, the only proof of the utter hopelessness of any attempt to regain power upon their olden principles. This madness we may perhaps ascribe to the yet un-

The mame evening addressed a second excellent meet- balanced state of parties, and a desire to soften or retard Tory craving for the mess. Of this policy we among others, we find the Whigs abandoning the

Lest however there may be any, the slightest, middle and back, change sides, set and turn your to the persecution of O'Connor) destined, I verily intention of a coalition of the heads of factions "in partner, is all the go.

order to give stability to our drooping trade, so I shall this day return to Dewsbury, and on Monday essentially necessary just now," let us point out the in !!! obstacles to such an alliance.

the filthy yellow rag, is at length hauled down; and

GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY.

BIRMINGHAM BESTORATION COMMITTEE

On Tuesday evening last, Messra Wilkinson and HENRY WARD, and that small section ? in short sent to every district of the country that has contri pressers and close-watchers for Whig windfalls ?

The Committee recommend the case of Mrs. Frost

chester as to the state of the funds of the Committee, account.

Already have the leading organs of the respective parties, the Chronicle and the Times, taken their ground ; and where does the reader suppose ! Aye place, and on Mr. Wilkinson being unanimously elected in troth, where, in the nineteenth century, and in which smelt so savoury was wholly and entirely qualified in every respect. Elected unanimensly, as emancipation? Why, upon old Mother Bang! Yes, Corresponding and Financial Secretary to the Com- in faith, the bloody old Times, not satisfied with the

man's limbs. The Chronicle may rest assured that the shrewd the oppressed, and oft deceived people will never again struggle for any object until they first acquire the means of effecting it. and of afterwards enjoying it. Proof, full, ample, and convincing proof, has been given that the Whigs are not able to carry even their enticing modicum of "GREAT REFORMS," constituted as the House of Commons is. We are for every change, the justice of which the Chronicle admits ; yea, for all the "GREAT COMMERCIAL REFORMS," free trade and all; but we are not for allowing the power of exciting the public mind upon them as a mere means of perpetuating office to remain in the hands of those who have not

strength to carry them, even if inclined. Give the granted by the Whigs, cannot be set down as an people the means, and just and prudent results will will they contend.

# THE WHIGS AND THE POOR LAW.

of a great country should clearly and critically un-ALL the old fashions are about being revived, and derstand the terms upon which they hold power. and the incidents or chances to which their tenure is attributable. dance. Doubtless the figure suits them : down the

In our endeavour faithfully to discharge our duty to those rulers then, we beg to assure them that Well, well, to be sure, what a world we live there has been no reaction in favour of Tory men or

Tory creed.

terest, the best feather in the Tory cap.

Tories consider working men as heirs.

Tory measures ; that their majority is proof of Whig imbecility and popular hatred of treachery. It is now some time since we told our old story

the hedge, and looking for power.

but not of any diminution of Tory hatred. In the first place then, we have before shown about the fine lady who was compelled to seek The party squabbles of electors, the superior tactics that patronage, to suit the expectations of the many shelter from the pelting storm in the cold and cheersections of Conservatism of which the Tory party less widow's hovel, where system-made wretchedis composed, is far too scanty to admit of the remis- ness and nakedness trembled in the corner. We of voters, and unceasing appeals to all who had tive power. Another thing is quite certain, presented in the returns about to be made by the

sion of a single abuse which would diminish the have told how the lady felt for the perishing in-"idle paupers' Poor Law fund." Without the in- mates while she made one of the shivering group ; troduction of RUSSELL, PALMERSTON, and MACAULAY and how she condoled with the widow, and how to the Tory firm, to say nothing of HOBHOUSE, she ordered JOHN, her footman, to be sure to bring BARING, LABOUCHERE, and the small fry, there a goodly supply of coals to cheer the inmates and arranged and worked, than the Whig machinery; upon juries; and those very jurors have been the Household Suffrage Bill enfranchise them? Not ing the liberation of carselves, and the enfranchisement terms, (fiscal, not political,) required by those three how, when she got home, and thrust her feet into a nothing.

patriotic Senators, would be such as to reduce the pair of morroco slippers well furred inside, and mess very much below par. But suppose such a placed them upon the fender, with the last number union did take place, what, in such case, is to become of the Ladies' Magazine in her hand, she rung the of the young Tories who would be thereby deprived bell and asked JOHN if he had sent the coals to the of their share of the mess? and what would become poor widow; and when JOHN answered "No, my of the constitutional Whigs when deprived of their Lady, not yet, but I am just going," how the fine measures? No. not one. Let us try. weeks been busily engaged with their balance sheet and patriotic, philosophic, constitutional leaders ? and lady said, "O, you need not mind it now. JOHN : War, a favourite Tory game.

what would become of Dax and his tame associates ! I don't think it is near so cold as it was, when we of Wikley, DUNCOMBE, LEADER, WARBURTON, WERE IN THE POOR WIDOW'S HOUSE !"

BOWRING, ROEBUCK, AND CRAWFORD! And again, As we never relate an anecdote without some what would become of CHARLES BULLER, GEORGE point, we have told the above for the purpose of contrasting the feelings of the fine lady while a particiwhat would become of one and all of the hardpator in suffering, and her subsequent relapse into ossification of the heart when relieved herself. with What, we ask, would become of the cut-off Whigs the feelings of the scribes of the Whig press in and Tories in case of a coalition ! The answer is general, and of GEORGE HENRY WARD in particular. plain and easy:-they would put Chartism to the when similarly situated. When the Hon. Member Correspondence was received from Mrs. Frost thank- blush by glaring exposure of its insufficiency to for Sheffield, upon passing by all the Government

Also a communication from the Executive of Man. they would start Republicanism on their own Strand to the Senate-House of the nation, was regaled by the savoury smell which issued from the stew pan of the Ministerial kitchen, we never heard loudly boasted of, taken place? one word in condemnation of what the cooks term

"gravy stock." We never heard that the sauce the tenth year of Reform and the thirteenth of constituted of the poor man's marrow, of little fingers, twisted limbs, broken constitutions, and, in short, of a hodge-podge of human suffering. No many murders and calamities of which its pestilen-not a word of complaint while "the fat Buck

tial columns has been the immediate cause, has the of Sheffield" licked his lips in anticipation of the All commences for the Committee to be addressed folly and audacity to threaten full-blown popular feast. O, then "the Poor Law was all right and pro-

and ultimate happiness: in such case would the Tories, the ballot as a means of their accomplishment. upon a general election have been able to gain such a triumph over their opponents? Undoubtedly, not.

those administrative changes to which we refer ; or and with the Whigs the case is precisely similar. Let do they anticipate an unopposed license to prosecute | us have the sword and then we will look for the their just demand for organic change "ad interim"? | scabbard to keep it bright and clean, and free from As undoubtedly not. Therefore popular expectation rust; but without the sword; no scabbard, and to receive from the Tories more than has been without the vote, no Ballot.

The Whigs have told us all they would do; and item in the reaction account ; while desertion from their liberality, we are told, has, destroyed their advance the question of payment of Members, which the Whigs may be attributed to the non-performance existence as a Government; what more then are we of their several promises when at the right side of to expect ? Would not any extra liberality, even with the Ballot, act progressively towards their It is of all things necessary that the rulers utter annihilation as a party? What then is the

> Ballot for ? Why, as a matter of course, an experiment-a bait to fish for Whig supremacy once more, and to repeat in the dark those foul deeds which they blushed not to perpetrate in open day.

Such must be the meaning of the Ballot, or like many other political bubbles, it means an agitating of all the necessary qualifications of a vote in the hobby-horse, which hitherto has invariably had its outset, and by keeping the householder in a similar head where its tail ought to be. situation.

One thing is quite clear, that the very last act of But where is the justice ? No doubt the brawlers a privileged community would be to open the door of of leaders, the greater attention to the registration their snuggery and admit a large influx of competi- stituencies, as compared to the number of houses votes to register, backed by a fair share of the need. that with the ballot the people would lose all enumerators. But let us point to one damning ful, brought into action with consummate skill : controul over the votes of their trustees. these things proved that the Tory machinery for Another thing is quite certain, that by the new electioneering purposes is more complete, better jury law qualified persons alone can serve of the same house ! Now, will any clause in a

ever breathed, when a Chartist stood in the dock, Suppose we were to ask, what one principle the whose crime was an attempt to procure peaceably majority proves the triumph of, where are we to for himself the same privilege by which those very find the answer ? Is it in the accomplishment of persons were empowered to decide upon all questions those measures of which the Tories, as a party, affecting his life, his liberty, and his property. have professed themselves determined supporters ? Another thing is quite certain, that the present and are the people in favour of any one of those House could not carry the ballot any more than a repeal of the Corn Laws ; and therefore we should be battling for mere moonshine. Another thing is also Protestant Ascendancy, and extension of Church certain, that without the non-electors the electors patronage and proselvtism. a vital portion of the cannot put on the mask ; and the people so far from helping them, would upset every meeting called for placing the enemy in ambush, and would petition Augmentation of the power of the landlords' inagainst so unconstitutional, unjust, and unfair a measure as the ballot. Let us get the vote first, and A kind of natural distaste for popular interference then we can soon decide the question of the ballot. in anything but slavery and serfdom, to which the Give us the soup and we will soon get the ladle. Advocates for a larger standing army and police Offering the ballot to a starving people is not force, as the great upholders and safeguard of Tory | less insulting than offering "a loan of your gridiron"

to a man who asks you for a mutton cho ; and Now such are some of the darling objects of as a gridiron without the chop would be cold Toryism ; and to which of these are the people in- picking, so the ballot-box without a vote to put into clined, and in favour of which has the reaction. so it would be but cold comfort for the non-elector. Then as to the means of carrying the question.

We imagine that the Times would find some diffi- | How very whimsical-how very foolish, unjust, and culty in treating its readers to a plain common childish, that the electoral body should apply for sense answer to our questions; however if the great aid to the non-electors, whose interference they magician of the press can still dress fiction in the loudly protest against ! and is it not strange that language of gullibility, and persuade his audience the very men who make the people miserable and

that the man is in the bottle while he is in bed, and wretched, and who oppose every measure for which if the audience are not only reconciled to the juggle, they think proper to agitate, should presumptuously

improved form, well and good : but we beg to assure hide their deeds ? Is it not strange that the Chartagainst the idler, who pressed too hardly upon his the juggler that some fine day the bottle will tumble ists seek the acquirement of six points, five whereof means of subsistence." But now, alas! when "mine and crack, and mortal and ferocious will be the dis- have been aforetime component parts of the constilandlords no longer required the votes of the forty host" is about to be changed, the close weather and appointment of the well-gulled audience when the tution, while the constitutional Whigs offer them shilling freeholders, the land was depopulated; and the close grasp of power in Tory hands, makes well man fails to jump out ! one of the six, and the only one which never was a Now then, reaction may be a triumph in politics. part of the said constitution ? flavoured dishes and savoury sauce to stink in the just as a verdict given against law and evidence may Again, we repeat what we have more than nostrils of the humanity-monger; and while sworn be a triumph in law; but as one can be destroyed testimony and daily instances of brutality and once stated. The Ballot, with the present Sufby a new trial, and by a new jury, so may the other. frage, would be an unjust protection for the trustee cruelty failed to open the bowels of Mr. WARD to Having beaten the Whigs, thereby proving our hatred against a general right of scrutiny as to the use the sufferings of his fellow man, so long as they of treachery and deceit, we now but require a new made of the said trust; whereas the Ballot with promised to constitute his (Mr. WARD's) comforts : trial to prove that reaction is a mere political fiction. Universal Suffrage, would be a general protection the moment that he ceases to be an invited guest, the paraded for the purpose of inducing the beaten against any unjust individual interference with the authority of a correspondent is proof convincing party to hold their weakness in contempt and the disposal of a defined right, and which every man that the law is bad, and should be narrowly strength of their enemies in respect. would be justified in using as he pleased. watched. Unless the Times and the Tories can prove that a No doubt our readers were struck at seeing an The reaction in favour of the Ballot, we imagine article copied from the Weekly Chronicle in last greater number of the unrepresented classes are in is confined to some wealthy Whig masters, bankers, favour of Tory principles in 1841 than in 1837, they traders. and manufacturers, who anticipate a ready week's Star. reflecting upon the hardship of taking prove nothing, except indeed, as is not unlikely they sale of Tory voters in convenient lots. It is quite their stays from the female inmates of "the Chestera borough question ; and in boroughs, so far from still adhere to the philosophy of believing the electoral We quite agree in every word of the said article : body to constitute the people, and the unrepresented lessening influence, or destroying intimidation, it but has it never been the lot of Mr. WARD, while on to be mere filling stuff. would increase both the one and the other.

Again, Household Suffrage would not facilitate one of the greatest objects sought to be obtained by extended suffrage. It would not render the return of poor but honest men more practicable, but upon the contrary, would remove them further from all chances of representation. Neither would it and the return of poor honest men, with a national provision for their honourable maintenance while engaged in doing the business of the country, are two

of our greatest points. Suppose the landlords eject tenants who oppose them, may not House-lords do the same ? O! but the Ballot. Well, "the Ballot ; grant the Ballot and an evil which cannot be endured will very speedily be cured." How? By depriving the tenant

will point our attention to the present scanty confact. Do not the advocates find that in many instances as many as twenty-nine persons are inmates What is the real object of the parties who may now look for Household Suffrage ? Merely to create an agitation for the nearest point to Chartist prin-

ciples, without any other earthly motive than to ensure a reaction in favour of Whiggery. The brawlers for Household Suffrage would much prefer doing their own work without it ; and the very agitation for it, if joined in by the people, would accomplish their aim, their end and object. They require but just enough of that, or anything else, to whip the Whigs back to the mess. But no ! we now know our strength and our position. We know that the Whigs will try to use us as a forcing pump, while they remain waiters upon events. But they shall not. We will never again work for anything short of the whole Charter. The agitation which can ensure Household Suffrage would ensure that !!

Let the Chartists be assured that however Whiggery may ride the high horse for yet a little, that it will very speedily dismount without the help of a step-ladder, and mount the Charter with "a bold stirrup." They will have their emissaries abroad; but let the people, we mean the fustian jackets, be on the watch and meet treason in the outset; and let them further be assured that the present organisation once broken up will be the finality of Chartism.

They must, they will, and they shall give us, Universal Suffrage! ! Blood, flesh, and bone, before bricks and stone and mortar !

Every man who agitates for Household Suffrage is a direct enemy to the fustians. When the Irish

#### TO THE CHARTISTS OF YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE.

Looked forward to by the enslaved millions-the day when the dangeon fetters of tyranny shall be struck off, and the prison bonds burst asunder-the day of O'Connor's liberation is rapidly drawing nigh.

I doubt not, men of Yorkshire and Lancashire, but honour.

But, you will see the propriety of so ordering matters that the arrangements of one locality shall not clash with those of another; this can only be prevented by a right understanding between all parties. To effect this, I would respectfully suggest the holding of a meeting of delegates, from all parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, at Hebden-Bridge, at as early a day as possible.

I name Hebden Bridge because, about half way between Locas and Manchester, it stands on the direct line of railroad uniting the two counties.

I would suggest that such meeting take place in the course of two or three weeks' time (some Sunday)-as to work early is to work well. Moreover, such delegate meeting would determine whether our noble friend Bronterre should hold a series of demonstrations previous to the liberation of Mr. O'Connor; or, resting from his prison cares in the bosom of his family for a few weeks, should accompany that gentleman in the march of triumph deserved by, and I feel assured desfilmed for both.

Offering these suggestions for you to improve upon, I have the honour to be. Respectfully and faithfully yours,

GEORGE JULIAN HABNET.

resuscitated Toryism and bigotted Protestantismand this charge, the Chronicle, (which we are in iustice bound to say has for the first time the best of the argument with its gigantic rival,)-merely meets FRIENDS AND BRETHREN,-The day so anxiously by a set-off of what in such and such cases, it

would be justifiable for the oppressed to do.

The Times insists upon the appointment of holy Protestant spies, whose christian duty shall be to attend that each locality of your important counties will be all Catholie places of worship and report, we presume, anxiens to outvie each other in doing the patriot (if summary Tory justice is to be dealt) to the next Protestant chief constable, who shall be a com-

petent judge as to the tendency of the language complained of, and shall, upon the spot hold a court of over and terminer; and after evidence taken, that is, after having heard the lies of some hired ruffian. he shall forthwith decide upon the amount of pains and penalties to which the priest who utters politics

in his chapel shall be subjected, and that thereupon, he, the said constable, shall forthwith proceed to field Union." execute his own decree upon the said priest.

Now, just a word in the ear of old "Bloody."

Well, then, what has caused the great change Does the old lady not remember the reply of the the threshold of office, for seven long years, to have cab-man to his passenger, when the passenger arrived at the knowledge of any greater grievances denoted by the result of the recent contest ? Why threatened to take his number ! "Aye," replied under the New Poor Law ! Has he never he ard of just this. The action of a few score English landthe cab-man, "You would, and my cab too, if I'd the skin being taken from the back of many a little lords, both Whig and Tory, and the counteraction let you." We have no doubt that the protestant girl and many a little boy? Has he never heard of of a few Irish assessors, both Whig and Tory. who

chief constable would take the priest and the the father, in a moment of frenzy, when driven to preferred erring with the high bench to which they want by Mr. WARD and his class, depriving his look for countenance patronage and support, to a with a view of developing the immediate interests chapel too, if the parishioners would let him. This infernal and bloody threat of the old lady, children whom he tenderly loved of existence itself, lest | cu'nformity, with the spirit of law by the mystifica- | which those parties respectively have in the accomthe Chronicle, meets thus :- " Well, in such genese, they should become inmates of the said workhouses ! tion and perplexity of which they live and thrive. | plishment of certain objects, by means of certain and therefore the rich man's terror I

THE FACTIONS AND HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE.

Our readers will observe that we have this week tor, body and sleeves ;" " the Charter, the whole endeavoured to class men, and parties, and measures,

so it would have been, even with the ballot. The necessity of a certain tenure for a term of years being required by an Irish county voter has made one half the tenants tenants-at-will and mere serie; and get Household Suffrage,- in plain terms, once make the cold building, in any way the representative of money,-and at any hazard, and by some means, the rich will have it. Have not the Tories in nine years ; got full possession of the representative mint, and in five more, or less, they would get possession of any standard of money-franchise which ingenuity can coin.

We are sick of this hide-and-seek. fast-and-loose, prick-in-the-loop game. Are the people for ever to be used as a means to the great man's end ! if so, let them say, and say holdly, we have no brains; our house" is our head, -- ask IT for our vote.

The thieves have one and all robbed the people, and now they see the day of retribution is st hand, and they want to set up a most unjust judge. "HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE." Our cry is, and ever shall be till it is granted, every f' jota of the Char-

Charter, and nothing less than the Charter ;" the poor man's house, the poor man's table, the poor man's bed, the poor man's meat. drink, and clothes,

# THE NORTHERN STAR:

THE BECENT RAILWAY MAIL ABRANGE-MENTS.

It is not often we have had to complain of the arrange ments of the Post Office; nor have we had much to say in the way of fault-finding respecting the treatment we have received from the postmasters throughout the country. With the arrangements we have in general been content ; and with respect R. to the latter, whenever we have had to appeal to the General Post-office authorities, we have invariably found a readiness to inquire, and a promptitude to redress in the highest degree satisfac-

"Norwich."

arrears with their payments.

FOR FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

FOB MRS. PROST.

FOR THE SPREAD OF CHARTISM IN IBELAND.

Local and General Intelligence.

day evening, the 19th instant, a public meeting was

cholas Smirke in the chair. After most appropriate

held in the Arcade long room, Sunderland, Mr. Ni

near Airedale, per J. Clarkson ... 1 3 0

... 0

Mr. Cleave ... ...

It is, therefore, with no ill or soured feeling towards the Post-office authorities, that we make the following animadversions upon their recent Railway From Thomas Henna, Somers' Town, per Mail arrangements. We take this course, firstly, to show a great portion of our readers how we stand in relation to them through those arrange-From twenty-three persons, at Cart's Dyke, ments; and, secondly, to call the attention of the proper parties to some excessively bad and injurious arrangements now existing, with a view to an i effective alteration. From a Democrat at Chepstow ... 0 1 6

Much has been said and written in praise of the advantages of Railroad conveyance compared with the old stage and mail cosch travelling. Amongst those advantages superior speed, quickness of transit, have always been placed the first. Whatever may be the advantages to passengers in this respect-land we at once say they are great and many)-we must state the fact, that, as far as the conveyance of letters and newspapers out of Leeds is concerned, the new method is far worse than the old one, in many, very many cases. Mere time is consumed between the hour of posting and the hour of delivery ; and in some cases the transit is much slower.

We will specify.

- To secure the delivery of letters or newspapers in Glasgow, and a great portion of Scotland on Saturday morning, it is necessary that they should be posted in Lee'ls on Thursday evening before six o'clock !!! Thirty-seven hours between Leeds and Glasgow! and by Railway, too !!! Under i the old mail-coach system, if they were posted by one o'clock on Friday afternooon, they were delivered just as soon as they now are, though required to be posted nineteen hours sooner.
- To secure the delivery of letters or newspapers in Newcastle, Sunderland, and towns adjacent. on Saturday morning, it is necessary that they should i be posted in Leeds on Thursday evening before six o'clock ! Thirty-seven hours between Leeds and Newcasile ! To secure a morning's delivery under the "old system," we had only to post at one on Friday afternoon.

To secure a morning's delivery in York and adjacent places, it is necessary to post in Leeds before six o'clock the previous evening: thirteen hours before delivery, though we have a Railway direct to York. and the journey performed regularly many times -day in eighty minutes ! Under the "old system" we could post up to two o'clock in the morning, and have the morning's delivery. Thus the " ameleraled" system requires us to post letters from a place eighty minutes distant, full eight hours sooner than we did under the Mail Cosch dynasty !

The folly and absurdity of the arrangements we complain of will be more fully apparent when we state, that the Mail bags for a great portion of the places we have above enumerated, are carried out of Leeds by a Mail which leaves between six

started from Leeus::: To secure a morning's delivery for letters and news- objects contemplated, and issues to be obtained, by Rochdale, Oldham, Ashton, Manchester, Liverpool, and indeed all Lancashire, it is necessary that they are posted before six o'clock the previous . evening! though we have a railway communication o'clock the previous night, and the letters were lin letters were, and are, also conveyed by the same mails; the Leeds box for letters was regularly open till ten at night; so that the merchants of Leeds and all sending letters are obliged to post them full four hours sooner under the "accelerated" system than under the old one !

IN MR. O'CONNOB'S LETTER published in our last DAVID WRIGHT .- We have no room for his letter. His poetry shall be attended to.

WILD, FOB MR. ROSE.-If Mr. Rose has not received the 10s., he had better apply to Mr. smith delivered a lecture upon the Corn Laws and had the requisition ready, according to his promise. M.Douall, as he will see, on reference to Mr.

M'Douali's letter, that we had not to pay it. THE PLATES will not be sent to Agenls who are in tive audience, in the Hall of Science, Bath-build. The PLATES will not be sent to Agenls who are in tive audience, in the Hall of Science, Bath-build. N'Douali's letter, that we had not to pay it. THE PLATES will not be sent to Agenls who are in tive audience, in the Hall of Science, Bath-build. The PLATES will not be sent to Agenls who are in tive audience, in the Hall of Science, Bath-build. ings.

FIGHT AND DEATH OF TWO BULLS .- One day last week, the gate having been incautiously left £ s. d. edge of the precipice, to which he clung by his fore feet. The large bull, seeing his head just over the edge of the rocks, rashed at him once more. Headlong he plunged over the precipice, and was killed instantly on the rocks beneath : the other, falling on SUNDERLAND. - TRETOTALISM. - On Mon-

# Chartist Intelligence.

addresses from the Chairman, Mr. John Hill, and Mr. Alexander Wilson, Mr. Williams, who had been TOWER-HAMLETS,-At the meeting here on specially invited by the Committee of the Society Sunday last, a resolution was passed expressive of satisto deliver an address, arose and spoke at considermany evils of intemperance-showed that physically, themselves to use their utmost exertions to raise submentally, socially, and nationally, it was the destruc- scriptions to promote this object.

tive source of enormous evils; that all evil called for CAMBERWELL.-A correspondent writes us a remedy; that the great and manifold evils of in-temperance called specially for the strenuous efforts have been most sourvily treated by a couple of inn-temperance called specially for the strenuous efforts have been most sourvily treated by a couple of inn-that the chartists of Camberwell and Walworth have been most sourvily treated by a couple of innof the philauthropist and the patriot for their sup- keepers there, named Smith and Berryman. They pression. Mr. Williams then went on to point out engaged a room from Smith, at the Rosemary the means by which these necessary efforts might be Branch Inn, Peckham, and issued bills for a meetsuccessfully brought into operation. He examined the different projects of different individuals, for the removal of the universally acknowledged evils of another room from Messrs. Berryman and Adams, by the landlord, the showed that these projects were the different individuals of the principles of good government. In the was prepared, and would denounce Mr. Blewitt as a supporter of a base Government. On Wednes-day morning, very early, the Secretary of the New-and senators. He showed that these projects were in the room from Messrs. Berryman and Adams, by the showed that these projects were in the room from Messrs. Berryman and Adams, by the showed that these projects were the showed the showed that these projects were the showed the druckenness. He showed that these projects were Grove House, Peckham Grove, and again issued bills. nearly as numerous as the projectors ; that inadap- After the bills had been in circulation several days, tation to the necessities of the case to which they the day before the lecture was to have been deli- they were at full liberty to make use of his name on be formed from college-bred materials. However, as I were to apply, were their invariable characteristics. vered Mr. Berryman called upon the Secretary, to Where were their trophies ? Where were the refor-say that they could not have the room. We do not of Monmouth to fear that if Mr. Price should not who have been tutored in the school of experience, we mations that they had effected ! Nothing of the sort wonder at this; it will always be so while working arrive in due time, he should not have the majority must content ourselves with treading at a distance. could be pointed to in support of their schemes. He men hold their meetings at the "drunkeries," instead attributed the failure of every effort to suppress of at their own halls, which they ought to have, and drunkenness, by preventing it in the future and cur- easily might have.

ing it in the past, to the fact, that they all stopped short of total abstinence. No definite, practicable, the resolution proposed by Mr. O'Connor, at Newdefinable scheme for the production of a universal temperance reformation, short of total abstinence, castle, was unanimously carried with a vote of confidence in that gentleman. had ever yet been propounded. Mr. Williams

FINSBURY .- The Chartists of Finsbury are up then proceeded to shew in detail, by startling and conclusive facts and arguments, that total abstinence and doing, and at their last meeting, on Monday the business commenced, a note was delivered to and to it we must adhere. was a remedy. Indeed, that it was a remedy was night, was passed a spirited resolution for the pur- Edwards, the contents of which I knew not; but The missionaries that have been, or are now, em universally admitted. But the speaker proceeded pose of ensuring a glorious demonstration in honour soon afterwards I saw one of the hand bills, ployed have done incalculable good. Let them ge on in further to utterly subvert and destroy all opposition of the caged lion of the North. -all rational opposition-by incontestibly establish-HUDDERSFIELD .- On Wednesday, the 14th,

ing that total abstinence was not only a means for Mr. Martin delivered a lecture at Paddock. He note delivered to Edwards, the contents of which ere long, we shall be blessed with the full fruition of effecting a temperance reformation, but that it was was well received, and addressed the audience in a most also I knew not then. I heard a voice calling Mr. our rights. the only means, and that it was recommended by energetic manner. At the conclusion, a vote of Buttery out, when Edwards rose up his arm and efficiency, practicability, and cheapness. Mr. Williams thanks was unanimously given to the lecturer, said, "Buttery, stop where you are, don't move." only tend to distract the public mind; our principles then went on to establish that the plan of total and three cheers to F. O'Connor, and all Chartist I have seen the last note which Edwards received, are stript of all ambiguity and the mode now pursued " abstinence was of universal application-that to prisoners.

MR. O'CONNOR'S LETTER published in our last Number, relative to seats to be petitioned for by the Chartist Candidates, for "Hawick" read "Nowigh " going about his business, was suddenly seized with Price, but he would not, stating that he wanted to a fit of apoplexy, in which he expired. Medical aid see Mr. Buttery. A desire to have a requisition ranks; let all bickering cease, and let our great (From our own Correspondent.)—Our eity election was obtained, but was too late. He was a kind, drawn up was made known, and Edwards promised steady, and industrious young man, and his loss will be severely felt by his family. LECTURE.-On Thursday night last, Mrs. Chappel-anything to do with Mr. Price. We asked him if he what serves more forcibly to evince our power-our

army remained inactive, and kept in quarters, deeming the conflict between the two parties of too little imthat they might fairly see Edward's disposition, and that he would not only vote for Mr. Blewitt, but portance to demand their aid.

that he would also induce every one that he could Now, let not the Tories " lay the flattering unction to their souls" that there is any reaction in their to vote for him likewise; therefore, that we had to vote for him likewise; therefore, that we had to their souls" that there is any reaction in their open, two bulls, a large one and a smaller one, met in the yard of the Eastham Ferry House. This would do, for them not to nominate Edwards, in the edge of the Mersey, and on one side of it are precipitous rocks. The bulls rushed at each other, and a fierce battle ensued. The small bull which Edwards and Dickison delivered speeches. which Edwards and Dickison delivered speeches. had the worst of the fight. He was thrust over the Edwards proposed himself as a candidate, and to shew that a Whig "appeal to the popular will" never mentioned the name of Mr. Price. Here I could be dealt with according to the deserts of that acknowledge that I ought to have contradicted him ; | tyrannical and persecuting faction, the Tories would not but, thinking it the Chairman's duty, I refrained. have shouted "Victory" through the land.

The Chartists are now on the vantage ground, and it Before the meeting broke up, Mr. Buttery arrived, a letter from the Secretary at Newport aristocratic domination, and the establishment of the

was received and read, stating the same facts as I pure principles of democracy. had done. Mr. Buttery asked me what was to be Surely, the "Finality" clique and the Education-

shew it to Edwards and Dickison, or not. I said, every instance where the "ignorant" Chartists have most advantage to the country and most honcur to "Shew it, most undoubtedly ; in order to know what had an opportunity of standing side by side with the faction in the steps taken for securing the seats in Par- they will say about it." Consequently. Mr. Buttery titled aspirants to senatorial honours, the former have able length. He began by briefly glancing at the liament of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Binns, and pledging took the letter to them at the Angel, and I remained far surpassed the latter in sound sense and close reasonat Mr. Buttery's house. Shortly afterwards, I went ing. Never has the imbeeility and consummate ignorto the Angel. The first question Mr. Buttery asked ance of both factions been made more palpable than James's-street. Two of these we know to have Dickison was, "if he was prepared to denounce Mr. during the present election movements. The masterand there that he would not. The same question was superior to second or third class school-boys, wherever pat to Edwards, who answered, unbesitatingly, that the voice of the self-taught chartist has been raised in he was prepared, and would denounce Mr. Blewitt elucidation of the principles of good government. The Price, stating that he was coming unprovided-that ist lecturers would be of more essential service to her he should not arrive at Monmouth in due time-that Majesty and the people, than any Cabinet that could

by the show of hands. Edwards stated if Mr. Well, I have said we are now on the 'vantage ground, Price should come, that he would propose him, and we must retain it, as every artitles will be made to and that Dickison would second him. These dislodge us. Every attempt to create division by the were the last words I heard at the Angel. introduction of measures of "expediency" must be op-BERMONDSEY.-At the weekly meeting here. We went out together, but Edwards, Dickinson, and posed. Step-by step doctrines must be manfully reothers went to the Mayor on some business unknown sisted, and now that evidence has been given to both to me ; I proceeded to the Hall, the place of nomi- | factions of our strength, we must be proof against nation. Soon afterwards I saw Edwards there; I every trick they employ to court our support. Our sat not far from the place where he stood. Before motto is, "Universal Suffrage, and no Surrender,"

> (calling on Mr. Price to come forward,) deli- the course they have hitherto pursued, and let the vered into the Mayor's hands, and another Chartists, generally, stand firm and support them, and

We want no propounding of new schemes-those and seven in the evening; that they are deposited st the Normanton Railway Station just ten miles out of Leeds) within twenty minutes atter that Hail stars from Leeds; and *blue iteg* are *iteg*. Mail which started out of London more than show after the said York and Newcastle letters papers in Halifar, Hebden-bridge, Todmorden, Rochdale, Oldham, Astron, Manchester, Liver which stated that Mr. Price had arrived and of carrying them into operation is, peaceful, "legal,"

nobly. At the conclusion of their respective speeches and Dickison in a close conversation. As I entered on two important occasions-he being delegated to the to support existence. The medicial men who have greatest warriors that had ever lived, and the most they were highly applauded; three cheers were given the room, Dickison told Rogers that I was a moral-National Convention, and also to the Political Pri-

REPEAL AND CHARTISM IN IRBLAND .- We give World, in Cork, and it tells a tale of fearful doomschool-master (O'Brien), and our unconquerable General (From our own Correspondent.) -- Our sity election (O'Connor), shake hands, and rejoice, with us, that the has ended, Colonel Chatterton's agents having enelection movement has shown to friend and foe that tere i a protest, and Messrs. Callaghan and Murphy we have a power which must not be trifled with. And are our representatives, notwithstanding that a 'cannie Scotchman' named Carnegie, assured the moral strength-is the fact that a vast portion of our poor fleeced Colonel that he would at last beat the Popish priests. This election has given birth to strange ideas, and converted some of our leading men into Chartists, and others into whippers in for the Ministers. Mr. Haves, certainly the ablest man in our city, was furious for a second repeal candidate, and accused the people of deserting this mistaken. They have done nothing to merit popular great question; he avowed himself a Chartist, and gave a plumper to Mr. Callaghan, the repeal candidate. I fear repeal is ' shook' in the ' beautiful city, unenfranchised Chartists to evince their strength, and and from the bottom of my soul I am sorry for it, as I am firmly convinced that nothing but a domestic Parliament will ever make 'Ireland as she ought to be."

5

SIGNS OF THE TIBES .- In the parish of Rochdale, there are at present 1,527 empty houses.

TORY MINISTRY .- That with a majority of some eighty, upon the gross returns of the general elec-tion over their Whig antagonists, the Tories should, by this time, have looked into their muster-roll, and well considered who would be best calculated to done with the letter, whether it would be best to mongers will throw aside their fiddles, seeing that in discharge the principal trusts of official power with themselves-was a course which must have been anticipated. Accordingly, several lists were, yesterday, handed about, in certain political sanctuaries in the immediate vicinity of Pall-mall and St. emanated from quarters with every means and every probability of being well-informed on the contemplated elements which it is intended should enter into the constitution of the new Cabinet. In the list we quote from, we find the following names, and the corresponding offices respectively appropriated to them :- Othors which belong to those whom we deem less likely to be called, presently, to power, we purposely abstain from mentioning here.

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer-Sir Robert Peel.

First Lord of the Admiralty-His Grace the Duke of Buckingham. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs .-

The Earl of Aberdeen. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland-Lord Wharncliffe.

Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department-Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.

Lord High Chancellor of England-Sir William Follett.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies-Right Hon, Lord Stanley.

President of the Council-His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

The Speaker of the House of Commons-The Right Hon. C. Shaw Lefevre (whose re-election it is said not to be intended to oppose).

Secretary for Ireland-The Right Hon. Sir H. Hardinge. Other officers of State-

The Lord High Chamberlain-His Grace the Duke of Beanfort.

The Lord High Steward-The Earl of Liverpool. The Master of the Horse-The Earl of Jersey. Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris-Lord Lynd.

examined her are of opinion that she has an internal tumour, which at times causes pain, which she mistakes for the kicking of the "ravenous rat." THE ARMSTRONG LIVER PILLS are recommended as an Anti-bilious medicine, to every sufferer from bilious complaints and indigestion, or from an in-"Loughborough, July 17, 1841. billious complaints and indigestion, or from an in-but that it was "that Buttery's" fault. I told Edwards that he had condemned himself by the Edwards that he had condemned himself by the last words he spoke in Court; to which he made no through, to raise the expence; I have, therefore, taken see that the stamp has "Dr. John Armstrong's Liver Pills" engraved on it in white letters, and to let no one put you off with any other pills. N.B.—The Pills in the boxes enclosed. in marbled paper, and marked B., are a very mild aperient, and are particularly and universally praised. They are admirably adapted for sportsmen, agriculturists, men of business, naval and military men : as they contain no mercury or calomel, and require neither confinement to the house, nor restraint in diet.

Indeed, out of all the recent Railway Mail arrangements, the public of Leeds derive no benefit from any one, in the shape of accelerated despatch, if we except the Southern Mail to London. With every other Mail they are worse off now than they were before. That is, they are obliged to post their letters sooner to secure a delivery at the same time in the morning.

These things ought not to be. They call loudly for change. We commend the facts we have stated to . the notice of the Postmaster General.

Were we required to point out a remedy for each particular state of things above enumerated, we should reply that this is no part of our business. We will, however, point out the fact, that a train leaves the Leeds Station at forty minutes past five in the morning, which meets the London and York, and the London and Leeds ten at night, and be conveyed to Normanton by : this train in the morning? They would be in time enough to be forwarded by the very mail which now carries them after they have laid in the railway station nearly twelve hours. This arhours more for the posting of their letters to those two places than the present system gives. And, We may further ask, why cannot a hag be despatched by the same Train with letters for Manchester good of all who enlist under its banner. up to ten the previous night? This would give the people of Leeds four hours more, as far as Manchester is concerned ; and the people of Manchester would be benefitted, in the receipt of such letters, fully seven hours !

With respect to the Glasgow district, some more direct and expeditious mode must be found. The Leeds and Carlisle Mail was timed so as to arrive in the latter place just half an hour after the departure either twelve or twenty-four hours before they con'd be forwarded !!! It is therefore necessary this be mended?

#### THE PORTRAITS.

we should present the Portrait of Emmet: this week to our Yorkshire readers, we were in full date himself, has no power to withdraw, after his however, under the necessity of postponing views be correct, the Edinburgh election was deterthat presentation for a little longer. At the mined by a show of hands, and, therefore, Messrs. time we write, (Thursday.) we have not re- Whether they will take the necessary steps to estaceived the parcels from the Engraver in London, blish their right to this dignity remains to be seen." though they should have been despatched so -So there appears to be a chance of having one of oblige :-Next week we shall be able, we hope, to state positively when they can be given.

to Lieaders and Correspondents.

OUR NEWCASTLE AND SUNDERLAND FRIENDS will

evening! though we have a railway communication in the development of the second post in Leeds up to twelve that I would not uning any and the development of the second post in Leeds up to twelve the meeting dissolved. were also given to the gentleman who granted them drinks I answered that I would not uning any and to the drinks I answered that I would not uning any and to the drinks I answered that I would not uning any and to the drinks I answered that I would not uning any and to the drinks I answered that I would not uning any and to the drinks I answered that I would not uning any and the drinks I answered that I would not uning any and the drinks I answered that I would not uning any and the drinks I answered that I would not uning any and the drinks I answered that I would not uning any and the drinks I answered that I would not uning any and the drinks I answered that I would not uning any and the drinks I answered that I would not uning any and the drinks I answered that I would not uning any any and the drinks I answered that I would not uning any and the drinks I answered that I would not uning any and the drinks I answered that I would not uning any and the drinks I answered them the set of the drinks I answered them the drinks I and th

the meeting next Monday evening. HULL.-KINGSTON UNITY.-The Independent delivered in Manchester and the other places we. Order of Odd Feilows, Kingston Unity, held their first anniversary in Hull, on Monday last. In the afternoon, a great number of the brethren, wearing the Executive Council. the emblems of the order, assembled in Osbournestreet, and after being arranged according to their respective Lodges, namely, Olive Branch, Prince Chartists was held as usual at Peter Hoey's and Regent, Andrew Marve), Sir William Lowthorp, several new members were enrolled, and amongst and Brotherly Love; the band struck up "God them many Irishmen. "Will you have the kindness to adopt that mode you

> through the principal streets and its environs. Not here on the 14th instant, to an attentive audience, Usk and Caerleon 1 told Edwards that 1 was gian a more orderly and respectable procession of the after which a number of Chartist tracts were distrikind has been seen in Hull for some time, and a buted.

and greatly admired, particularly the district flug, in Grosvenor-street Chapel, there being no less than which bore a representation of King Edward presenting the Charter to the ancient fishermen of Hull; a purple flag, with a full-length portrait of : that almost inimitable patriot, Andrew Marvel; and

a purple silk banner, with the emblem of Charity ; beautifully painted and gilded. Great attraction ence, on the principles of the Charter and its progress and Mr. Butterworth, from Mauchester, lectured in was also created by the first banner, which bore the the evening upon the conduct of the Whigs while in design of the "good Samaritan," and said to be presented by the ladies friendly to the Kingston kicks. office, during which he gave them some most awful Unity; and also to the last, on which was gilded the

Mail at Normanton, and receives bags from it and by whom the Unity is patronised, and before to be conveyed to Manchester. Now, we and by whom the Unity is patronised, and before to the House of Commons for the liberation of Frost, taries of the various associations. there to be conveyed to Manchester. Now, we and by whom the Unity is patronised, and before meeting, and enterined eleven mean members. That to the flouse of commons for the noeration of Frost, taries of the various associations. ask why the York bags and the Newcastle bags can-not be kept open in Leeds till the office closes at ten at night, and be conveyed to Normanton by
the procession had returned to Osbourne-street, the speech illustrated the principles of the Charter. We night to vote for Ministers 1 or for having appre-ever willing to aid all to the utmost of my power; brethren separated, and in the evening dined at hail with delight his coming amongst us; the factions hended him (Edwards) on the Queen's highway, therefore I have no other method to pursue than requesttheir respective Lodges. Since the formation of in him will find a stern opponent. Mr. Ingram briefly without having any warrant for his apprehension. this Unity, it has doubled its number, and the followed, and exposed the fallacy of the Corn Law I defy Mr. Edwards or any other man to point out attention of our friends to its contents. They will united stock of two of its Lodges is one thousand is humbug, as the present House of Commors is now any legitimate steps Mr. Blewitt has taken either in perceive the dates and can correspond with Mr. S. and the railway station nearly twelve hours. This ar-rangement would give the people of Leeds full four pounds! The Urder is in a very healthful and constituted. Mr. Griffiths proposed a vote of thanks or out of the House of Commons, to advance the make their own arrangements. prosperous state, and there is little doubt but that which was carried by acclamation, to our worthy towns. | Chartist cause ? Would I vote for such a man ? No | I will not advise Mr. Skevington as to his route, as ere long the Kiugston Unity will spread far and man, Mr. David Lewis, for his very liberal donation to never ! I would rather live and die in poverty, than no man can go wrong who goes forth with the Charter wide, as its sole object is the good of each, and the the Victim Fund. The meeting was then adjourned to level i would accept a penny from either a Whig or a in his hand. good of all who eplist under its banner.

EDINBURGH.-There is much talk about the BRADFORD.-On Tuesday, at a meeting of the legainty of Macaulay and Craig's election ; the ge- Chartists in Bowling-lane, the following resolution was neral notion is, that Thompson and Lowery are the 'unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to legal members. The following article is from the carry out the same :-- "That this meeting is of opinion Edinburgh Erening Post, a Tory paper published that the condition of the working classes never can be on Wednesday and Saturday :- " MESSRS. MACAU- | ameliorated until Universal Suffrage is the law of the LEY AND GIBSON CRAIG IN DANGER .- The question is land; they therefore recommend the inhabitants of this generally discussed whether these gentlemen are the district to join the National Charter Association as the two legally elected members for Edinburgh, or whe- only means to effect the said object." ther Messrs. Thompson and Lowery, the Chartists, LASSWADE .- A meeting of the Chartists of this

of the Glasgow Mail: consequently the bags are not entitled to that honour. It is clear from place was held on Friday, the 16th instant, at the house the terms of the Reform Act, that in the event of a of Mr. William Daniells, for the purpose of concerting TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND. show of hands being taken, and a poll demanded by measures for the proper reception of Feargus O'Connor. to forward letters from Leeds to Glasgow by wuy of the candidates in the minority, the poll is impera- Esq., when that sterling friend of the people shall be Hunchester!!! Admirable arrangement! Cannot however on of the Charity and different in this case, released from his unmerited confinement. After however, one of the Chartist candidates and the pro- several propositions had been discussed, the following bet and South Lancashire Chartists, in regard of some poser of the other expressed their desire that no pull five individuals were chosen as a demonstration com- money that he alleges is due to him for printing, &c. should take place; but it was then too late. The mittee, to adopt proper measures, and to act in concert for the great demonstration in September, 1838, and Sheriff had only one duty to perform, to comply with with the Dalkeith Association, viz. Messrs William for which, he states, Mr. George Condy and others are When we made the arrangement last week, that the terms of the act, which left him no alternative, Daniells, John Stewart, George Wyllie, William Hay, likely to involve him in trouble.

but to proceed to the poll, in order to test the show and George Sutherland. expectation of being able to do so. We are, name is fairly in the hands of the electors. If these MR. EDWARDS AND THE NEWPORT

as to have been with us by Tuesday. Should two questions settled, have the contest elections at the members is obe the members is or can they contest elections at siding at Newport, in the County of Monmouth. Is siding at Newport, in the County of Monmouth. On Monday night previous to the day of nomination on Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of nomination of Monday night previous to the day of as to have been with us by Tuesday. Should two questions settled : have the Chartists the honor

to the National Chartist Association. Several mem- was going on his own business. bers have already sent in their claim to be rated, and bailed a person to appear at the Quarter Reversifie and Sunderland Friends will we hope the committee will do much good for the Sessions I started early for Usk. Soon after my mail arrangement, the reason why we cause. The meeting is adjourned to Monday even- arrival there, Messre. Edwards and Dickison arrived, get the Star to those towns before Saturday fix-iane, Bermondsey, when it is requested that all told me they were going to Monmouth, and I said ing next, to be holden at the Horns Tavern, Cruci- and called at the public-house where I put up. They stening. We go to press with our first edition inx-nane, bermondsey, when it is required that it toru me may note going to detine, that I should be over in due time, that I should be over in due time, that I should be over in due time, that I should be to the Hall

glorions wars that were ever won. The address they were night applauded ; three cheers were given in tooling, Dickison word Rogers asked me what I would somers' Convention ; and I doubt not but his presence for Feargas O'Connor, the Chartist prisoner. Thanks force Chartist. Mr. Rogers asked me what I would will be adventable in every town he may visit. throughout, and at its close, was loudly applauded. for reargus O Connor, the Chartist prisoner. Thanks, for the that I would not drink any-Between thirty and forty signatures to the set also given to the gentleman who granted them drink? I answered that I would not drink any-

TODMORDEN.-The weekly meeting of the Chartists was held as usual on Monday night, when several came forward to have their names enrolled; and it was resolved that forty cards be sent for to

save the Queen," and the procession moved slowly; SHAFTESBURY,-Mr. Ruffy Ridley lectured | company with Edwards and Dickison. Between Usk and Caerleon I told Edwards that I was glad think best, and let me hear from you? all; Edwards replied, he did not know what to do; the 27th, and Chesterfield on the 28th. wery great majority appeared to be quite young men. The display of flags and banners was very imposing and greatly admired, particularly the district flag, in Grossen or street Change, there being no less than there being no less than the district flag, in Grossen or street Change, there being no less than the district flag.

plied. "O, no, there is no need for you to do that," six hundred persons present. They were entertained by a number of recitations and songs until a late hour. I and the conversation dropped. I wish to know on what account Mr. Edwards

Mr. Campbell, from Manchester, lectured in the above felt inclined to vote again for Mr. Blewitt : is it on place on Sunday afternoon, to a very crowded audiaccount of Mr. Blewitt's application to the Secre- I can to assist all who have the like object in view, tary of State, to have Frost, Williams, and Jones with my friend Skevington, and that I should deem it tried by a Special Commission ? or because Mr. no trouble whatever to assist in making every arrange-Blewitt came to a certain meeting, convened on last ment for him or for any other advocate of the Charter

Tory, and

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. JONAH WILLIAMS, tailor, Llanarthy-street. Newport, 19th July, 1841.

### MR. R. J. RICHARDSON AND THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE CHARTISTS.

FRIENDS,-We have read with some little astonishuent a letter in the Star of last Saturday, signed "R.

Now, Friends, our object in thus addressing you is, 20th that we wish you to withhold your verdict, as there is a proper committee appointed to make all the necessary 1841. enquiry into the debt alleged to be due to him. and it is hoped that, by next week, the Committee will have a May

full report ready for the public. Signed on behalf the Tib-street Association,

JAMES WHEELER, Chairman

### Manchester, 29th July, 1841,

[In reference to this matter, we have several other communications from different quarters; some of them following out Mr. Richardson's appeal, and severely censuring the Manchester and South Lancashire Chartists, for their neglect of duty to him ; others, from the the neighbourood of Manchester, strongly denouncing Mr. Richardson, and acquitting the Associated Chartists mittee alluded to by Mr. Wheeler.-ED.]

THINGS AS THEY ARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

and it was resolved that forty cards be sent for to the Executive Council. BARNSLEY. — The weekly meeting of the Chartists was held as usual at Peter Hoav's and the logether, and I was desired to remain behind; "Will you have the kindness to adopt that mode you

"I am to be at Nottingham on the 26th, Mansfield on

"I hope you are well in health, and that I shall have "Your early attention will greatly oblige,

> "Yours. in the cause of right, "JOHN SKEVINGTON."

Now, Sir, allow me to state my willingness to do all evening.

New Year's day, to intimidate the friends of Frost, Williams, and Jones ? or, because he left London brethren in any of the towns he names (Leeds ex-

business.

Let the Associations see to this-it is their Yours truly, WILLIAM RIDER. Leeds, July 19th, 1841.

## ACCOUNT OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS' PETITION CONVENTION.

MR. EDITOR.-Dear Sir, I forwarded the balance as per date. I had handed you the accounts, with the exception of that portion dated the 22nd., with a request that it might be published forthwith, as soon as I

after I left London, and could make it up. I find, after this delay, that the account has been mislaid, and I the Necessity of Union to accomplish our Political have. therefore, had to make it up again. Pray do Redemption. publish it this week.

h it this week.			34
I am, dear Sir, Your's, truly, L. PITK July, 1841.	ETILI	.1.	MACCLESFIELD be preached in t Sunday evening when Whigs, Co Padicals and al
	<b>E</b> £	s. d.	Radicals, and al attend.
3 To writing paper, quills, and	_		HALIFAX M
Ink	0 ]	2	Whig colleges. o
4 To printed circulars	0 1:	6	preach on Sund
To six Vacker's Guide	0 :	30	weather permit,
5 To writing paper and ink glass	0 3	39	at four o'clock in
To green table-covering	0 3	8	SUNDERLAND
To postage and carriage	0 2	2 11	Life-boat Room,
6 To sealing wax, memorandum-			two o'clock.
books, and minute-book	04	10	
7 To carriage and postage	0 2	5	Tower HAMLE
8 Paper, wafers, blotting-paper, &c.	0 5	93	day evening, at 1
To carriage	0 2	ໍ້	Whigs and Tori
To Messrs. Williams, Pitkethly,			MARYLEBONE.
Morgan, Skevington, Mac-			cepted the invita
Douall, Smart, and Martin,			will lecture in
	21 (	0	street, on Sunda
To Mr. Ford, for the London			principles, their
		-	Animumant Con Co.

Delegates ... To Mr. Ford, messenger ••• 10 To carriage ...

1 5 0 0 0 9 ... 11 To ditto, a broom, and postage 0 2 9 evening. 13 To ditto, and ink ...

... 0 4 8

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings.

OLDHAM .- Mr. Hill preaches in Grosvenor-street Chapel to-morrow, at two in the afternoon, and six in the evening.

Hull.-Mr. Hick, of Leeds, will preach in the large room, No. 8, Church Side, to morrow, at halfpast ten in the morning, and at half-past six in the

LEEDS AND HUNSLET .-- Sermons will be preached to-morrow afternoon in Vicar's Croft, and in the evening on Hunslet Moor, by Messrs. Smith and Parker.

Mr. SKEVINGTON, of Longhborough, will deliver a lecture in the Chartist meeting room, Hill-side, Chesterfield. on Wednesday evening next, the 29th instant, to commence at half-past seven o'clock. A collection will be made after the lecture, to defray the expences.

NorringHAM .- On Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, Mr. J. Skevington, of Loughborough, will lecture in the chapel, Rice-place, Nottingham. -On Tuesday evening, at Mansfield ; and on Wednesday, at Sutton-in-Ashfield.

DEAN TAYLOR will preach at the Chartist Chapel, Meadow-side, Arnold, on Sunday, the 25th instant, at six o'clock in the evening.

Mr. CANDY will lecture on Monday next, and each evening next week, at seven o'clock :-

DARLASTON .-- At the Bull Stakes, Darlaston ; subject, Old and New Poor Laws.

WEDNESBURY .- At the High Bulling, Wednesbury; subject, Political Economy.

WOLVERHAMPTON .--- At the Temperance Coffee House, Mr. Mogge', Snow-hill, Wolverhampton ; received the account of that portion which was paid, subject, Monarchy and Republicanism.

BILSTON .- At the Ball Court, Bilston; subject

D.-The Whigs' funeral sermon will the Chartist Room, Watercotes, on next, at seven o'clock, by Mr. West. orn Law Repealers, Socialists, Sham all other chief mourners are invited to

Ir. W. Martin, late student in the of Northallerton and Lancaster, will day next, in the open air, if the t, on the South-end of North-bridge.

in the afternoon. -Mr. Williams will lecture at the , ou Sunday afternoon at half-past

ETS.-Mr. Wall lectures next Sunthe Tower Hamlets, on the policy of ies.

.-Mr. Edmund Stallwood has actation of the men of Marylebone, and the Working Men's Hall, Circusay evening next, on the Charter, its ir practicability, the means of ob-3 0 0 tainment, &c. &c.

BELPER .- Mr. Bairstow, the Chartist Missionary, will lecture here on Friday, the 30th, at seven in the

HOLBROOK.-Mr. Bairstow will lecture here on

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

facts, in vindication of character, will greatly

central Electioneering ant Registration Committee forward to offer himself a candidate, and desiring has been formed for the boroughs of Lambeth and Mr. Edwards to wait until his arrival at Newport, Southwark, composed of members of the Council re which he declined, (though the Association had siding in Surrey, and other working men, belonging promised to pay his expenses.) stating that he of all blame. In this state of things, we shall wait, be to the National Chartist Association. Several mem-Having

CHARTISTS.

SIR,-An insertion of the following statement of

LAMBETH AND SOUTHWARK.-A letter from Dr. Price, stating his intention to come at Monmouth, we had a meeting, when we had a

16 gel off in time for post-(they will see how PAPNET FOR	be there myself that night. I went to the Hall, SIR,-The noise, bustle, trickery, deception and	14 To roller, postage, and paper 0 1 2	Monday, July 26th, at seven o'clock in the evening.
soon it sturks in the number required for Glasson BODNSLEY. STATE OF TRADE, Never since	and found that the Grand Jury had ignored the hill humbug, so conspicuously manifested by the rival fac-	15 To carriage and paste 0 7 8	
and that part of Neutland, and if the Papers for; the establishment of the intent frade of this town, has	() n my return from the Hall. I met Edwards on I tions during the resent struggle for political ascendancy.	To Mr. Ridley, for conveyance	ALFRETONMr. Bairstow will lecture here on
the open such are not posted in Leeds on Thurse there ocen such depression. Hundreds of poor men	the steps of the Hall whom I informed that my having now almost subsided, and as the public mind is		Tuesday evening, the 27 h, at seven.
any evening, they are not devinered in Glasson are starving in the streets, and what adds to the	business was over. He told me that I might come to becoming more tranguillised, we, the Chartists, ought	To writing paper 0 2 2	SWANWICKMr. Bairstow will be here on Wed-
Sc., until Monday morning! It is, therefore, channels of charity hitherto open to the poor	Monmouth with him and Dickison. We arrived at now to attend to our own affairs, and prosecute our	To Messrs. Williams, Pitketbly,	nesday, the 28th, at seven in the evening.
more than we could do to supply Newcastle by to be totally dried up	Monmouth about two o'clock. We put up at the warfare against every antagonist power, no matter	Morgan, Skevington, Smart,	RIPLEYMr. Bairstow will lecture here on Thurs-
that same post: for we are often obliged now, to be totally dried up.	Angel, and took our dinner at the large room. After under what name it be distinguished, that militates	M.Douall, and Martin,	day evening, the 29th, at seven.
	dinner, Edwards went out to see (as he said) Mr. against our sacred cause, which has for its object the	£3 each 21 0 0	
our Scoich friends.	Buttery. He came back in a few minutes, and said promotion and security of the greatest possible happi-	To Mr. Ford, for London De-	MILLFORD.—Mr. Bairstow will lecture here on
PETER M. BROPHY 24. Wormersod. gate Dublin colliers were coming out of the pit, and when about	that Buttery was at Usk, and that he had a trial ness to all.	legates 3 0 0	Saturday, the 31st, at seven o'clock in the evening,
	there. We went out together, with a view of seeing The public mind has been too much stultified by the	To Mr. Ford, messenger 1 5 0	and will preach in the Market Place on Sunday, Aug.
	the town. I met with one of our Association Coun- adoption of double-meaning and unmeaning terms, such	To Mr. Ford, gratuity 0 10	1st, at half-past five in the evening.
, a wind wind publications, that he stady i may	cilmen, and told him I had something to say to as "practical reform," "extension of the suffrage,"	22 To Messrs. Ridley and Ford, for	BIRMINGHAMA soirce will be held in the Char-
	him. I told him that Edwards was not our man to "full, free, and fair representation," &c., and even the	rolling and pasting the	tist Church, Newhall-street, on Monday, the 26th
	be nominated, but Mr. Price; and that I should be most consummate tyrants that evertrod the surface of the	Petition 1 0 0	instant, in honour of the liberation of Mr. Brown
	very happy for the whole Council to meet, in globe have assumed the name of "Liberals," while the		from Warwick Gaol, when all friends are particu-
watten,	order that I might make known the whole Fox and Goose Club, which consisted of a few discom-		larly requested to attend, as the overplus will be for
CLUB OF BATH could not and of course did ' dearmond on Friday last in and it Carabia	truth to them. This conversation took place before fitted Corn Law Leaguers, had the effrontery to arro-	To Mr. Saunders, for loan of	the benefit of the family.
The strong to catch a duck when he fell in : and	a Mr. Taylor's door, who is another council man. gate to themselves the honourable appellation of	chairs and table 014 0	WEST-RIDING DELEGATE MEETING A West-
SECRETARY of the Parth Charter Accomption is the stand of the acces, much he will be the stand of the	"I was invited to tes to My Butter's and want is Redical Beformers"		Riding Delegate Meeting will be held on Sunday,
THE SECRETARY of the Perth Charter Association is though soon after got out, his life could not be re-	where a great many of the councilmen had assembled. During the recent elections it has been proved to the	£56 1 23	August 1st, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the
SLT. James Wheeler No 9 Whitle cireet Man	I told them that Edwards had not come there at the most sceptical that the balance of power is in our	<b>_</b>	large room over the co-operative stores, Dewsbury,
- Source and the must be fort as it is humans of the origination - sit, ballati, manufact			for the purpose of taking into consideration whether
	that we had written to Mr. Price, desiring him to the fact, prior to the recent "appeal to the popular	per Mr. Cleave 2 0 0	a lecturer shall be appointed in place of George
LIGGER, LLATTUN, - We are alreaus alad to hand-loom weavers in his employ one shilling per	come forward as a candidate in opposition to Mr. will," and the factions as frequently laughed at the	, from a Gentleman,	Julian Harney. The regular business of the Riding
stree his currer complete comp provide a children of a number	Blewitt, that Mr. Price had written a reply, stating idea; but now how stands the matter? Why, both	per dittom 9 2 6	will also be entered into. It is particularly
"The ugo, jot several weeks together, rations cir- 1 of calls hands.	i that he was not only ready and willing to same the the Whigs and Toxics know and sanfare that without	7 ,, from Mr. O'Connor 39 0 0	requested that as many places as possible will send
""" Wander Sucretion of the ford mene URANGE SUCRETI-UR LICE 1210 Instant. the meme	will of the coversion nearly if each a man as he was ing they can do nothing The White example their	12 ,, from Falkirk, per	delegates.
in trust we shall, in fulture the phis to pay move i vers of the above Court celebrated ineir antiversary	I should be something her a clean materia of the defeat to the state of a state material because the t	W. Cullen 0 4 0	
Function to it. by dining together, at the Hare and Hounds Inn,	people worthy of being put in nomination at the Chartist opposition to Whig domination has given them,	, from Mr. O'Connor 30 0	LIVERPOOLMr. William Jones will deliver a
DEN CLARKEN CONTRIBUTIONS are declined.	next general sale of the nation to represent us. I for the present, a victory over their brethren in	13 " from Perth, per Mr.	lecture in the Chartist Association Room, Breston
	told them that the council met on Sunday night, at iniquity. It can no longer be denied that the despised	Cleave 0 11 0	street, on Wednesday evening next, at eight SP 177
	Edwards' house, when and where Price's letter was Chartists can kick the beam on either side, even	, from Mr. A. Beau-	O'CLOCK.
Proce is full. ROTHWELL,-CHANGE RINGING-On the			HUDDERSFIELD There will be a delegate peting
"ASI KIDING LEOTTOPP. M. HEader Class Lice 10.4 and the following the following			held next Sunday, the 25th, at six o'clock in the
afteser, Town end, Densbury, rishes to be fur- tower of the Parish Church, Rothwell, and rung a	Mr. Price, who returned that night bearing his said "Ye shall have no part or lot in the matter." letter, which stated that he would be at Newport on Disputes have arisen respecting the policy and the	£62 19 6 62 19 6	evening, at the Dog Inn, Kirkgate, on general and
the with the address of the Secretary of Selay complete need of Kan's Trable Boh Maintain	The state that is would be at Newport on Disputes have arisen respecting the policy in profession to the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	important business, when delegates from Helmfirth
			Honley, Meltham, Slaithwaite, and Lindley, are
the services of the Lecturer. and the final second desire sisting of 8,000 true changes, and was brought round in excellent style, in four hours and forty minutes.	in order to know whether the people were or- disputes have arisen between "good men and true,"-	June 28 To transmitted to Mr. O'Connor 6 18 21	expected to attend.
In constant a little and the little	in or nor to who a function and hontro were of a inchate mate armon persent. Book mon and and		

# YORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT .- FRIDAY, JULY 16. (Before Mr. Justice Wightman.) BAPE.

was a little in liquor, but not so much so as the prisoner when he left the house. The deceased stated that he was going to the Fleece Inn, Bramley, and that he had to call afterwards at the Malt Shovel Inn, Armley.

Robert Allison, 20. and Thomas Pratt, 17, were charged with having on the 25th of March last, at Start. He called at the Fleece Inn, and about the middle of the night the prisoner came back to the Rose and Crown, forth, the former committed a rape on Jane Cumber, and the latter with siding and abetting in the same and suid he had been ill-treated by some person or Mr. BLISS appeared for the prosecution, and Sir GRE. persons who had attempted to rob him. The prisoner CORY LEWIS for the prisoners. The prisoners are had then a hat on, which was the hat the deceased had carpet weavers residing at Barnard Castle, in the county on when he left the house. The prisoner at the time he of Durham. The prosecutrix was a person of very humleft the bouse had a cap on, and when he was asked where he had got the hat he said he did not know, but ble circumstances : she was a farmer's servant, and the daughter of a labourer, but her father and mother were he afterwards said that he had got it at home. Beboth dead, and she had been all her life in service, and tween twelve and one o'clock that night, it appears at the time of the commission of this offence was living, that two persons were coming in a cart from Armley, when they went down Miss Holmes' lane, to the road with Mr. William Long, of North Field. Startforth. On the day in question Mr. Long was absent at Barnard | leaving from Stanningley to Leeds, which lane is not far Castie, and his cow being ill, Mr. Macdonald, a cow. from Cockshot toll-bar. In going along the road, one of doctor, was sont for to see it. It was necessary that these men saw a man lying on the road, they having certain medicines should be sent for from Barnard then passed the hody at some distance. They pulled up, and both immediately got out of the cart, and Castle for the cow. Mrs. Leng, therefore, sent the profound the body of the deceased. A number of large securix about eight o'clock in the evening to Barnard Castie, for the medicine, and as she was going along the stones were lying near his head, and there was blood road she met her master returning. When she got to on the stones and also on the deceased. The men gave Barmard Castle she heard the curfew ring, and she reinformation to the constable of Bramley, and they then turned home between eight and nine o'clock. She went returned to the place, and the body was removed to the over the bridge on the Bowes road leading to Startforth, Bariey Mow Ina. The body was afterwards examined and shortly afterwards she saw a man following her. by Mr. Teale, an experienced surgeon at Leeds, and his a cow, the property of John Atkinson. The prosecutrix quickened her price, and the man also opinion was, that the deceased came by his death from did so. He at length overtook her, asked her who she a cart going over him. The prisoner had a horse and Was and where she was going, and if she wanted a cart with him at the Rose and Crown, but they aftersweithart. He suddenly seized her, dragged her on the wards became separated from him in a manner which side of the read, threw her down, and not withstanding nobody was able to tell. The horse and cart were her resistance and entreaties, and promises of money, he afterwards found, and the prisoner was met with on the committed the offence imputed to him. The man turned | road, when he gave an account, the main circumstance out to be the prisoner Allison. Pratt then came up, and in which was that he had been ill-treated, and an atthe prosecutrix appealed to him for assistance. He, tempt made to rob him. Before the cart, in which were however, took no part in the transaction, one way or the two men, had passed the body on the road, a person the other, and stood still until Allison had completed of the name of Robinson, who was coming on the road, his parpose, when he, (Pratt) also abused her. A boy heard a noise of two men quarrelling, one of whom was name! Dover then came up, but the prosecutrix did not on the ground and the other was upon him, but who | and the other as accessories. appeal to him because she thought they were all of they were he did not know. When the prisoner went one party, and it would be in vain to appeal to him. through Cockshot bar, he was in a "fratchous" She went to the nearest house but one, which is a public mood, and wanted to fight the toll-bar keeper. The case was fully reported in the Star at the time. house, and complained of the treatment she had reseived. She appeared much distressed, and she desired After hearing the evidence of the surgeon, the Judge widower, about fifty-six years of age, and kept the landlord to go with her home for protection. He stopped the case, and the Jury, under the direction of his Lordship, found the prisoner Not Guilty. went with her part of the way home, and she then stated to her master what had taken place. On the STABBING IN LEEDS, following morning Mr. Leng went to Barnard Castle to Samuel Martin, 24, was charged with having, on the make inquiries. The prosecutrix had never seen the 24th of May, last, at Leeds, stabbed Joseph Hutchinson, man before, and she said that a person named with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm .- Mr. Whitfield was the man, and not the two prisoners. WILKINS and Mr. MONTEITH were for the prosecution. After Whitfield had been sworn to, inquiries were The prisoner was undefended. On the evening of Monday, the 24th of May, the prosecutor, who is the ostler

made at Barnard Castle, in consequence of which Dover came forward to give his evidence, and Whitfield and brewer, at the Spotted Cow Inn, and a number of was discharged. Dover stated that when the prose- other persons were in the tap room of the Nag's Head cuiriz went into Barnard Custle, she was observed by P.at:, who sent him for Allison, and Pratt and Allison followed her out of Barnard Castle to the place in question. The case against the prisoners was very ersgill took the prisoners cap off his head and threw it weak, and the Jury acquitted them both. The prison- towards the fire. The cap feel near the feet of the priers were further charges, Pratt with being the principal, son r, who took it up. put it on the end of his stick, and and Ailison the accessory. Nor Guilry.

#### FORGERY.

Wm. Harley, 32, who was acquitted yesterday on a charge of forgery, was charged with uttering, at Leeds, a forged bill, with intent to defrand John Hanson.

Mr. BLISS and Mr. HATHERTON were for the proseention; Mr. WILKINS and Mr. PASHLEY were for the prisoner.

The prisoner resides at Eccleshill, near Leeds, and on or about the 3rd July, 1840, he went to the prosecutor, who was a wool dealer, at Bradford, and offered him a quantity of bills of (Ichange which he had. One bill was for £50, which he offered, but Mr. Hanson did not take it, and the prisoner then offered a bill for £30, for assault which he was to have wool and waste in exchange. he was employed

with another person. The prisoner and the deceased mony did not add anything material to the facts already When they went into Cockers house nothing wassaid, and Church, and suits them exactly. They are not Epishad sat together in the Rose and Crown, and no quarrel had taken place. When the deceased went away he stated.

Mr. BLISS addressed the Jury for the prisoner. Guilty.

PERJURY AT LEEDS.

John Jackson, 21, was charged with committing he thought it was a severe thing that was going on. for it, or drink for it; and they call it the Poor Man's perjury at Leeds, before John Clapham, Esq., on the He came back again, and Gill then knocked the old Church, because the State is nothing without the poor 26th of October last. man several times very hard with the hammer. He

Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. HALL appeared for the (Nuttall) could not have done such a thing; he never prosecution. Sir G. LEWIN defended the prisoner. did lift a hand against Cocker, and he was quite in-The first count in the indictment charged the prisoner nocent. that he committed perjury in a deposition which he Mr. William Inchhold, tallow chandler, Knaresbro'. gave before the Magistrates of Leeds on the 26th of Octaber, on which occasion he swore that he was robbed by a girl of the name of Elizabeth Clarkson. who picked his pocket of £1 2s. or £1 3s. The second charged him that when this girl was brought up for trial at the sessions on the 31st of October, he swore out that he gave her the money. She was accordingly equitted, and the Recorder recommended the Magisrates to commence a prosecution. they had gone. It appeared, however, from the evidence that the Mr. WILKINS then addressed the Jury for Nuttall.

lifference in the prisoner's statements had arisen 'from a mistake. Not Guilty.

COW STEALING.

Monday, July 19.

anxious to hear the trial of the Knaresborough mur-

MURDER AT KNARESBOROWGH.

John Burlinson, 24, Charles Gill, 19, and Henry

Nuttall, 22, were charged with the murder of Joseph

Cocker, at Knaresborough, the former as the principal.

Mr. KNOWLES and Mr. MARTIN were counsel for the

prosecution: Mr. NEWTON defended Burlinson and

Mr. KNOWLES stated the case. The deceased was a

a public-house in the borough of Knaresborough.

He had no child, nor no servant, and resided alone.

He lived in a house facing the street, which forms part

of the Market-place, and immediately behind the house

Gill, and Mr. WILKINS appeared for Nuttall.

The Court was crowded this morning with persons

The Court rose at four o'clock.

derers.

Mr. NEWTON also addressed the Jury for the other William Faucett, 29, who had been out on bail, was two prisoners, and contended that from all the circumcharged with having in January last, at Bolton, stolen stances of the case, the prisoners were guilty of man-Not Guilty.

sentence.

slaughter only. The Jury retired for a quarter of an hour, and then found all the prisoners Guilty.

he had two or three pints of ale, when he went into the

yard. He had not been out more than two or three

minutes, when he went back again and Cocker was

down. Burlinson then said " Bar that door." He did

The JUDGE then put on the black can, and proceeded to pass the sentence of death upon the prisoners, but some of his sentences were inaudible from the low tene of voice in which he addressed them. He observed that

did not participate in its commission.

they had been convicted, on the clearest evidence, of a foul and cruel murder on the unfortunate deceased.

There was no hope for them in this world, and he Chorlton, 30 cards ... Brighton, 150 plain cards, 24 enamelled, exhorted them to prepare for that future state into per Maling Liverpool, 100 cards, per Farquharson which they must so soon enter. A most awful duty remained for him to perform, and that was to pronounce upon them the sentence of the law-that they be Do. per Davies ... ... ... severally taken from thence to the place from whence Stockport, 24 plain cards, and 2 enamelled, to Clarke they came, and that they, and each of them, be taken

Yeovil, per Bainbridge to a place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck, Prestwich, 12 cards, per Dickinson until each of them be dead; and that afterwards their bodies should be buried within the precincts of the Chesterfield, 2 enamelled cards to prison in which they had been confined. Martin Chalford, 40 cards to Freeman The prisoners seemed much affected after hearing the

MURDER AT MIRFIELD.

there is a yard belonging to a person of the name of Snow, and from that yard, if a party be standing there, Sarah Goldthorpe, 18, was charged with the murder they can see distinctly into the kitchen of the dcof her illegitimate child at Mirfield.

ceased's house. That, Mr. Knowles stated, would form Mr. INGHAM and Mr. LISTER were for the prosecuan important point in the evidence that would be given tion ; Mr. WILKINS appeared for the defence. that day. There would be no doubt at all, that on the For upwards of three years the prisoner had lived night of the 18th of June, between the hours of eleven in the service of Mr. Marmaduke Ransome. an elderly and twelve o'clock, the deceased came to his death by gentleman who had retired from business, and was violence inflicted by some person, and the only question living at Mirfield, and who occupied part of a dwellingin the case would be, whether the evidence would fix house belonging to his son-in-law. It was about a the charge upon the three prisoners, or any of them. twelvemonth since he had first observed that the size of On the night in question, Mrs. Snow, who lives at the the prisoner had increased, and he remarked that Huddersfield, 96 cards, per Clayton back of deceased's house, was disturbed by some noise circumstance to her, and charged her with being in the which she heard in Cocker's house. She got up, and family way, upon which she said she was not, and Leeds, 24 plain cards, 2 enamelled cards, went into the yard and heard a groaning, and attributed her figure being so for the want of stays. On also heard distinctly the beating of something upon the 24th of May last, Mr. Ransome breakfasted be- Leeds, 100 cards the ground, which induced her to look through tween eight and nine o'clock, and he was attended upon Cocker's back window. She then saw three men, by the prisoner in the usual manner. He then rewho proved to be the prisoners, standing in the marked that her figure was more than usually large, Manchester tailors and shoemakers, 30 kitchen. She at that time did not see the deceased, but and he teld her she was a shame to be seen and that she saw the three men, and she heard distinctly the groanwas to go to Dewsbury to purchase a pair of stays. ing of some person who was in the house. Upon this Her answer was that she was busy washing that day Mrs. Snow went round to Cocker's front door, which but she would go in the course of the week. About she found was fast. She therefore returned to her two hours afterwards Mr. Ransome, who had been out, own house again, and waked her husband, who was returned to the house, called the prisoner down stairs asleep in bed. She again heard the groans in Cocker's to give him some hot water as he wanted to shave house, and she went into the yard alone and looked bimself. He noticed her figure was much diminished through the window. She saw the deceased reared up and that she was locking very ill. He made some com- Man-field, per Dutton against the chimney piece; he was groaning heavily, ment on her appearance and she said she had been very Sowerby, per Crossley

and was using some expression, which was, however, ill and that was the reason why she had been charged Sowerby, per Satcliffe Her husband followed her, and they with being in the family way. As she came down Wigan, per Dickson ...

blood. The surgeon was of opinion that the child had

John Hanson was charged with having counterfeit

Mr. ARMSTRONG and Mr. WASNEY were for the

On the 30th of June or the 1st of July, the prisoner

pie. Who shortly ascertained that it was a bad one.

She went to him to return the shilling, but he would

not take it. On the 10th of July, the constable saw

the prisoner in a public-house, when he threw a paper

parcel into the spittoon. On taking it out, it was found

MAN'S CHURCH,

tor!

sake

"And all for love, and nothing for reward,"

The Court rose about half-past four o'clock.

prosecution; Mr. HOLBOYD defended the prisoner.

which showed when a child is born alive.

conceal the birth of the child.

coin in his possession at Bradford.

the bi**r**th

Two other witnesses were examined but their testi. | Nuttall stated that he was innocent of the charge, with a national one. A State Church is nobody's LIBERATION OF F. O'CONNOR, J. B. O'BRIEN AND OTHER DUNGEON-PROVED CHAM. copalians; Episcopalians are excellent men; their re-PIONS, SUFFERERS, AND ADVOCATES OF ligion is not Episcopalian, it is anything or nothing, THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF THE only it must be national : their religion is not the Christian religion-it is the religion of the Sovereign MILLIONS: so, and ran away, when he saw what was going on ; as and his Bishops. Hence they will fight for it, or bribe

man-nothing unless he works for it and fights for it

INCOME.

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every man.

JULY, 1841.

Westbury, per Price ...

Do., per Thatcher ...

London, per Wyatt ...

Carlisle, per Richardson

Nottingham...

Belper 70 cards

per Hick

Sutton-in-Ashfield, 100 cards ...

Nottingham, 96 cards, per Sweet

cards to Sowter ... Stroudwater, per Pritchards ...

Truro, 40 cards, per Wall ...

London, 100 cards, per Thirkell

cards, per Maynard

Barnsley, per Norton

Leicester, 198 cards, per Cooper

Merthyr Tydvil, per Davies ....

amelled cards, per Lawless

London, 50 plain cards, and 2 enamelled

Warrington, 30 plain cards, and 2 en-

...

Brown-street, Manchester, 12 cards ....

cards .... Surrey, 300 plain cards, 12 enamelled

Subscriptions through the Star office ...

Salisbury, 6 plain cards, per Wilkinson

To the Trades of Manchester and Neighbouring Towns, and the sterling Democrats of the Working Classes generally.

(they are fond of fighting both in private and in public FELLOW-LABOURERS IN THE CAUSE OF TRUTH it is part of their religion:) so, without the poor man, AND JUSTICE,-The sound has gone forth-let it he it could not be the State Church, and in that case they would be without any religion at all. Let them call it heard-that these "Nobles of Nature" will shortly he proved that the prisoner Nuttall, had been in his em- the Poor Man's Church if they will-but what a pity liberated from their dungeons, and we most respect. ploy up ,o the 17th of June. He had an adze upon his they won't pay for it themselves when they get all the fully and emphatically call upon every member of your premises which he had missed about six weeks before advantage of it. The poor man has a private religion numerous trades to come forth in union and determinathe murder, but he had found one half of it. Witness and is willing to pay to it-these whose religion is tion invincible, to honour and welcome these distinsaw Burlinson and Nuttall at Cocker's house, about ten public, in the matter of it, should pay for it as well. guished patriots and philanthropists, by a triumphal o'clock on the night of the 17th of June; they were Why should not the publicists pay for their own reli- entry into this dusky emporium of commerce, with before the Recorder that she did not pick his pocket, there when he went in; they stayed there two or three gion, which belongs to themselves and nobody else? tens of theusands of men, women and children accompanied by bands, banners, flags, and procession, minutes, and then went away, leaving witness in the It is to be feared their religion is no religion at all-at Then up, brave men, fair women, and bonnie chil. house. Witness stayed there about five minutes after least it is not a national one. Now, since a national religion is no religion at all-it is binding upon every dren of Manchester and district; rally round the

man, therefore, to see to it that he has a religion of his unfurled flag, bearing the inscription of our well-tried He contended that his client, although present, did not own, and that religious freedom, or liberty to hold and patriotic friend, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and the previously know any thing about the murder, and he his own religious views and worship, be guaranteed to glorious Charter, of which he, and our talented, brave. and unflinching O'Brien, are the advocates, and for

which they have suffered persecution, prosecution, and imprisonment.

THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE EXECU-Up, then, and prove to the tyrants who would have TIVE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER crushed and devoured them, that their incorruptible ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND AND honesty of soul, their proved fidelity, amid unexampled torture and persecution, has not been a lesson exhibited WALES, FROM THE 11th DAY OF to you in vain. Let the myriad-voiced organ-tone MARCH UNTIL THE 14th DAY OF of acclaiming hundreds of theusands succeed the dungeon's gloom, and the prisoner's confinement. Wreath the rich garland of your love and devotion around the martyrs' brows, and may they ever be encircled by the support of the millions.

08 Men of the trades, be up and doing ! Lose not a moment. Count every intervening hour, and give it 0

your meed of honour by your unconquerable efforts and 1 12 8 indomitable resolution. Let the tear of sympathy. 0 10 0 that has so often dimmed the eye and suffused the cheek of your wives, now be wiped away, and let them prepare for this grand and joyous display of numbers,

0 19 of unanimity, and intelligence. 0 1 Let there be no disturbance of the public peace

"Peace, Law, and Order" be our motto. The eyes of all England-of the enemy-and the world, are upon you. Nobly do your duty-for England, Ireland, and 0 5 Scotland expect it, and posterity will approve it; and 0 16 by doing so you will serve yourselves, strengthen the 1 1 cause you espouse, pay a debt of gratitude, and do 0 5 0 justice to the virtuous and spotless men of the 0 10 people.

0 15 0 Industrious artizans,-We appeal on behalf of men who have been foremost in the ranks of the advocates for the rights of labour. We appeal to you on behalf 0 11 of men who, had they not have taken the side of right against might, could have now been living in ease, 0 3 0 comfort, and affluence, in the ranks of those who live 0 upon the fruits of your industry. On behalf of men 3 10 whom glittering gold could not purchase, nor a long 1 10 8 duration of torture of body and mind cause to quail. Men who have had to meet the laughs, scoffs and sneers of your enemies. Men who have braved every storm. 0 5 and yet are willing again to steer the good ship, the Charter, through the troubled and raging sea! Men 1 4 10 0 10 4 who have sacrificed their property, devoted their talents, and used their influence on your behalf. Men whom class-made law has cut as with the knife of the 0 11 butcher, the mutual ties of affection, of love, and concord, by separation; and shall we call in vain? 0 16 Perish the thought! Forbid it Justice! Forbid it Heaven! Forbid it Emmett! Forbid it Hampden! 13 and, above all, forbid it you the working millions! 0 11 Think, judge, and act for yourselves, and be at your 0 8 6 post. Signed on behalf of the Committee. 4 0 11 J. HARRISON, Chairman, 0 13 6 JAMES WOOD, Secretary. 0 6 6 0 15 0 Bankrupts, &c. وجرم المراجع والمرار والمرار والمراجع والمراجع والمراج والمراج والمرار والمرار والمرار والمراجع والمر 0 2 0 From the London Gazette of Friday, July 16. 0 2 6 0 10 0 0 12 0 BANKRUPTS. Marius Merentie, King William-street, City, mer-0 13 9 chant, to surrender July 23, at twelve, August 27, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Taylor, Basinghall-street; 0 8 0 0 official assignce, Mr. Belcher. Henry Wood Prentis, Rayleigh, Essex, grocer, July 0 6 23. at one, August 27, at tweive, at the Court of Bankrupicy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Amory, Sewell, and Moores. Throgmorton-street ; official as signee, Mr. Cannan, Finsbury-square. John Stammer, Charles-street. Grosvenor-square. brush-dealer, August twelve 27, at eleven, at the Court 0 13 4 of Bunkruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors. Messrs. 1 0 0 Weymouth and Co., Chancery-lane; official assignee, 0 7 0 Mr. Turquand, Coptball-court. William Bragge Winter, Bristol, builder, July 23, August 27, at one, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. 0 10 Solicitors, Masney, Lothbury; and Mr. Hutchins and 0 Mr. Hassell, Bristol. Thomas Millership, Mosley New Colliery, Wolverhampton, coal and iron-master, August 2, 27, at twelve, at the Swan Hotel Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Mr. Church, Bedford-row; and Mr. James, Birmingham. 0 5 George Wilson and Richard Briddon, Salford, Lancashire, machine-makers, July 25, August 27, at eleven, 0 1 0 10 0 at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, 0 6 4 Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, Elm-court, Middletemple; and Messrs. Atkinson and Saunders, Manchester. **0**1 Thomas Jordan, Wolverhampton. broker, August 2, 0 1 27, at eleven, at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Messis. Philpot and Son. Southampton-£38 19 1 street. Bloomsbury; and Messrs. Phillips and Bolton, Wolverhampton. John Williams, Ledbury, Herefordshire, innkeeper, July 19, August 27, at eleven, at the Black Swan Inp. 0 4 0 | Hereford. Solicitors, Mr. Jones, Ledbury; and Messrs. King and Son, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street. William Luke Prattman and Michael Forster, Copley, Durham, timber-merchants, July 23, August 27, at eleven, at Mr. Dodd's innkeeper, West Auckland. Solicitors, Mr. Stevenson, Darlington ; and Mr. Burn, Great Carter-lane City. John Atkinson, Greenbank, Westmorland, bobbinnanufacturer, July 24, August 27, at eleven, at the King's Arms Jun, Kendal. Solicitors, Messrs. Wilson and Scott, Kendal; and Messrs. Allen and Nicol, Queen-street, Cheapside. DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP. J. Wakefield, J. Ashton, F. T. Wakefield, and M. B. Wakefield, Manchester, hat-manufacturers. T. Wilkinson and J. Wilkinson, Huddersfield, merchants. T. Jackson, J. Jackson, and J. Chadwick, Staley-bridge, Lancashire, bobbin-turners. W. Kilner and W. H. Bicon, Sheffield, copper-plate printers. T. H. Barker and G. Armstrong, Leeds, cloth-merchants.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD.

Inn. Vicar-lane. The prisoner, who is a soldier, and a

man named Pickersgill, were among the company on

that occasion, and after staying there some time Pick-

thrust it up the chimney. It was taken out of the chimney

and the prosecutor insisted that the prisoner should

clean it, which he refused to do, and in consequence,

the prosecutor struck the prisoner over the face and

clothes with the cap. A scuffle essued, but an artillery-

man named Ward, put an end to the quarrel. The

prisoner then left the room, but returned in a short

time, attacked the prosecutor with a knife, and made a

slash across his throat. Blood flowed, and the prisoner

seeing this he ran into the kitchen. It was afterwards

ascertained that he had given a knife to one of the

servants, and she, by his orders, put it into the fire.

The fire was put out and the handle of the knife was

found to be nearly burnt off. The Jury retired for an :

hour, and then found the prisoner Guilty of a common

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Hanson tock the Bill; he was employed by Mr. Bro-therton, a shopkeeper and dealer in wool, to sell wool James Dealtry Steele was charged with a conspiracy on commission, and he was induced to take the bill, to cheat and defraud Joseph Dankersley and others, He asked the prisoner some questions about the bill, and to obtain goods by false pretences. Sir GREGORY He asked the prisoner some questions about the bill, and to obtain goods by false pretences. Sir GREGORY He asked the prisoner some questions about the bill, and to obtain goods by false pretences. Sir GREGORY He asked the prisoner some questions about the bill, and to obtain goods by false pretences. Sir GREGORY ing about nim; one of them may in the act of them for goods which he had Mr. Wasney conducted the presention, his pockets had been turned inside out the floor in the reom Dudley, 12 cards ... the bill of them for goods which he had Mr. John Hall, of Huddersfield, proved that in the of the marked out of the solution of the s he had got the bill of them for goods which he had Mr. John Hall, of Huddersneid, proved that in the of the water beil was dishonoured when due, and it was beginning of May. 1840, the prisoner took the ware- The prisoners then got up, and rushed out of the daughter what had passed and Mr. Parker, the surgean, Uuseburn, per Hall ... possessien, which Hanson said was done to prevent twelve days. him giving evidence on this tria!.

committed.

The Jury found the prisoner Not Guilty.

#### PORGERY.

Lesubester.

Mr. PASHLEY and Mr. PICKERING were for the right, but he had got very ill wet, and it was of no use so near death could not therefore give any account the unisoner.

and resides at Nuntrooke, near Huddersteld. The pieces he (witness) was to have to dress had not | Burlinson and Gill, and the other prisoner was identiprisoner was a woollen cloth manufacturer. carrying on come in, and it was of no use bothering till Tuesday. ded by her husband. As soon as the alarm was given, I In exersive business at Longwood, near Hudderstield. Witness left his pieces, and returned on the Tuesday. and as soon as it had been ascertained from Snow what About the month of September last, the prisoner built He went up stairs, and Grantham went out of the had taken place, in deceased's house, different parties a large new mill, and wanted a dam for the purposes counting-house and bade him good morning. Witness set out in pursuit of the three men, and in about an -of the mill, for the making of which he entered into a and Hartley went to the King's Head to get a glass of ale, hour all the three prisoners were taken into custody. contract with Mr. Leadbeater. The sum agreed upon and while they were thore he saw Grantham pass the win- They were not, however, taken at their own homes, or for making the dam was £90, and the contract was dow. Hartley jumped up and went out, and returned altogether, but they were found in and near the town made on the 21st of September. On the 30th of some time afterwards, and said witness was to go to and were taken separately. Their dress and persons October, the sum of 235 was paid by the prisoner in the warehouse. He did so, and saw many people there, then necessarily became the objects of investigation, that on account. On the 3rd of November, when but none of the firm. Witness never saw any cloth and upon the persons and clothes of all of them, another payment was to be made the prisoner presented in the warehouse. He never saw any of the firm that particularly upon Burlinson and Gill, were copious the bill in question. At that time a conversation took day. On the Thursday after, witness went to Bradford marks of blood. Vickerman examined Burlinson's place between the parties. The bill was dated Liver. market. He saw Hartley at the Bowling-Green Inn, and clothes, which were very bloody. His face was covered Guilty. pool, Nov. 2, 1840. Three months after date, pay to he asked him if Grantham and Nichoison were going with blood, and his chin appeared as if he had falen Thomas Hanson, or order, the sum of £25 15s. value to come to Bradford, and he said yes. Hartley was into some blood. Vickerman asked him if he could received, John Thompson. At Messrs Masterman's going out, when witness sent for a policeman, and had account for the blood, but he did not give any answer. and Ca., bankers, London. The prosecutor, consider- him taken into custody. Witness got a note from the The wristbands of Gili's shirt were also stained with ing that Liverpool was a large place, and that Thon.p. police, and he went to the police office at Leeds. They blood, and his handkerchief was spotted with blood. son was a common name, inquired who this John sent a man with him to Mr. Porter's, and he received Nuttall's waistcoat was stained with blood, and in the son was a common name, inquired who this some some with min wath him to all a otters, and he received fruttain's waistcoat was standed with blood, and in the Thompson was. The prisoner told him he was a some directions there about his goods, but he did not pockets was found some bloody hair. On asking him Quaker, that he lived at Burnley, in Lancashire, that get them. On the morning after, Hepworth, police- to give an account of it, he said that his nove had bled. he had goods of him at Chester fair and Liverpool, and man, went with him, and he saw his pieces at Mr. Next morning Nuttall made a confession to Vickerman. he had goods of him at Chester fair and Liverpool, and 'man, went with min, and he saw his pieces at air. Next morning Autan made a contession to vice rinkin, the small stipends for which the clergy undertake that it was for goods he had received the bill. The Dodgson's, where they had been to be pressed. prosecutor then took the bill, which the prisoner in. Air. John Clarke, of Huddersfield, deposed, that on house at ten o'clock at night, and had two or three dorsed. The bill alterwards because dishonoured. The the 12th of May, 1840, the prisoner bought two pieces pints of ale; that he afterwards went into the yard, and Archbishop of Canterbury £20,000-Poor fellow !

were made at Liverpool and Burnley, but all these in. and Co. done. He said that Thompson was a silk dealer, re- Leeds, to know who he was, and what he was doing. Was standing by the old man when he drew a piece of

Mr. WILKINS addressed the jury for the prisoner, | Was prepared to pay for the goods which had been deli- taken. commended him to mercy.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Hichael Hartley was charged with the monstaughter of Jonn Arnold, at Hull, on the 21st of F+b. Inst. Mr. HILDYARD was for the prosecution; Mr. RAINE defended the prisoner.

Mr. RAINE addressed the Jury for the prisoner, when they retired. After half an hour's consultation, they found the prisoner Not Guilty.

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Saturday, July 17.
     RAPE.
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ascertained that there was no such firm in Liverpool as house of Mr. Brook, in the King's Head Yard. He house. It appeared that between the interval of Mrs. was sent for. He arrived about two o'clock and went Smith Brothers, and Co. On Wednesday last, the occupied it in a few days, and the names of Grantham, Snow first seeing the men, and the second time, and up stairs and ho there found her in bed with her clothes prosecutor, Hanson, was committed to York Castle from Nicholson, and Co., were put up in four places. The while she was waking her husband, she heard Cocker's on. By the observations he then made he became Bradford, on a charge of having counterfeit coin in his prisoner kept possession of the warehouse about door open, and somebody go out. It therefore seemed satisfied that either at that time she was in labour or

that they had gone away in the first instance, and re- had already given birth to a child. He afterwards saw Philemore Firth, of Lindley, cloth-dresser, deposed turned again, as they were afterwards seen by Mrs. her in bed, and be asked her where the child was. Mr. WILKINS addressed the Jury for the prisoner, that on the 6th of May, 1840, he was at Huddersfield Snow and her husband. As soon as they went contending that there was not sufficient evidence to His father went with him to get a little cloth dressing, out a second time, Mrs. Snow observed bed. The child was then found between the bed and show that there was not a firm of Smith Brothers, and They went to a warehouse and saw Mr. Grantham, the direction in which they took, and she and ker the mattress, and when it was taken out its Co., of Liverpool He then called two witnesses (one (meaning the prisoner.) There was no name on the husband gave an alarm to Vickerman, the police officer. head droppod back, the throat being cus of whem was Mr. Milward, tea-dealer, of Bradlord, warehouse then, but on the Tuesday but one He entered the deceased's house with some of the to the bone. The prisoner was asked what she had who was the foreman of the Jury yestering, on the after wards, there were over the door the names neighbours, and after a light had been obtained, he done it with, and she at first said with a penknife, and who was the foreman of the bury yesteriary, on the alterwards, there were over the boot the names internoties, and matter a ngut and one it with, and she at orst said with a penalmic, and reathern, per Sation ... other trial to prove that there was a firm of Smith of Grantham, Nicholson, and Co. Witness asked found the unfortunate man lying on his face in a pool afterwards a razor. A razor was found among the other London, per Beck ... Brothers, and Steele, in South John Street, Liverpool, prisoner for some cloth to dress, when he told wit- of blood. He was not then quite dead, but he was in preserve belonging to her master, and it was stained with at the time when the forgery was said to have been ness and his father to go on the Tuesday after. Wit- sensible, and he died soon afterwards. Vickerman ness went that day, when he saw Grantham. Nicholson, found a fire poker partly lying across the deceased's been born alive. The prisoner had borne a most ex-

and Hartley. Hartley asked witness where he could legs, and partly across the fender. The floor was cellent character in her situation; she was a plain, introduce him to buy some good cloth. Witness said nearly covered over with blood, a chair and the wails simple, honest, and even prudent girl. In cross exahe had two pieces, and he should be very glad to sell about the fire-place, and within the long-settle, were mination, the surgeon stated that differences of opinion Thomas Hanson, was charged with having uttered a them. On the Friday afterwards, witness delivered his covered with blood. Vickerman found a large hole on existed among the medical profession as to the tests forged Bill of Exchange, at the pirish of Mirfield, on pieces at the warehouse in the presence of Nicholson the right side of deceased's head, and he also had mother the 3rd of November last, with intent to defraud John and Hartley. He afterwards met the prisoner in the on the left side. There was a cut upon one of his street, and told him what had passed. He said it was cheeks, about an inch in length. The deceased being contending that the child was dead when it was born, Burnley, per Webster

prosecution; Mr. WILKINS and Mr. OVEREND defended : going down to look at the p.eces, and he ordered wit- whatever as to who the men were who had commenced prosecution; Mr. WILKINS and MR. OVEREND defended, going down to look as the preces, and he ordered with whatever as to who the men were who had commenced the prisoner. The prosecutor is a contractor for roads and consis, and then saw Grantham and Nicholson. They said the cognizant with the persons of two of the prisoners, viz,

dorsed. The bill alterwards becaue dishonoured. The the fille of high fort, the presented when he returned, he found decessed knocked down. Archishop of York .......... 12,000-Poor fellow ? fession. He said it was not him who had killed the were made at Liverpool and Burnley, but all these in- and on quirles were fraitless with regard to the existence of Mr. Henry Watson, commission agent, of Hudders- old man. He said they went into Cocker's about half-the John Thompson, spoken of by the prisoner. Some field, was in partnership with last witness, in May, past ten at night, and they had about five pints of ale; Bishop of London ..... 14,000-What straits for time after the bankruptcy the prisoner was called on 1849. He deposed to a conversation he had with the and, about tweive o'clock, the old man would not draw time stier the bankrupicy the prisoner was called on 1045. He deposed to a conversation he had will the and will the and would twelve o clock, the old man would have that we sake. by the son of the prosecutor, and he then gave him a prisoner at the Crown Inn. He asked him to give refer-them any more. That the old man told them they had Bishop of Winchester ..... 11,000 How keavenlydifferent account of Thompson to what he had before ence to a banker, or some other respectable house in better go home, it was getting late; that Burlinson Bishop of Ely..... 11,000 j minded!

siding in Paisley, So tland. Mr. Leadbester, the Prisoner replied, he did not see it was necessary to do iron out of his pocket and struck him on the head Five more poor men's bishops £5,000 to £6,000 a-piece younger, on seeing the bill, identified the hand-writing so. Witness told him it was highly necessary, as they when the old man fell down on his knees, and he said as the signature of the son of the prisoner, who car. did not know anything about him. Prisoner said, if "Oh, lads, don't murder me." Some one then came -how apostolic ! Six more successors to the Apostles, £3,000 to £4,000 a piece-how poverty stricken ! Six, ried or business with his father. Mr. Leadbeater had witness had asked David Cooper, of Leeds, he would to the door, and they afterwards ran out across the again, upwards of £2,000 a-piece -- how like the early compounded with the son, and he had also seen him have told him who he was, and he would have been street up the Synagogue's Passage; that two of them teachers of Christianity! Two £1,500 a-piece. One, write often. The prisener told the constable when he satisfied. Witness told him that he was the very man went down the Back Street, and the other ran up 2924 .-... They wandered about in sheep skins and was apprehended, that he himself had drawn the bill he had been to, and had asked him if there was such a J ckey Lane into the High Street, and that they after- goat-skins !" Besides a host of rectors, vicars, &c., in the name of Thompson, who was a travelling Scotch. Erm in Leeds as Grantham, Nicholson, and Co., and he wards met on the High Bridge, and then went into with £500 to £2,000!

These figures speak more than it might be prudent to said there was not. Witness asked the prisoner if he Dinmore's Fields, and when they returned they were put into words, lest we should be called infidel and and then called witnesses who gave him a good cha- vered, and he replied that he was not, but they should Mr. Beaumont, surgeon, of Knaresbro,' was called irreligious; but the figures will speak. Does this said and then found the prisoner Guilty, but strongly re- 19th of May, witness applied for payment, when he described the injuries which he it not a little like the rich man's church? If it is the ww Nicholson only. He went out to fetch Grantham, had received on his head. On the right side of the poor man's church, how comes this anomaly of starving and he never came back. Witness had let them have head, above the ear, there was a wound about two flocks, and pastors oppressed with wealth? Call it the goods to the amount of £15. On the 31st of July, he inches in extent, and about three inches in depth. The church of the rich, and you may call it by its right sow the prisoner in South John Street, Liverpool, and right car was divided and hanging down. There was name; but do not belie the church and insult the poor there were the names of Smith, Brothers, and Steele, a wound on the right check passing into the mouth. by giving it the other (solemn) nickname. To call the over the door. Witness asked him for the money, but There was another wound on the left check about an bishops' church the church of the poor, is to heap upon be said he could not pay him it. Witness cailed him inch and a half in extent, and about an inch deep. His it the severest calumny, and arraign it as a culprit at June Grantham, when he said his name was Steele, and he left ear was also divided and was hanging down. There the bar of religiou and common senso. It is the church had assumed the name of Grantham at Huddersfield. Were five other wounds on the side and back part of of the aristocracy and their youngest sons. Were her Mr. John Dawson, tailor, of Huddersfield, deposed the head, of various dimensions, and the skull was wealth her own, this would still be true; but is it her that the prisoner came to bis shop about the 6th or 7th fractured beneath each of them. On the long finger oil own-this poor man's wealth? Alus! we go from bad of May, 1840. He said his name was Grantham, of the right hand there was a wound about an inch long to worse—a large part of this wealth has absolutely the firm of Grantham, Nichelson, and Co., and that and the finger was crushed. The wound above the been abstracted from the poor man's pockets to gild the

Ouseburn, per Hall ... Trowbridge, 50 plain cards, 2 enamelled cards, per Moore ... London, per Lefevre ...

Macclesfield, 52 cards, per West ... Deptford, 2 plain cards, per O'Brien ... Heywood, 24 cards ... ... • • • After some hesitation she told him it was under the Halifax, per Burns ... ... ... Salford, 42 cards ... London, 50 cards, per Marley ... Derby, per Turner ... ••• Wootton-under-Edge, per Skelton ... Hathern, per Sutton ... ... ... ... Coventry, 50 cards, per Knight ... Cheltenham, 60 cards, per Wilson Loughborough London, 160 cards to Watts .... Gainsborough, 50 cards to Pygot London, per Taylor ... ... ... Hyde, 50 cards ... Ashton, 20 cards, per Storor ... ••• Mr. WILKINS addressed the Jury for the prisoner, Chester, 100 cards, per Vaughan ... ... and that the prisoner was only guilty of attempting to Mountsorrel ... Lancaster... • • • ••• ••• The Jury found the prisoner guilty of concealing Wallsall, 21 cards .... ... ... ... • • •

Monmouth, per Buttery Lupton, per Clayton ... Hanley Potteries ... Colchester, to Blatch, 30 cards Oldham, 100 cards to Hamer ... Middleton, 8 cards ... ••• paid a bad shilling to Margaret Ackroyd for a halfpenny Unsworth, per Eccersley ...

## Total receipts

# EXPENDITURE.

#### to contain five bad half-crowns and one crown.---March 15. Mr. Littler, for loss of time Mr. Cartlidge do.... 02 ... ... Two dozen postage stamps 0 2 0 Pens, ink, paper, and post-... $0 \ 2$ ing ... ... ... THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IS THE POOR 18. Secretary's wages 1 10 0 ... Thirty-six posiage stamps ... 03 Posting cards ... 0 3 ... ... Paper, ink, &c. ... ••• 26. Secretary's wages ... 1 10 ... As is evident from the following statement, showing Paper and pens ... 0 1 the small stipends for which the clergy undertake the ... 0 2 7 ••• ... April 1 10 0 ••• Postage ... ... 020 Paper ... 0 0 9 ••• 10. Secretary's wages I 10 0 ••• Two month's rent ... 0 8 Paper ... ... 0 2 Postage .... the poor man's 0 2 21. Scoretary's wages 1 10 ••• Paper, pens, and twine 0 2 13 ... Postage ... 0 2 ... ••• ... 26. Secretary's wages 1 10 0 ••• Postage ... Paper and ink ... 084 ... 0 1 3 ••• May . Scoretary's wages 1 10 0 • • • Printing 100 circulars 0 0 9 ••• ... Paper ... 0 9 0 ... ••• ... Postage ... 0 4 0 ••• 8. Socretary's wages 1 10 0 \*\*\* Postage ... 0 4 ... Paper ... Fothergill, for printing Paper 0 1 ... 1 5 ... 15. Secretary's wages 1 10 0 ••• Postage ... ... ... ... 0 3 Paper ... 0 1 10 ... \*\*\* ••• Rent ... ••• ••• 0 8 23. Secretary's wages... 1 10 0 ... Postage ... 0 2 ... ... 30. Secretary's wages ... 1 10 ... Paper ... 0 1 ... ... ... Postage ... 0 1 ••• 5. Secretary's wages... 1 10 0 Pens, ink, and wafers 0 0 6 ... ••• Postage ... 0 11 4 ... Printing 200 cards 048 ••• 12. Secretary's wages... ... Paper ... ...

## From the Gazette of Tuesday, July 20.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Charles Daly, bookseller, Red Lion-square, Middleser, to surrender, July 27, and August 31, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, official assignce; Lawrance and Blenkarne, Bucklersbury. Joseph Dix, licensed victualler, Broad-street, Lambeth-walk, July 30, and August 31, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Whitmore, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Dimmock, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury. John Henry Barlow, stock-broker, 'Change-alley, Cornhill, July 27, at eleven, and August 31, at twelve, at the Court of Basinghall. Pennell, official assignee; Taylor and Collison, Great James-street, Bedford-row. John Willfams, shipwright, Baugor, Carnarvonshire, August 6 and 31, at eleven, at the Liverpool Arms, Bangor. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row, London; Griffith, Penisardre Llanwst, 1 10 () Denhighshire. 0 2 21 Samuel Hopkins, grocer, Croydon, July 27, at one,

		the firm of Grancham, Alexandria, and Col, and that	and the inger was crushed. The would above the	been doord to be a poor the poor to be been to be	Postage 0 0 8	and August 31, at half-past one, at the Court of Bank-
	Thomas Spkes, who had been out on bail, was charged	their warehouse was in the King's Head Yard. He	right-ear the witness considered a mortal wound; some	liveries and emblazon the arms of the Bishops. One-	19. Secretary's wages 1 10 0	ruptcy. Belcher, official assignee; Wilde, Rees, Hum-
,	with baving, at Kirkheaton, on the 2nd of April last,	, ordered a suit of black clothes. They were to be ready	of the other weunds were also mortal. There was no	third of her titles were set aside for the support and	Postage 0 4 11	phry, and Wilde, College-hill, Queen-street, Cheapside.
,	committed a rape on Lydia, the wife of John Kaye.	on Friday afternoon, as he was going to Leeds on Satur-	- deubt that that occasioned the death of Cocker. Wit-	relief of the poor, and was, for some time, so applied;	Punur pong intr introtando	
	Sir G. LEWIN appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr.	day, to his sister's funeral. Witness went to the ware-	ness expressed an opinion at the time that it must have	but the Church fias contrived to swallow the whole, and	&c	William Walley, flour-dealer, Salford, Lancashire,
•	WINK INS for the delence	house with the clothes, but the door was last, and he	been some pointed instrument to have inflicted three of	now sends the poor man to the workhouse for relief, if	28 Secretury's wardon 110 0	August 6 and 31, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-
	The resonance is a cloth-dresser residing at Mold	i took them back again. On the 9th of May, the day	the wounds. He thought the poker would not have	haply he may find it. The poor man's Church! so in-		rooms, Manchester. Bower and Back, Chancery-lane,
7	Green near Huddersfield, and the prosecutrix is the	afterwards, witness received a note from the prisoner,	, caused the wounds over the right ear or that passing	deed she is, if by this is meant that her Bishops have	Printing 800 cords 0 18 8	Lendon ; Barratt, jun., Manchester.
	-is of a delyas pasiding at Almondbury. The hushind	and he sent a zirl with the clothes to Mrs. Bennetra	i through the right cheek, but he believed them to have	i the poor man's money in their pockets, and that her		John Travis, grocer, Oldham, Lancaster, August 3,
	of the propagatrix, when the weather is had, is obliged	i. On the 23rd of May witness also received a letter, but he	been with a pointed instrument. He though a hammer	enormous wealth has been so far deducted from his due	Postava Allo	at eleven, and August 31, at two, at the Commissioners'-
	to making at home and is is the habit of making	r, never got paid for the ciothes.	- might have done it. He was of opinion that the other			rooms, Manchester. Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's-
	There has made a certain multer	Mr. Joseph Dunkersiev, clothier, who resides near	wounds might have been made by a poker. Witness	dignitaries, who turn their backs upon the noor, she		inn-fields London; Higginbottom, Buckley, and Lord,
	his mile as a about miling. On the 2rd of April she	- Huddersfield, deposed that in May, last year, he sold	t thought, after the post mortem examination had been	is sends forth her ill-baid and half-starved curates into		Ashton-under-Lyne.
J	and write goes Local schewers as usual, on the road be-	the prisoner some cloth for £12 15s. He was to	made, that the wounds had been given by one instru-	the houses of the poor, who, instead of her enormous	Postage 0 2 0	Joseph Bass, draper, Brecon, August 4 and 31, at
	time Tradica-Sold and Wahafield and when she was	e have ready money, but the prisoner promised to pay	7 ment	i wealth wherewith to relieve their wants, are, in some		eleven at the Castle Hotel, Brecon. Watkins, Brecon;
	tween nuccerement and Whatehold in the prisoner.	on the Tuesday following. Witness had never beer	Mr. Wood, coroner of York, who sat on the inquest	cases, themselves dependent upon their parishioners.	Total expenditure £33 15 1	Fisher, 27, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London.
	to be a bine is he mented any shawers. He said he	A Daid.	on the body of the deceased. Droved that the prisoners	There are six hundred hvings under £60 a year, and	Total receipts 33 19 1	William Cocking, market-gardener, Beeston, Bed-
_		Mr. John Cooper. of Leeds, who sells cloth by com-	had made statements on the inquest which he took	five hundred more under £80, besides upwards of five	Total exponditure 20 15 1	fordshire, August 3 and 31, at ten, at the George Inv,
	The same and She said that he had never	r i mission, deposed that about the middle of May, 1840.	. down in writing, and he cautioned them before they	thousand curacies, averaging £80, and many more of	Total expenditure 33 15 1	Bedford. Smith and Argles, Biggleswade; Rhodes,
	The neighbor the trans The neighbor pendied	the prisoner and Nicholson gave nim directions, at	t : made those statements.	them under £50, and this in spice of ancient laws and	July 14 Balance in hand E ( O	Beevor, and Lane, Chancery-lane, London.
	the state of the month of the bar which was about 100	i une manway Hotel, to sell thirteen pieces of white	e i i nese were read by the clerk of the court	usages which would ensure to every pastor a liberal	Maugh I) Do do the start	
	that it she would go to his hours, which has and well	I unfinished cloth, which he did, and gave them the	Gill stated that he told Vickerman he knew all	subsistence, but which the Church has contrived to	March 11. Do. do 5 13 6.	August 3 and 31, at twelve, at the Wellington Inn,
1	the a basic sitting room and had began to count the	s; money.	about it. Burlinson told him that Nuttali and	evade. In this sense she is, and is determined to con-		Manchester. Makinson and Sanders, Elm-court, Mid-
1	the a back siture room, and had begin to door and	Mr. E. Porter, landlord of the Railway Hetel, de-	- him went the night before to do it, but Mr. Inchbald	tinue, the Church of the near man, whom it has been	£1017 0	
7	snewers on the table, when he restants the does had	posed to the prisoner, and Nicholson, and Hartley	came in and put them off.	her practice to keep as poor as she found him. The	Money still due for cards 19 19 4	chester.
F	committed the offence. The surgeon being of opinica	frequenting his house in May, 1840. Nicholson hired	Burlinson stated that they all knew what they were	poor man's Church, indeed! Whose Church is she then?		John Newman, saddler, Lewes, Sussex, July 31, st
,	that the person of the prosecutifit had not seen violated,	one of his rooms, in which was not the thirteen pieces	s going to do-one was as willing as another. The wea-	this State Church? As a State Church, chiefly of the	Grand balance £21 16 10	three, at the Star Inn, Lewes, and August 31, at the
7	the Jury immediately acquitted the prisoner.		, pon belonged to Nuttall; it was a long hanimer; it			Thomas hall The low of the main of the last
	MURDER NEAR LEEDS.	and a person named Wingfield.	had a square face and it was thrown into the river Nidd,		We have audited the above accounts, and they	London, wall
	Thomas Millett, 30, was charged with the wilful		near Cherry-tree top. Gill had said that he (Burlinson)		are correct.	Henry Ford, grocer, Aylesbury, Bucks, July 26, and
	moraer of Christopher Winder, at Leeds. Sir G.	soner to thre letters now produced	had struck the deceased with a hammer. It was true		P. M. M'DOUALL.	August 31, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Tur-
	LEWIN and Mr. HILL appeared for the prosecution,		that he had struck with a hammer. Nuttall barred		WM. BUTTERWORTH.	quhand, official assignee, Copthall-court ; Catlin, Ely-
	and Mr. NEWTON for the defence.		the door but he afterwards cut out in consequence of a		Manchester, July 14, 1841.	place. Holborn.
7			woman, as he thought, coming to the window. Nuttall			Richard Catlin, glazier, Leicester, August 31, at two,
,			came back and Gill struck deceased four or five times			at the White Hest Ing. Leicester, August 31, at two
			while he was sitting near the fire place. When they			at the White Hart Inn, Leicester. Payne and Cann, Nottingham, Grapham Costle street, Hothern Londoll,
	mon and someined till teran stright During the time	Dayson for defamation of character and the third was	wint away he ran down the synagogues. In a short	and take away life for a word! Duelling Lorde 1 mil-	ANECDOTE. At one of the late elections, a large	Nottingham; Gresham, Castle-street, Holborn, London.
I	town, the temperate an otto a man barning the that	with shell to Harrist in which he was wounseld to	time after Nuttall said it would be better to come back	ins of the Church ! whose hands are croined with	and a small loar were paraded before the hustings.	
ŗ	the was stored there are build and the second house The de-	- Seen his crosen on and and if there are unathing to ha	into the town and he (Burnson) was immediately	blood Men who, rather then own a religion with		
Ľ	crown, and remained there reveal house the de-	Han bur ches chen and see it mere and militing 10 fb.	taken.	hire one-who, disliking personal religion, take up	my migs the lately follow the strengt the Size of Linear pro-	
F	CEDOU WOULD WAY ADOUT DETEN O DIVEN IN THE ETENDY		( LACI.	1	mises, the little fellow the size of thoir actions."	Ph'llips, Plymoute.

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

											······································				
LORD CAMPBELL LATE ATTORNEY-GE-	TH	E	1	_		- 2	1				·····			-	IRELAND.
NERAL TO THE WHIGS, AND PRESENT			Name of place. Po		Names of Member	2 0	Name of place.	Popula-	Names of Members.	Lo1	Name of place.	Popula-	Names of Members.	Nor Wh	Tory members 40
LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, AND	NEW HOUSE	OF COMMONS	្រា	ion.		9.5		tion.	and a grant and a second secon	103		tion.	TACHIRS OF TATEMOCLA.	ig	Whig ditto 63
FUTURE!	COMPI	LETE.	<b></b>				Tavistock	F003	T 1					•	Returns not yet received 2
			Chichester	8270	Lord A Lennox	0 1	LATISCOCK	2002	Lord E. Russell (n) J. Rundle	10	Limerick	233505	W. S. O'Brien	1 0	Total members for Ireland 105
When a tallow candle goes out, it leaves a very	Those distinguished by	the letter (n) are new	Chippenham	5270	J. A. Smith Jos. Neeld	1 0	Tewkesbury	5780			Londonderry	222416	Caleb Powell Sir R. Bateson	0 1	The second secon
mpleasant smell behind it; when the Whigs are going out, they appoint Sir John Campbell to the	members.		omppennam	5210	Capt. Boldero	0 î	-	-,	J. Martin	1 0	mondourderla	222410	Capt. T. Jones	õ j	Total members of the House of Commons 653
Chancellorship of Ireland. We leave the reader to	1		Christchurch	6077	Sir George Rose	0 Ī	Thetford*	3462	Hon. F. Baring	ōì	Longford	112558	L. White	1 Ō	ASPECT OF THE HOUSE.
sompare our simile with its application. " Plain	ENGLISH C	JUUNTIES.	Cirencester	5430	W. Cripps (n)	0 1			Lord Euston	0 0			H. White	1 0	Total Tories returned 367
John" has done much in his time to merit this dis-	Name of place. Popula-	ames of Members.	Clithenes	001 5	T. W. C. Master	0 1	Thirsk	2835	Sir James Flower J. Boll (n)	0 0	Louth	108168	R. M. Bellew T. V. Dawson	1 0	Total Whigs returned 285
tinction lately conferred upon him; he has not scended from the law reporter's desk of the Morn-	tion. 2		Clitheroe Cockermonth		M. Wilson H. A. Aglionby	1 0	Tiverton				Mayo	367956	R. D. Browne	1 0	Majority for the Tories 82
ing Chronicle to the post which he now holds, with-	Bedford 93383 V	Viscount Alford 0 1	COORCE MOUNT	0022	E. Horseman	īŏ			John Heathcoat	î ŏ	}		- Blake	ĩð	
ant acting so as to deserve from the Government		W. Astell $(n)$ 0 1	Colchester		J. Saunderson	Õ 1	Totness	3442		1 0	Meath	177023	D. O'Connell	1 0	
somewhat of honour, and somewhat of pelf.	Berks 145289	Viscouxt Barrington 0 1			Sir G. H. Smyth	0 1	Tower Hamlet	350864	C. B. Baldwin W. Clay	0 1	Manahan	100000	H. Grattan	1 0	THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.
He has ever been a plain-going, easily-driven and		R. Palmer 0 1	Coventry	27076	W. Williams	10		000004	Col. Fox!(n)	1 0	Monaghan	195552	Hon. H. Westenra E. Shireloy (n)	0 1	TO THE CHARTIST ASSOCIATIONS OF ENG-
ion-resisting individual; and from the time of cross- ing the Tweed up to the present day, Johnny has		P. Pusey 0 1 Sir W. L. Young 0 1	Cricklade	11661	Rt. Hon. E. Ellice Capt. Howard (n)	1 0	Truro	8252	Edmund Turner	ÎÕ	Queen's County	145843	Sir C. Coote	ŏ i	LAND AND WALES.
ng the freed up to the present day, cominy has never lost sight of the main chance. As Attorney-		C. G. Duprè 01		11001	John Neeld	ōĭ	(D		J. E. Vivian	õĭ			Hon. T. Vesey (n)	0 1	FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN AND BROTHERS,-Your
General		C.S. Murray 01	Dartmouth		Sir John Seal	1 0	Tynemouth Wakefield	$\begin{array}{c} 23206\\ 21139 \end{array}$		1 0	Roscommon	239913	O'Connor Don	1 0	suffrages have placed us in an honourable and respon-
"Made by a smile, unmade by a frown,"		Hon. E. Yorke 0 1	Derby	23507	Edward Strutt	1 0	Wallingford	2467			Sligo	171508	F. French W. Percival	1 0	sible position. The duties we have to perform are of
		R. J. Heaton 0 I	Devizes	6367	Hon.J.G. Ponsonb J.E. Sotheron	y 1 0 0 1	Walsall	15066	Robert Scott (n)	$1 \ a$	Sugo	111000	W. R. O. Gore	ŏ i	the most serious kind and of the most important cha- racter. We have resolved to meet every difficulty with
behunted out prey, as the jackal for the lion, and		J. P. Allix $(n)$ 0 1 W. T. Egerton 0 1	1	0007	G. H. W. Heneage	0 1	Wareham	2566	J. S. W. E. $Drax(n)$	ÎŎ	Tipperary	412598	R. O. Cave	1 0	that calmeas and devotion which ought to belong to
bozzted that "during the longest period of any Attorney-Generalship, (about nine years.) there had		G. C. Legh(n) = 0 1	Devonport	44454	Henry Tuffnell	1 0	Warrington Warwick	18184	J. T. Blackburne	0 1			J. Mahor	1 0	men who are striving not for party advantage, nor yet
been less prosecutions, less informations for political	Cheshire South 144990 S	Sir P. Egerton 0 1	Destado	0/100	Sir George Grey	1 0	W AL WICK	9190		1 0	Tyrone	302493	Rt. Hon. T. Corry Lord C. Hamilton	0 1	for factious superiority, but to secure for you and for
offences, than under any other filling a similar		J. Tollemache 0 1	Dorchester	3033	Hon. A. C. Ashley		Wells	9190	Sir C. Douglas W. G. Hayter		Waterford	148077	Hon. R. S. Carew	1 0	your children political freedom, better institutions, wiser rules, and more just and benevolent laws.
simation." That is to say, about half a dozen er-		Lord Elliot 0 1	Dover	11024	Sir James Graham Sir J. R. Reid	01		••••	R. Blackmore		W alciioru		W. Villiers Stuart	i č	We have received from the Provisional Executive an
officio informations for nothing ; indictments innu-		W. Rashleigh $(n)$ 0 1 E. W. Peudarves 1 0		110.01	E. R. Rice	ìõ	Wenlock	3481	Hon. G. C. Forester	0 1	Westmeath	148161	H. M. Tuite (n)	1 0	account of their varied and important transactions, and
mersble for treason, as it was styled; and prosecu- tions for sodition, obtaining money under false pre-	Cornwall West 100100	Lord Boscawen $(n)$ 0 1	Droitwich		J. S. Packington	0 1	Westbury		T. M. Gaskell	0 1		107000	B. Chapman	1 0	after reviewing their ardnous task, performed as it has
tences, riot, conspiracy, &c. &c. &c without end.	Cumberland	W. James 1 0		23043	Thomas Hawkes	0 1	Westminster	<b>2</b> 02460	Sir R. Lopez Capt. H. J. Rous (n)	0 1	Wexford	167029			been faithfully, firmly and successfully, we cannot avoid
Traly a merciful catalogue! Well, the Whigs were	East div. 91974 I	Hon. C. Howard 1 0	Durham	10125	T. C. Granger $(n)$			202400	J. T. Leader		Wicklow	121577	Sir R. Howard	1 0	tendering to them our grateful thanks for the able
ersteinl for the same, and, therefore, whilet on the		E. Stanley 0 1	Evesham	3991	Capt. R. Fitzroy (n) Lord M. Hill	$10^{1}$	Weymouth	8095		ô ĭ		1210(1	Col. Acton	ÔÌ	manner in which they conducted their complicated business.
verge of moving out from their places, pitchforked		S. Irton 0 1 Hon.G.H.Cavendish 1 0		0001	Peter Borthwick (n	1) 0 ľ	TTL:AL	10000	G. W. Hope	0 1	Whig	в 40	Tories 22		They were surrounded with difficulties of no ordinary
their faithful servant into a snug re:reat. Like rate which leaving a falling house first pay the larder a		W. Evans 1 0	Excter	28021	Sir Wm. Follett	0 1	Whitby Whitehaven	10399 15716	and companying	0 1	1		SOROUGHS,		kind; opposed from without and obstructed from within:
which leaving a failing house hist pay the faider a	Derbyzhire	Sir R. Colville $(n) = 0$ 1	n	<b>5</b> 204	E. Divett	1 0	Wigan		M. Attwood P. Greenall (n)	0 1	Armagh	9189		1 (	nevertheless we are put in possession of supplies much
to carry some booty with them in their retreat.	South div. I36103 I	E. M. Mundy $(n)$ 0 1	Eye Fins <b>bury</b> 2		Sir E. Kerrison T. S. Duncombe	1 0			T. B. Crosse (n)		Athlone	11362	Capt. Berestord		larger than we were led to anticipate.
But the new Chancellor, we are told, is not to		Sir T. D. Akland 0 1 L. W. Bucke 0 1	Linson y		T. Wakley	1 0	Wilton	1997	Lord Fitzharris (n)	01	Bandon	12617	Sergeant Jackson	ŏi	Brethren, we have commenced our career at a
have any retiring pension, when he vacat is the		Sir J. Y. Builer 0 1			T. Shepherd	0 1	Winchester	9212		0 1	Belfast	53287	E. Tennent	0 ]	moment when men's minds are engrossed with the
woolsack, as he presently must do. In good faith. we can credit this assertion. Why, there are at	000100	Lord Courtenay $(n)$ 0 1		15177	W. Hutt	1 0	Windsor	7071	B. Escott (n) J. Rainsbottom	$   \frac{0}{1}   \frac{1}{0} $	Carlan	0114	J. Johnstone (n)		passing events of the political world.
present so many retired Lord Chancellors, with	Dorset 139252	Lord Ashley 0 1	Gloucester	11933	J. Philpotts	-10	TT MUDUL	1011	Ralph Neville		Carlow Carrickfergus	9114	Capt. Langard (n) P. Kirk	1. U	A conflict has ensued between the two great factions
their nensions, that it would actually be impossible	L L	C. H. Sturt 0 1	Grantham	7427	Capt. M. F. Berkele G. E. Weiby	y 1 0	Wolverhampton	a 67514	Hon. C. P. Villiers	ĭŐ	Cashel		Dr. Stock	ĭ	) the defeat of that party whose bitter persecution we
to support another out of the ruined revenue of the		G. Bankes $(n)$ 0 1 H. Lambton 1 0	Olabinan	12-1	Hon.F.J.Tollemac	heŭ 1			J. Thorneley	1 0	Clonmel	15134		1 (	have surmounted, and whose malevolent opposition has
connuy; but we believe that directly one dies off. Lord Campbell will quickly come in for his share.		H. J. Liddell 0 1	Greenwich	65917	Capt. D. Dundas (n		Woodstock Worcester	7055	F. Thesiger	0 1	Coleraine	5752		0	been crushed.
Hanse a virtue is made of necessity : and, with	Durham South I	Lord H. Vane $(n)$ 1 0	Colorabo	C02C	E. G. Barnard	1 0	WUIGSDEL	21010	Sir J. Wilde (n) J. Bailey		Cork	101010	F. S. Murphy (n) D. Callaghan		We triumph not over their fall, any more than we
Roman magnanimity, the Unancellor says he will i	dir. 10000 J	J. Bowes 1 0	Grímsby Guildford	6836 3813	E. Heneage R. D. Mangles	1 0	Wycombe	6299	G. H. Dashwood	1 0	Downpatrick	4784	D. Kerr	ô ì	) rejoice at the success of Toryism.
not take for the present. any pension. Hence he	Leser Nor. alv. 10/211 C	Sir John Tyrrell 0 1 C. G. Round 0 1	Gundioru	0010	C. B. Wall	1 0			R. Bernal. jun. (n)	Ĵ Õ	Drogheda	17365	Sir W. Somerville	1 i	The nation returned a verdict against Whig trickery and deceit, and returned their opponents in triumph,
uses, to the Irish bar, the words of Horace- "Pauperiem sine dote guæro-I look for poverty		T. W. Bramston 0 1	Halifax	31317	Edward Protheree	1 0	Yarmouth	21448		i O	Dublin	203752	J. B West $(n)$	0 ]	not because it loved the Tories, but because there was
without a pension !" For a man who is anxions for	(	George Palmer 0 1			Chas. Wood	1 0	York	34461	C. E. Rumbold J. H. Lowther	1 0	Dundalle	10478	E. Grogan (n)		no other party in the field whose influence was powerful
a namer's lot this new born lord has struggled.	Gioucestersnire	C. W. Codrington 0 1	Harwich	4297	John Attwood (n) Major Beresford (n		1 VIA	01101	H. R. Yorke	i i	Dundalk Dungannon	10470	T. N. Ridlington Lord Northland	ō ì	enough to command attention, whose principles were so
and sweated, and toiled for wealth with a most dis-	LAST DIV. 1/5018	H. F. Charteris $(n)$ 0 1	Hastings	10097	R. Holland	1 0	Whigs 166	Tori	ies 156 Chartists	a 3	Dungarvon	6519		11 d	well understood as to ensure respect, and whose charac-   ter was established so as to be supported by the majority
interested zeal.		Hon. G. Berkeley 1 0 R. B. Hale 0 1	Tructure Br		Rt. Hon. J. Planta		-		e seat in dispute.	50	Ennis	7711	Hewitt Bridgeman	1 (	of electors.
It is ever thus: our philosophers go on quoting Latin and talking about a wish for poverty, while	Hampshire C	C. S. Lefevre 1 0	Helstone		Sir R. R. Vyvyan (n	ı) () ]	In the White	and Tor	y papers, the member	fa-	Enniskillen	5270	Hon. R. H. Cole		Our party was known, but known only to be feared :
they are praving all the time that their pockets may	North div. 113449 S	Sir W. Heathcote 0 1	Hereford	10180	E. B. Clive H. W. Hobhouse (n	0 I 0 I		a oomnso		in 94	1	33120	M. J. Blake Sir V. Blake (n)	1 0	hence if the truth must be proclaimed, the terror of
be speedily filled. The jobbing and the traffic in		J. W. Fieming 0 1	Hertford	5247	Lord Mahon	1) I U 0 ]	well as the m	ember fo	r Rochdale. Mr. Sha	rman	Killsonny	23741	John O'Connell	îè	Chartism has ended in the triumph of Toryism.
this case are bad enough in all conscience, but		H.C. Compton 0 1 K. Hoskins 1 0		0211	Hon. W. F. Cowper	rľ Ö	Urawiord, are	set down	1 as Whigs. We have	a not	Kingola	6897	W. H. Watson	1 (	We have neither been deceived in the result, nor yet
the mockery-the insult on the Irish bar, is even	Hereford 110976	J. Bailey $(n)$ 0 1	Honiton	3509	Col. Baillie	0 1	classed them a	s such, bu	it claim them as Chart	ists.]	Limerick	65092		1 (	are we daunted with the prospect before us. On the other hand, we confidently anticipate that those really
worse. And here we allude to the system of plunging	1 1	T.B.M.Baskerville(n)0 1	TT	* 7 / *	F. A. M'Geachy $(n)$	) 0 1		THE UNI	IVERSITIES.		Lisburne	5019	J. O'Brien (n) Capt. Meynell	1 9	good and patriotic men, who, from mistaken principles
men, adapted neither by birth, nor education, nor	Hertford 143341	Viscount Grimstone 0 1	Horsham Huddersfield	5145 19095	Hon. R. C. Scarlett ( W. R. C. Stansfield	n = 1	Cambridge		Rt. Hn. H. Goulburn	0 1	Londonderry	10130	Sir R. Ferguson	1 6	have supported the Whigs in their juggling game, will
temperament, nor character, into responsible offices,		A. Smith $0 1$ Hon. D. Byder $(n) 0 1$	Hull	46426	Sir James Hanmer		T. 11		Hon. C. E. Law	0 1	Mallow	5229	Sir D.O. Norreys	-î (	now be fully convinced that no half-measure, however
which could be, and which should be, filled by		Hon. D. Ryder (n) 0 1 Edward Fellows 0 1			Sir W. James	ŏī	Dublin		Rt. Hon. F. Shaw	0 1	Newry	13009	Lord Newry	0	plausible, will ever satisfy the minds, or secure the suffrages of the people of this nation.
others. We grant that Sir John Campbell was a lawyer		George Thornhill 0 1	Huntingdon	3267	Sir F. Pollock	0 1	Oxford		Dr. Lefroy T. B. G. Estcourt	0 1	Portarlington		Col. D. Damer	0	To secure the popular voice, Universal Suffrage
well learned in the Common Law: but what he can	Isle of Wight 35431	A'Court Holmes 0 1	Untho	6009	Colonel Peel				Sir R. H. Inglis	ŏī	Ross Sligo	5011	Col. Gore (n) J. P. Somers	1 0	must be made the basis of any new agitation, and all
they about equity, or the duties and functions of a	Kent East dir. 100004 C	Sir E. Knatchbull 0 1	Hythe Ipswich	6903 26150	S. Marjoribanks (n' Rigby Wason (n)	) 1 0 1 0	w	higs 0.	Tories 6	-	Tralee	9562	Maurice O'Connell	i	nen who have the good of their country at heart should
Crancellor, beggars our comprehension. Can any-		J. P. Plumtre 0 1 Sir E. Fiimer 0 1	19511-04	20100	George Rennie (n)				COUNTIES.		Waterford	28821	W. Christmas	0	prove it by sinking all minor differences, laying aside
thing be more absurd than thus to transplant him from the subtleties of pleading, and the hair-split-		Loro Marsham $(n)$ 0 1			G. W. Wood	īŏ	Anglesey	48323		1 0			M. Reade	0	all silly abuse, and burying all former feuds and malice.
from the sublicities of pleating, and the nair-split- tings of practice, so pleatiful in the courts of Com-	Lancashire - 1	Lord Stanley 0 1		20165	R Godson	0 1	Brecknock	47763	Colonel Wood	0 1	Wexford		Sir E. Esmonde $(n)$	1	Let not the cry of Tory and Chartist coalition be
mon Law, to the broad and wide extended range of	North div. 258190	W. Patten 01	Kinsale	$\begin{array}{c} 7312 \\ 6253 \end{array}$	W. H. Watson $(n)$	1 0	Cardigan	64780	Col. W. E. Powell	õ î	Youghal	9608	Hon. C. Cavendish Tories 16	T (	repeated, when the truth is well known that the people
eanity inrisprudence ?	Lancashire	Lord F. Egerton 0 1	Knaresborough	0200	A. Lawson $(n)$ W. B. Ferrand $(n)$	0 1	Carmarthen	200655	Hon.G. R. Trevor	0 1	{				turned the tide of public opinion against the Whigs,
It is thus we are guiled and humbugged; it is		R. B. Wildraham 0 1 Lord C. Manners 0 1	Lambeth 1	54613	B. Hawes	1 0	Carnarvon	65753	J. Jones Col. E. Pennant (n)	0 1					but never in favour of the Tories What possible in- terest can the Chartists have in Tory Government?
thus the fountain of justice is choked up and pol- lated; the common law judges are taken from the		E. B. Farnham 0 1		10010	Hon. C. D'Eyncour	rt 1 0	Denbigh	83167	Sir W. Wynne $(n)$	0 1	COMPA	RATIVE	LOSS AND GAIN.		What possible herefit did they ever derive from Whig
Chancery Bar; the Chancellor's are taken from the	Leicestershire I	H. Alford 0 1	Lancaster	12613	E. Greene				Hon. W. Bagot	0 1	Disease		Monhow	W.T	Government? We have no interest, save in the success
Common Law Bar. In the former case, it is a pain-	South div. 72412	C. W. Facke 0 1	Launceston	5394	J. Marton Sir. H. Hardinge	01	Flint	60112	E.M.L. Mostyn $(n)$	1 0	Places. Andover	Page	Members. gui	in gair	of the Charter; no safety, save in the establishment of
ful sight, to see one filling a Judicial office (espe-		Lord Worsley 1 0 B A Christopher 0 1			W. Beckett $(n)$	0 1	Glamorgan	126612	C. M. R. Talbot	1 0	Argyleshire		bell v. W. F. Campbell		a Government practically carrying out our own prin-

Lincolnshire Parts fil sight, to see one filling a Judicial office (especially when in the Criminal Courts) who really Lincolnshire Parts knows nothing of the practice and but little of the of Kesteven theory which prevail in the tribunal over which he presides ; in the latter, it is equally sad, though Middalesex rather more ludicrons, to see the floundering and Norfolk East Eregeling of a "fish out of water."

We now come to the other point and an important Norfolk West meit is. Why is a Scotchman put upon the Irish woolsack ? Why is this insult tolerated by the Irish Northampton Bar

Is it contended, that Ireland cannot furnish suffi-North div. Northampton cent talent and sufficient learning for the post ? South div. Look as that land of genius, behold her children, Northumbermiowed with every mental biessing; turn to the Gratians, the Corrans, the Burkes, and Sheridans, land North of her history, and then ask whether it be necessary Northumberto send to John-o'-Grosts' house for a Lord Chanland South Nottingham cellor !

#### BIRMINGHAM,

### IMPORTANT TO ALL CHARTISTS.

An adjourned meeting was held at the Railway Surion, Duddeston Row, to hear the second lecture of Radnor Mr. Murray upon the Corn Laws. At the close of the Rutland lecture, Mr. George White came forward, and proposed a resolution, the first part of which was condemnatory Shropshire N. of any agitation short of the People's Charter, the second part pledged the meeting to join the National Shropshire S. Charter Association. After it had been seconded, the Chairman asked if any one had an objection previous Somerset East to its being put

Mr. ADIHUE ONEIL then came forward to move in amendment. He positively denied there being any rach thing as a National Charter Association. and Stafford North mentioned, as an instance, that during the first six months, 277 only was collected. He said he would not Stafford South sund there, and have such a palpable lie crammed ; div. down his throat. He then moved, that that part of Suff.ik East the resolution which pledged the meeting to join the National Charter Association be left out Suffolk West

Mr. JOHN COLLINS begged leave to second the amendment. Sarrey East During the time that Mr. Arthur O'Neil was speaking, the greatest confusion prevailed ; he was as alled Surrey West from all sides with hisses, groans, and cries of "You're no Chartist," "You're are a m. hep-grubbing gospel-marger, and a traitor to the cause of Chartism." The Chairman then proceeded to put the amendment, amidst the must swinl confusion. With the assistance of the Can Law party (who chuckled to see the division) the amendment was carried.

Up to the present time, the Chartists had thought that time might bring a better principle to the Collins party, but this dark-looking, cold-blooded instance of ( the blackest, deepest-dyed treachery, has caused a "charge to come o'er the spirit of their dream," and they plainly see it is of no use to temporise longer with ; Sich traiters. The Connell of the Association met at their rooms on

the evening of Thursday, the 15th instant. and, before ; up custoess was transacted, the following resolution The manimonaly agreed to.

"This in the opinion of this Council, Arthur O'Neil and John Collins have, by their base, hypocritical, and Yorkshire N. bracherors conduct, done great is jury to the cause of Chrisim which they professed to advocate in this Wa; and that any person who would wilfully cause dissibil n among Chartists, under such shallow preserves, is an open trailor to the cause of liberty."

COUNCIL Mr. HOPKINS, chairman. Mr. CRESSWELL Mr. BROUGH. Mr. LYNALL. Mr. TEOMPSon. Mr. N-SDETT. Nr. ASHTON, Treasurer. Mr. HEREERT. Sub-Assistant-Secretary. Mr. WILKINSON, Sub-Secretary. 15th July, 1541. P.S. At the meeting on Wednesday evening, Mr. Garre White challenged John Collins and Artiur UNeil to meet him there on Thursday night and discuss Bath the question with him. He was punctual in his atten ince at the place of meeting, to meet either, or byt of the parties above-named ; but no, they would Lo: i.re him the chance of discussion, for they never A large public meeting was held some time previous to the election; to which Collins's party were invited.

172222Sussex East Sussex West 100106Warwickshire North Warwickshire 71994 South 35041Westmoreland Wiltshire North 81441 Wiltshire South 75075 Worcestershire West 833855 Worcestershire 53834East 190873Riling Yorkshire "E. 204068 Riding Yorkshire W. Riding Abingdon Andover Arundel 4165 Ashburton ]4:73 Ashten-uu-Line 4907 Aylesbary Banbury Barnstaple 6353Bedford 8920Berwick М 8302Beverley

North

South

Oxford

Nottingham

Leeds of Lindsay 173219 R. A. Christopher C. Turner (n)Leicester 144025 Sir J. Trollope (n)1358548 G. Byng Col. T. Wood Leominster 142109Hon. E. Wodehouse 0 Lewes H. H. Burroughs - 0 146676 W. Bragga Lichfield W. L. Caute T. P. Mannsell Lincola 82060A. S. O'Brien (n)R. C. Cartwright Liskeard 77894 Sir C. Kuightley Liverpool Lord Ossulston 66204 B. Cresswell (n) London H.  $O_{gle}(n)$ 77894 M. Bell H. G. Knight 153244T. Houldsworth Ludlow Earl of Lincoln 72093 Colonel Rolleston Lyme Regis - 151720 Lord Norreys Lymington G. V. Harcourt W. Henley (n) Lynn 25000 Sir John Walsh 193 5G. J. Heathcote (n) 1 Macclesfield Hon. H. Dawnay (n) 0 119681 Sir R. Hall - 0 Maidstone W. O. Gore 102822Earl of Darlington - 0 Maldon Hon. H. Clive 237814 Col. Gore Langton Malmesbury W. Miles Malton Somerret West 165382 T. D. Acland F. H. Dickenson (n) 0 Manchester **J.** D. W. Russell (n) 0 118931 C. B. Adderiey (n) = 0Marlborough Hon. Col. Anson Viscount Ingestre 120745 Marlow 57615Lord Henniker Sir C. B. Vere Marylebone 258009Colonel Rushbrake - 0 H.S. Waddington - 0 Midhurst 309599 Henry Kamble Morpeth E. Antrobus W. J. Denison Newark 86727 Trotter Newcastle-under-G. Darby Lyne E. Fuller (n)Newcastle-upon-Earl of March (n)Tyne Col. Wyndham (n) - 0 Newport W. S. Dagdale 83194 Sir E. Wilmot Northallerton Sir J. Mordaunt Northampton E. J. Snirley Lord Lowiner Norwich Hon. Col. Lowther 0 W. Long Nettingham S:r F. Burdett - 0 Hon. S. Herbert Oldham John Bennett General Lygon - () Oxford F. W. Knight (n)- () J. Barnaby - 0 Penryn and Fal-J. A. Taylor 0 month S. Cayley Peterborough Hon. W. Duncombe 0 Lord Hotham Petersfield H. Broadley 0Hon. J.S. Wortley(n) 0 Plymouth 976415 E. B. Denison (n) 0 Pontefract Whigs 19 ..... Tories 124 Poole ENGLISH BOROUGHS. 5.259 T. Duffield 0 1. Portsmouth 4843 Rolph E:wall Lord W. Paget (n) = 10 Preston Lord Firzəllan W. Jardine Radnor C. Hindley Reading C. J. B. Hamilton Reigate R. H. Clayton 5906 H. W. Tancred Reiford 6840 F. Hodgson Montagu Gore (n) Richmond - 0 38063 Lord Duncan (n)J. A. Roebuck (n) Ripon - 1 Cupt. Poihill 0 Suart (n)0 Rochdalo . Forster (n) Rochester R. Hodgson Ryo John Townley J. W. Hogg 0 Salford

Sir. H. Hardinge Glamorgan 126612C. M. R. Talbot W. Beckett (n) 123393Viscount Adair W. Aldam, jan. (n) Merionethshire 0 35609 R. Richards 40512 John Easthops 0 Monmouth 98130 Lord G. Somerset Wynn Ellis (n) Octavius Morgan 5249 C. Greenaway Montgomeryshire 66485 Rt. Hn. C. Wynne 0 J. Wigram (n)81424 Viscount Emlyn (n) 0 Pembroke 6353 Somers Harford (n) 1 Whigs 3 ..... Tories 13 H. Elphinstone (n)0 WELSH DISTRICTS. 6493 Sir Geo. Anson Lord A. Paget Ø Beaumaris 18817 Lt.-Col. Paget 11892 8236 Pryse Pryse 17641 D. Morris Cel. Sibthorp Cardigan W. R. Collect (n)Carmarthen 4042 C. Buller Carnaryon 7642 W. B. Hughes Lord Sandon 163175 14245 J. Mainwairing (n) 0 Denbigh C. Cressweil Haverfordwest 10832 Sir R. B. Phillips 122799 John Masterman Montgomery 18680 H. Cholmondeley (n) 0 Sir M. Wood Pembroke 1436 Sir J. Uwen (n) Geo. Lyall 0 18833 Major Vivian Swansea Lord J. Russell Whigs 5 ..... Tories 4 5253B. Botfield James Ackers (n) WELSH BOROUGHS. 3345 W. Pinney 5026 C. M. R. Morgan Brecon 5472 J. Stewart Cardiff 14034 J. Nicholl W. A. Mackinnon 31327 Sir R. Bulkeley (n) I Flint 13370 Lord G. Bentinck Merthyr Tydvil 22083 Sir J. J. Guest Sir S. Canning 11163 R.J. Blewitt Monmouth 23192 J. Brocklehurst Whigs 3 ..... Tories 2 J. Grimsditch 15387 SCOTCH COUNTIES. A.G.B. Hope(n) - 0 George Dodd (n) 0 175657 Capt. W. Gordon Aberdeen 4895 Q. Dick Argyle 101973 Campbell(Monzie)(n)0 J. Round 3985 Lord Kelburne Ayr 6185 Hon. J. Howard Banff 48604 J. Duffy 34048 Sir H. Campbell 6802J. W. Childers 0 | Berwick J. E. Denison (n)14151 Sir W. Rae Bute 187022 M. Phillips Caithness 34529 G. Traill (n) T. M. Gibson (n) 0 Clackmanan and 4186 Lord E. Bruce 23801 Col. Abercrombie Kinross Hon. H. B. Baring 0 Dumfries 73770 J. H. Johnstone 6162T. P. Williams 0 Duubarton 32211 A. Smollett (n)Sir W. Clayton 0 Edinburgh 219345 J. Ramsey (n)240294 Sir B. Hall Eigin and Nairn 43585 Major C. Bruce Sir C. Napier (n)Fife 128839Capt. Wemyss Sir H. B. Saymour (n) 0 1 Foifar 5627 139606 Hon. F. Gordon (n) 6678 Hon. Capt. Howard 1 D 36145 Sir T. Hepburne 94797 H. T. Baillie Haddington W. E. Gladstone 9557 0 1 Inverness Lord J. Manners Kincardine 31431 Hon. H. Arbuthnot E. Buckley (n) Kirkeudbright 40590 Alex. Murray 53613 J. Q. Harris Lanark 316819 Capt. Lockhart (n) W. Ord Linlithgow 23291 Hon. C. Hope 63613 J. H. Hind 0 **Orkneys** and 6780 W. Martin (n) Shetland **5**8239 F. Dundas W. Hamilton (n) 0 W. F. Mackenzio Peebles 10573 4339W. B. Wrightson Perth 142894 H. H. Drummond 15351R. V. Smith Renfrew 133443 P. M. Stewart (n) Raikes Currie Ross and Cro-61110 Marquis of Douro 74820 T. Mackenzie marty B. Smith Roxburgh 43663 Hon F. Scott (n) G. H. de Larpent Sir J. C. Hobhouse 50680 Stirling 72621— Forbes 0 25518 David Dundas Sutherland 0 0 Wigton 32381 Ger. Johnson 36258 Capt. Dalrymple J. Fielden Whigs 9 ..... Tories 20 18200 J. H. Langston (n) 1 D. Maclean SCOTCH DISTRICTS. Capt. J. C. Vivian (n) 1 23654 W. Ewart Dumfries 11805J. H. Plumridge (n) 1 0 17638 Sir A. L. Hay (n) 39112 W. Baird (n) Elgin, &c. G. W. Fitzwilliam (n) 1 5003 Falkirk. &c. Sir R. Heron Haddington, &c. 17755 J. M. Balfour - 0 4922 Sir W. Johnfe (n) Inverness, &c. 33500 J. Morrison 31080Thomas Gill (n) Kilmarnock, &c. 34382 A. Johnstone (n) Lord Ebrington (n) 1 Kirkcaldy, &c. 17083 Col. Fergusson 9357 Lord Pollington (n) 0 1 36068 The Lord Advocate Leith, &c. R. W. Miln s 32857 P. Cha!mers Montrose C. Ponsonby 5959Stirling, Dumferm-G. R. Phillips 0 37769 Lord Dalmeny line, &c. 50389 Rt. Hon. T. F. Baring 1 0 21522 S. Lock 8765 J. M. Taggart Wick, &c. Sir Geo. Staunton Wigton, &c. 33871 Sir H. Fieetwood - 0 Whigs 10 ..... Tories 2 Sir G. Strickland (n) 1 - 0 8410 Col. Price SCOTCH BOROUGHS. 15595C. F. Russell 58019 A. Bannerman Aberdeen Lorú Chelsea Ayr, Irvine, &c. 22626 Lord J. Stuart 3397 Lord Eastnor G. Duncan (n) Dundee, 4635537245G. H. Veruon 162165Rt. Hn. T. Macaulay Edinburgh Hon. A. Duncombe 0 W. G. Craig Hon. J.C. Dundas(n) 1 0 4722 Glasgow 202426. Oswald W. W. R. Colburne(n) 1 0 Dennistoun 5735J. Pemberton 0 1 Greenock 27571 R. Wallace Sir E. Sugden W. S. Crawford (n) 0 0 Paisier Parth Paisley 54486 A. Hastie 2015620016Hon. Fox Maule 12058J. S. Douglas (n) 0 1 Selkirk 6833 Sir A. Pringle 1 St Audrews and 17597 Edward Ellice W. H. Bodkin (n) = 01 0 3361 $\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}$  Cupar H. B. Curteis (n)

Athlone,..... Beresford v. O'Connell ..... 0 1 Barnstaple ...... Gore v. Chichester ...... 0 1 Bedfordshire ..... Astell v. Russell ..... 0 1 Bolton ...... Bowring v. Bolling ...... 1 0 our principles with the laws of our native land. Bath ..... Duncan v. Powerscourt ..... 1 0 Berwick ...... Forster v. Holmes ...... 1 Buckingham ...... Chetwode v. Verney ..... 0 Cambridge ...... Sutton v. Pryme ...... 0 1 Carlow (county) ... Bunbury v. Yates ..... 0 1 Cornwall, West ... Boscawen Rose v. Lemon ... 0 1 Cornwall East ..... Rashleigh v. Vivian ...... 0 1 Cricklade ..... Howard v. Goddard ..... 1 Dorsetshire ...... Bankes v. Strangways...... 0 1 Ditto ...... Grogan v. Hutton ...... 0 1 Dublin (county) ... Hamilton v. Lord Brabazon 0 1 Edinburgh County Ramsay v. Craig ...... 0 1 Falkirk ...... Baird v. Gillon...... 0 1 Falmouth ..... Plumridge v. Freshfield ..... 1 0 Flintshire ..... Mostyn v. Glynne..... 1 Gloucester..... Berkeley v. Hope ...... 1 Gloucestershire (East) ..... Charteris v. Moreton ...... 0 Greenwich ...... Dundas v. Attwood ...... 1 0 Guildford ..... Mangles v. Scarlett .... 1 Haddington ...... Balfour v. Stewart ...... 0 1 Harwich ...... Attwood v. Ellice ..... 0 1 Hertfordshire ..... Ryder v. Alston ...... 0 1 Honiton,..... M'Geachy v. Stewart ..... 0 1 Horsham ...... Scarlett v. Hurst ..... 0 1 Ipswich..... Wason v. Kelly .......... 1 Korry County ..... Browne v. Blennerhasset ... 1 0 Kinsale ...... Watson v. Thomas ...... 1 0 Kilmarnock ...... Johnston v. Colquhoun ..... 1 0 Knaresborough..... Lawson v. Rich ...... 0 1 Ditto ...... Harford v. Cantelupe ..... 1 o Lincoln ...... Collett v. Bulwer...... 0 1 Lincolnshire (S)... Turnor v. Heathcote ..... 0 1 Ditto ...... Trollope v. Handley ..... 0 1 objections. Leeds..... Beckett v. Baines..... 0 1 Ludlow ...... Ackers v. Salwey ...... 0 1 declares for the Charter. Montgomery ..... Cholmondely v. Edwards ..... 0 1 Newcastle-under-Newport, Isle of Wight ...... Martin v. Hawkins ...... 0 1 Ditto ...... Hamilton v. Blake ...... 0 1 Northumberland, N Cresswell v. Howick...... 0 1 Nottingham ...... Larpent v. Walter ..... 1 0 Rochester ...... Douglas v. Bernal...... 0 1 Somersetshire (W.) Dickenson v. Sandford...... 0 1 must be eventually successful. Southampton ..... Lord Bruce v. Lord Duncan 0 1

a Government practically carrying out our own prin-Argyleshire ...... Campbell v. W. F. Campbell 0 1 ciples.

> Our duty, then, is to make our opinions widely known, to disseminate the truth, to remove prejudice, and peaceably and constitutionally strive to indentify

o in the old laws of the country, practised by our ances-

1 the principle, that taxation and representation should which states, " the people have inherited this freedom Cambridge (county) Allix v. Towneley ...... 0 1 that they should not be compelled to contribute to any tax. talliage, aid, or other charge not set by common consent in Parliament."

We do not desire to exclude from Parliament all save one class in the community, but to carry out the "That no person who has an office, or place, or profit under the Crown, or who receives a pension from the Dublin (city) ...... West v. O'Conneil ...... 0 1 country, shall be capable of serving as a Member of the House of Commons."

We war against class-legislation, not against any class man, whom the people might elect to serve them in Parliament.

We do not declare against the liberty of any person belonging to any class in the empire; we desire to see the principles of Magna Charta carried out so as to secure, first, " That justice shall no longer be sold, refused, or delayed ;" and, secondly, " That no man shall be taken, or imprisoned, or dispossessed of his property, outlawed or banished, or anywise hurt or injured, unless by the legal judgment of his peers."

We do not desire to interfere with, or endanger the private property of our neighbours, because we have declared in the thirty-seventh article of our "Declaration of Rights," "That all vio'ence and injury done to property under colour of enforcing or efficient political rights or changes is utterly repugnant to the constitution of this realm, subversive of law and right order, hateful to moral justice, contrary to reason, and destructive of the social compact."

The remaining principles of the Charter are too well understood to require much comment. Annual Parliaments were proclaimed in the reign of Edward II. and III., and no property qualification for Members is practised in Scotland. Payment of Members is an ancient custom, and would not be considered a great hardship by the most inveterate Tory. Vote by Ballot Let our principles be well understood, and truth will

prevail, nay, will be courted by those whom defeat will make curious in their inquiries and reasonable in their

account of his creed, country, or class, who honestly

We strongly recommend the trades to be addressed, Ma ylebone ......... Napier v. Teignmouth....... 1 0 organised, and united. We hope much from them, and there is nothing too great for men to undertake with

We will make it our auty to arrange the divisions of and increase our strength.

We also fully confide in the promptitude of the various Associations supplying the Executive with the means of carrying on the agitation with energy and decision.

We need not offer any further counsel to the consistent and unintimidated supporters of the Charter; no difficulty, we trust, can drive them back, and no persecution frighten them from their duty.

We will, from time to time, address the country, and adopt those measures which we conceive will lead to advance the cause and satisfy the most backward of our supporters.

To the timid, the apathetic, and the doubtful, we have only to declare publicly our-resolution to act within the law, and by every means in our power to secure the cause from the destroying hand of our opponents.

Scarborough,..... Jehnstone v. Style ...... 0 1 Brethren, we feel deeply the grave and important St. Alban's ....... Repton v. Muskett ...... 0 1 task we have undertaken, and to the utmost of our Staffordshire (N.)... Adderley v. Buller ...... 0 1 power we shall endeavour to secure your good opinion Shaftesbury ....... Howard v. Matthew ........... 1 0 and approval. Possessed of your confidence we shall 

#### Brethren,

to the el	tection; to which Collins's party were invited.	Beterley	8302	John Iownley 1	v,	Kyo	3361	H. B. Curteis (n)	1 0	Cupar				South Shields Wawn v. Ingham 1	
The Diff.	ting was for the purpose of appointing a non-;	- · ·	=004	J. W. Hogg 0		Salford	40786	T. Brotherton	1 0	Whi	gs 11	Tories 2		South Smelds Wawn V. Ingham	We remain your faithful representatives,
en: 01/125.	committee, to take measures to ensure the	Denaley		Sir T. Winnington 1	, <u>Q</u> ,	Salisbury	110,2	W. Wyndham	0 1					Suringshire Faroes v. Abercrouby 0 1	
	a gualified Chartist candidate ; or, in case one	Diffinguan	149986	G. F. Muntz 1	. 0		10100	W. B. Brudie	0 1	}	IRISH C	OUNTIES.		Stockport Cobden v. Major Marsland 1 0 Stoke upon-Trent Ricardo v. Davonport 1 0	P. M. M'DOUALL,
Mai Ic	i le found, to nousinate two working men for			J. Scholefield 1	U U	Sandwich	12183	Sir T. Troubridge	1 0	Antrim	323306	J. Irving 0			
the etc.	* of hands; they never attended either this or	Blackburn	27(91	W. Fielden 0		<u> </u>	0	H. H. Lindsey	0 1			N. Alexander 0		Sudbury Villiers v. Bailey 1	
the Bac	the ling meetings. The Chartist non-electors'			J. Hornby $(n)$ 0		Scarborough	8760	Sir J. Johnstone $(n)$	01	Armagh		Lord Acheson 1		Ditto Sombre v. Tomline 1 0	Manchester, July 20th, 1840.
C.C.	the which consisted of forty men; then sent a	Bodmin	5228	Major Vivian 1	0			Sir F. Trench	01		220001	Colonel Verner 0		Sussex (East) Fuller v. Cavendish 0 1	N.B. The new issue of Cards of Membership will be
depression	ion to the Collins party, to know if they meant			Lord Leicester $(n) = 0$	)],	Shaftesbury	8518	Lord Howard (n)	1 0	Carlow	91756	Col. Bruen 0	1 1	Sussex (West) March v. Lennox 0 1	
W LENG	"" to the Commis party, to know it they meanly	Bolton	43396	P. Ainsworth 1	0.	Shuffield	91692	J. Parker	1 0	Carlow				Ditto Wyndham v. Surrey 0 1	ready on the 16th of August. All those Associations
Shirts and	nate a working man. After waiting upon them			D: Bowring $(n)$ 1	0			H. G. Ward	10	0		H. Bunbury 0	- 1   1	Wakefield Holdsworth v. Lascelles 1 0	whose payments are in arrear, are requested to forward
Trich .	parate times, a letter was received from them,	Boston	12818	J. S. Brownrigg 0	) ];	Shoreham	25008	Sir C. M. Burrell	ōī	Cavan	227933	Colonel Clements 0	11	Walsall Scott v. Gladstone 1 0	the balance due immediately.
to the second	aid that shey had not come to any decision as	i Doelou		Sir J. Duke 1	0			Charles Goring (n)	ñĩ	~	<b>01</b> 0 <b>01</b> 0	J. Young 0		Wareham Drax v. Calcraft 1 0	And the second
	her they should nominate one or not	Bradford	43527	John Hardy (n) 0		Shrewsbury	16055	Col. Tomline $(n)$	ňî	Clare		Major Macnamara 1	0 1	Waterford city Christmas v. Barron 1 0	
the she	text evening we heard by word of mouth,	Diadioid	40021	W. C. Lister 1	ō,	oncours	10:00	B. D'Israeli $(n)$	ŏ î			C. O'Brien 1	0   j	Ditto Reada V. Wyse	A PALTRY "JOB."-The custom-house "weighers,"
	y intended to nominate John Collins. The non-	Bridgenorth	6504	T.C. Whitmore 0	) ĭ	Southampton	19324	Lord Bruce (n)	a î	Cork		<b>D.</b> O'Connell $(n)$ 1	0 ] ;	Westburg LODEZ & Briscon 0 1	a numerous and industrious body, are said to be re-
- And ITS	committee then had some hills printed, and a		0104	Sir Robert Pigot 0	5 1	continumpton	10024	C. C. Martyn $(n)$	ñ î			- Roche 1	0	Westminster Rous v. Evans 0 1	duced to the greatest distress by a new scheme,
	Runded. The substance of the hills called		7807	H. Broadwood 0	- î !	South Shields	18756	J. T. Wawn $(n)$	ĩ Â	Donegal	298104	Sir C. Hayes 0	1 .	Wigtonshire Dalrymple v. Blair 1 0	which has completely the appearance of being a
	Working men to yote for George White and	Dingnakt	1001	T. S. Forman 0	í î	South Unicidas	10100	Alderman Humphrey				Colonel Conolly 1	0 .	Wicklow Acton v. J. Gratton 0 1	Whig "job." This scheme is the appointment of an
· · · ·	Juick at the nomination Farly on the morning (	1	1212		/ 1 	Southwark	194117	B. Wood		Down	352571	Viscount Castlereagh 0		Winchester Estcott v. Mildmay 0 1	officer called "the Inspector-General of Landing
- advall	Cillon, Arthur O'Neil and John Colling carsed	Driuport	4242	H. Warburton 1	U		<b>5</b> 000		1 0		, ,	Earl of Hillsborough 0	î.	Windsor Neville v. Gordon 0 1	Waiters," who receives about £700 per annum, on
				T. A. Mitchell $(n)$ 1	0	Stafford	1002	Hn. Col. Carnegie (n)	N I	Dublin	183042	Hamilton 0		are Casemall w Standish 0 1	the express condition that he saves the amount of
	UNITE TEAT OF FOR AN ADAM AND I AND ADAM AND A	Brighton	41994	Capt. Pechell 1	. 0			Edward Buller (n)	1 0			Taylor 0	51		his salary ont of the wages of the poor "weighers,"
L by a	Curing division.			J. N. Wigney $(n)$ 1	0	St. Alban's	5111	G. W. J. Repton $(n)$	0 1	Fermanagh		M. Archdall 1			who, as they do not receive above 2s. 6d. a day, can-
146	That this clause on sentence which experied		104338	H. E. F. Berkeley 1	. 0			Lord Listowell	10			Sir A. B. Brook 1	õ l		not afford any reduction. The consequence is said
	Gills "The range Tabe Culling will be nomin		-	P. W. Miles 0	1	Stamford	7062	Marquis of Granby	0 1	Galway		J. Bodkin 1		Yorkshire (W. R.) Wortley v. Morpeth 0 1	to be so serious, that upwards of 150 of the "weigh-
	Will But the composition with some other near p	Buckingham	3610	Sir T. Freemantle 0	) 1;			Sir G. Clerk	01	Carnay	024201	T. B. Martin 1	0 3	Ditto 0 1	ers." many of whom have been fifteen or twenty
And The	Wish the Town Hall	-		Sir J. Chetwoode $(n)$ 0		St. Ives		W. T. Praed	01	Kerry	261550	M. J. O'Connell 1	ň	سيست پيسين مساحي 1.5 ميل	
Juhn	Collins was not nominated, neither would	Bary	15086	A. Waker 1	0	Stockport	41000	H. Marsland	10	LOLLY	404000		N I	<b>Total</b> 38 78	starving. The principle of making a place with a
GEORE -	White have been, if it had lain in Collins's	Bury St. Edmund	s11436	Lord Jermyn 0	) 1			R. Cobden $(n)$	1 0	Kildare	100/01	Hon. W. Browne 1	N I		large salary by grinding down the humble pittance
				Lord C. Fitzroy 1	U	Stoke-upon-Trent	52946	Lewis Ricardo (n)	10	I IIIIIIII		R. More O'Ferrall 1	0	SUMMARY.	of an industrious class would be hard to believe on
		Calne	4973	Earlof Snelburne 1	0	•		Alderman Copeland	01	Kilkenny		R. Archbold 1	N I	ENGLAND AND WALES.	any authority, were not the disposition of the Whigh
Lot and	et to him to sit down and leave it alone.	Cambridge		Hon. H. M. Sutton 0	) 1.	S:roud		W. H. Stanton (n)	ÎŌ	Kukenny		Hon. P. Butler 1	0	Tory members 303	any authority, were not the disposition of the whigs
				Sir A. C. Grant 0	) 1			S. P. Scrope	ÌÒ	171	144000	Major G. Bryan l	v l	102	to oppress the poor already so notorious as to
te .	ch men 25 John Collins and Arthur O'Neil can,	Canterbury	15316	Hon. G. S. Smythe 0	) Ī.	Sudbury	5503	F. Villiers $(n)$	i å	King's County	144029	Hon. J. Westenra 1	U I		allow of a belief of any enormity. Even if the office
201	ach conduct as this, after doing everything in	Callerbary	10010	J. Braithaw 0	1			D. O. D. Sombre (n)	ÎŇ		141000	A. Armstrong 1	0		wore a necessary one, the principle would be most
2 th	ower to hinder persons from uniting themselves	Capitala	20006	P. H. Howard 1	ο . Γ	Sunderland	40735	Algerman Thompson	ก้	Leitrim		Viscount Clements 1	0	Total members for England and Wales 500	detestable ; but it seems that there is not even this
Care	National Charter Association, call themselves	Carlisle	20000	W. Marshall	Ő.	Clautering	10,00	D. Barclay (n)	ĩ	1		S. White 1	0 1 3		poor consolation, as there are already six or eight
	Heaven keep me from such friends.	Chatham	10000	Rt. Hon. G. S. Byng 1	้ดั	Tamworth	7187	Sir R. Peel	ก้ำ	]			}	SCOTLAND.	"surveyors-general," who render the "inspector"
	JOHN WILFINSON OT Sametery		22942	Hon. C. Berkeley 1	. н	TTTLUOIT		Col. E. H. A'Court	01	* In Thatford		ing was at the head of th	the	Tory members 24	completely superfluous. The affair, in all its hear.
, The		Cheltenham		Lord S. Grosvenor 1	0	Taunton				mall the meter	an Alao cal	er two were 72 each; th	the	Whig members 29	ings, appears an excellent specimen of Whiggery
TOD OT	are and received a report of these proceedings ar own Correspondent ]-ED.	Chester	21909			TRUMB		Hon. H. Labouchere	1 U	Forme will come	or the oth	ave to decide hetween then	m. 7	Fotal members for Scotland 53	Times.
	ED.	1		John Jervis 1	v			E. T. Bainbridge	1 0	TOTRE WIT CODE	eduentia m	ATO IN LIGHTLO DOGHOON MICH		PALMe WPAMPAANN TAY MAAAMMAAA	•
L.	1	1	÷												

#### YORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES. THE ADDRESS OF THE FEMALE CHARTISTS

(Continued from our sixth page.)

8

CROWN COURT,-TUESDAY, JULY 29.

Before Mr. Justice Wightman.

ATTEMPT TO CAUSE ABORTION.

William Kirby was charged with feloniously administering noxious medicines to Ann Curry, with intent to procure her miscarriage, at Ainderby Sieeple, in the month of November last.

Mr. BLISS was for the prosecution ; Sir G. LEWIN defended the prisoner. The prisoner was charged under a statute lately

passed, which makes it felony for any person to administer noxions drugs to any female to procure her miscorriage. The prisoner is a farmer residing at Ainderby Steeple, and Ann Carry had been in his was delivered of a child on the 6th of February last. On the 10th of November, after she had informed her her a quantity of savin and pills, to procure her miscarriage. Ann Carry was afterwards removed to Norinallerton, and in April she was taken to the Great Ouseburn workhouse, where she died on the 10:h of June. A number of respectable witnesses were called, who gave the prisoner a most excellent character, many of them having come at their own expense to do so.

Mr. BLISS replied, when the JUDGE summed up, and the Jury immediately acquitted the prisoner.

Jonathan George Hardisty was charged with administering noxious drugs to Ann Curry, but no evidence was offered, and he was accordingly ac. overtake us if not thus averted. quitted.

#### POACHING.

pleaded Guilty.

tices in future. The prosecutor was content that, without their guardians and protectors at the mercy concentration of effort should be made. To this end they should be discharged upon their own recogni- of the public, with a forlorn, sorrowful, and agitated our friends in the neighbouring villages are respectrances to be brought up for judgment when called mind by day, weeping and mourning and sighing fully solicited to allow themselves to be placed upon babiy not be called upon.

The prisoners then entered into their own recognizances of £40 each, and were discharged.

# GUILDHALL, WEDNESDAT, JULY 21.

#### (Before Mr. Justice Wightman.)

#### MANSLAUGHTER.

William Pleuse was charged with the monslaughter of J. C. Warren, in St. Andrew-gate, York, on the 2nd of April last.

Mr. BLANSHARD and Mr. PASHLEY conducted the prosecution ; Mr. R. TLMPLE defended the prisoner. The deceased was a commercial traveller from Wolverhampton, and on Thursday, the 1st of April last, he came to York, and put up, as usual, at Lockwood's White Swan Hotel, in Pavement. He was much engaged in the city that day, and in the evening, about nine o'clock, having completed his business, he went to Mr. Anderson's, the Star Inn. in Stonegate. He was there soon afterwards joined by Mr. Monkman, a solicitor, who was a friend of his, and they remained at the inn till about half-past the deceased appeared to have had too much drink and he went, in company with Mr. Monkman, down the street. The latter observed, that it was too late for him to get into his lodgings, and he proposed that he should go with him and have half of his bed. The deceased, however, declined doing so, and proposed to go to a house of ill fame. and they accordingly went in the direction of St. Andrew-gate. Monkman went with him, and when they had got as far as Church-lane von can." The prisoner replied, " I'll mill you, you b-r." The deceased who did not interfere with the prisoner, also said " Don': fight my good man; what trade or occupation are you." The prisoner and Mr. Menkman then began fighting, and the latter, finding he was going to have the worstof it, ran away into King's-20 are, be being followed by the prisoner, who repeatedly told him that he would " mai" him if he could catch him. The prisoner then returned to the place where the deceased was standing when he knocked him down and thumped his nead on the pavement. He was seen to do so by Mr. Chapman, who lives opposite, and who had been induced to look out of the window on hearing the disturbance. Miss Hauxwell also heard the thumping of the deceased's head on the pavement whilst she was in bed. Mr. Monkman returned soon afterwards and found the deceased laid on the ground. He was then insensible, but in a few minutes he came to himself, and they went to Mrs. Tyne's. Deceased washed his hands and face, and he shortly afterwards went to bed, complaining of a pain in his head. On the following morning he was found in a state of insensibility, and Mr. Abbey, surgeon, was immediately called in, who applied the proper remedies, but the deceased continued to get worse till about half-past eleven o'clock at night, when he died.

OF MANCHESTER TO THEIR SISTERS OF WALES: Passed at a Public Meeting of their Sex, holden in the

Chartist Room, Tib-street, on Wednesday, July 21st. 1841.

SISTERS IN BONDAGE,-We, the females of Manchester, feel it our duty, at this important crisis, thus to address you, from a conviction that our principles and motives need only to be known to gain your assistance, appreciation, and co-operation, in

gaining our object. Our principles are justice to all, and injustice to none ; a right to subsistence in the land of our birth. It may be asked by those who wish for things to remain as they are-by those who are not actuated by a desire to save their country from impending service from May-day, 1836, till February last. by a desire to save their country from impending Some time last year she became pregnant to him, and ruin, why we engage in and concern ourselves about ruin, why we etgage in and concern ourselves about politics? In reply to which we say we have an interest in the prosperity of the country. We all spring from one common parent—are the children of one all-wise Creator, who has provided for all; therefore the same wight to subsistence. The data is a same wight to subsistence with the data is a same wight to subsistence. The data is a same wight to subsistence with the data is a same wight to subsistence. The data is a same wight to subsistence with the data is a same wight to subsistence with the data is a same wight to subsistence. The data is a same wight to subsistence with the data is a same wight to subsistence with the same wight to subsistence. The data is a same wight to subsistence with the same wight to subsistence with the same wight to subsistence. The data is a same wight to subsistence with the same wight to subsistence wight to subsistence with the same wight to subsistence with the same wight to subsistence with the same wight to subsistence wight to subsistence with the same wight to subsistence wig master that she was pregnant, he administered to spring from one common parent-are the children of though dwelling in a cot, cellar, or garret, where forced by circumstances over which we have had no controul, as the lady in the drawing-room, or the ballro.m. or the Queen upon the throne.

A love for ourselves, our husbands, our children. our country, and everything valuable in existence, stimulates us to take a part in a struggle which we conceive calculated to end in success, and thus avert the awful calamity that has been for some time, and

at Deighton, on the 3rd of April last. The prisoners give directions for the government of the country, we have a right to struggle to gain for ourselves, manifest their gratitude and esteem for that noble Mr. HILDYARD for the prosecution, stated that our husbands, brothers, and children, suitable houses,

upon, and if they behaved well they would pro- over their husbands' sufferings; and dreary, restless, the Committee, and give their best aid in demonand sleepless hours by night, their children bereft strating to the enslaved votaries of indolence and of kind and affectionate fathers, and the long affec- wealth.

> half of the wives of those unfortunate men, Frost, For the hero they love and the chief they admire. Williams, and Jones, who are left disconsolate,

insult, torture, and slavery ; on behalf of the widow.

dury to shake off our lethargy, and engage in a grand faction by contributing their advice on this occasion. struggle for liberty, surely it is now. Does The next committee meeting will be held in the Asnot the sword of persecution draw nearer and sociation Rocm, Shambles, to commence precisely at nearer every day, tyrannising over us in vari-ous ways! Thousands of both males and females ing, when the mode of raising the necessary supare walking the streets for the want of employment, compelied to pledge and sell their clothes and furniture to purchase food to supply their phy-sical wants, until their houses and clothes boxes are who was committed for three years to that hell of nearly empty, while the pawn-brokers and furniture- hells. Northallerton Gaol, was liberated some two nis, and they remained at the inn till about half-past brokers' shops are wedged and crammed with the month ago, for fear he should die in gaol. On the deceased appeared to have had too much drink i furniture and clothes of the industrious poor. Our account of his ruined circumstances, and despite of amongst the industrious, yet starving millions. We ask for nothing but what is consistent with the laws which God has laid down in the unerring standard of divine truth-the Scriptures, and exemplified in the laws of nature. The fowls of the air, the fishes of the sea, the beasts without either toiling or spinning, while we can scarcely get sufficient to keep body and soul together, for working twelve or thirteen hours per day Should such a state of things exist, when there is sufficient for every man, woman, and child in existence? Justice and common sense say no! Then why is it that, in the midst of plenty, we are in such a condition ? Why is it that those who are willing to work, that those who have produced everything valuable in society, without whom the factories would not have been built, the machinery made, the railroads constructed, the canals cut, who build and man the ships, who fight the battles, make their fluence the distribution of such wealth. will any longer submit to a system so wicked, fraught | about  $\pounds 12$ . with injustice and misrule. your support in paying due respect to our champions who are about to be released from their dungeons, and lead us on to victory, namely, O'Connor, O'Brien, and Benbow.

LEEDS.-On Monday last, four young men, Charles Brewer, Patrick Kershaw, Wm. Jennings, In the case of the former, The Learned Judge said it was of the very first

House of Correction for trial, on a charge of having robbed Joseph Hollingworth, a waiter at the White Horse Inn. It appears that on the Thursday night | contrary to the interests of justice and of the state | one. It involved many and high considerations; and | BRONTEBRE O'BRIEN, a Printing Press and Type, previous, the prosecutor was passing along Yorkstreet, when he saw four men standing together, one of whom accosted him by name, when, thinking he knew them, he stood and spoke to them. They

asked him to pay for some ale, and for this purpose, he went with them towards Accomof them. modation Road, under pretence of going to a beer-house, and when in a lonely part of the road. you, Sir." he was knocked down, and robbed of 2s. 6d. in

Thomas Stone, Samuel Gelder, and Samuel Martin, silver, and 3d. in copper, a knife, and some other trifling articles. He distinctly swore to Brewer were next sentenced. and Kershaw; the evidence against the others rested on the testimony of a watchman, who said he had seen the four together near the place where the robbery was committed, about the time it was them that the Juries, before whom they were tried, alleged to have taken place, and from the fact of a had acquitted them of the heavy part of the offence.

LEEDS NORTHERN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.-On Saturday last, the members of the Leeds Branch of the Northern Typographical Union celebrated their William Haggas, who had been convicted of bifourth anniversary at the house of Mr. Wright, the gamy at Leeds, was placed at the bar. The JUDGE Green Man Inn, Dewsbury Road, when a large said he had been convicted of the crime of bigamy, party sat down to a very plentiful, substantial, and by which he had inflicted a serious and irreparable excellent dinner, under the presidency of Mr. Thos. Floyd, the secretary of the society. After ample is now pending over us; and which will certainly justice had been done to the good things, and the that he was labouring under the impression that cloth had been drawn, a number of loyal, patriotic, his first wife was not alive ; but whether We take our stand, also, as a matter of right; as and professional toasts were given by the Chairman that was so or not, he could not but see that he fully and fairly illustrated by circumstances be- and other members; some good songs were sung; ought to have made further inquiries, and to have POACHING. Fore our eyes. Surely, if by our labour we and the evening was spent in a spirit of the kindest ascertained more particularly the fact before he had since and the evening was spent in a spirit of the kindest ascertained more particularly the fact before he had unity and good feeling. The entertainment was entered into so serious a contract. It was necesascertained more particularly the fact before he had near York, who had been out on bail, were charged expence of £570,000 a year; and if a female is such as to reflect great credit on the worthy host and sary that he should pass such a sentence as would with night poaching on the lands of Lord Wenlock, allowed to take the highest seat in the state, and hostess.

year to hard labour. THE CHARTIST OF LEEDS, being determined to

James Dealtry Steele, who had been found guilty the prosecutor would be satisfied if the prisoners en-proper clothing, and good food. Then, Sisters, we formed a Demonstration Committee, with power to tered into their own recognizances to appear when call upon you in behalf of upwards of four hundred called upon. The proper clothing and good food. Then, Sisters, we formed a Demonstration Committee, with power to add to their number, and for the purpose of more effectually carrying out their landable intentions, nounced against him, Mr. BLISS, his counsel, rose champion of liberty, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., have of a conspiracy, with intent to defraud, was next The Learned JUDGE said he hoped the prisoners the instigation of class-made law in 1839, and placed they are anxiously desirous that the most decided and urged several objections to the indictment, the won is show themselves worthy of the lenity that in dungeons for merely wishing to redress the grievhad been shown them by forbearing from such prac- ances which press upon both you and us ;-left their proceedings, and that for once and for ever a to stand down.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT MIRFIELD. Sarah Goldthorpe, who was charged with the

who was found guilty of concealing the birth, was having been taken to the pronouncing of jugment he did call; but he offered to place him in against her for the offence in question.

John Fothergill, who had pleaded Guilty to as-saulting Mr. Child, of Leeds, was sentenced.

His LORDSHIP said that he (the prisoner) was in company with other persons who had been guilty of a very aggravated assault in wounding and cruelly

beating the officers of the peace. He, however, did not appear to have done more than encouraged the ether parties, nor did there appear any premeditation on his part, or that he had entered into any common design with them. The sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned for three months to hard labour.

> NISI PRIUS, THURSDAY. CRAVEN AND OTHERS V. THORNHILL. (Special Jury.)

**IMPORTANT DECISION RESPECTING "TENANT** 

granaries are full of the food which providence has his emaciated condition, he has been compelled to plaintiff; Mr. Kno sent, and the warehouses are full of clothing, while visit the Chartists of different towns and give for the defendants. thousands are starving. How grievous must it be lectures for the purpose of obtaining a supply of the The claim of the plaintiffs was for two sums, one to see our husbands wandering the streets, willing necessaries of life. As might have been expected, for £289, and the other £62, of which £110 had to see our husbands wandering the streets, willing to work but unable to procure it, thrown out in con-sequence of the improvements which have been made in machinery! What can be more piercing and heart-rending to a woman than to hear her offspring cry-ing for food to satisfy the cravings of hunger, and selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have, driven to begging from their selling all they have a driven the the operation the frame the pleasure of they saw two men standing on the opposite side selling all they have, driven to begging from their much. A good doctor is necessary, and of the street, next door to Mrs. Tyn's, who keets a neighbours, who are in the same condition as them-house of ill-fame. On the men observing the selves, or nearly so! house of ill-fame. On the men observing the deceased and Mr. Monkman, one of them, who proved to be the prisoner, said "Go to h-ll, you b-rs." Mr. Monkman replied "Get away asfast as b-rs." Mr. Monkman replied "Get away asfast as are supplanted by machinery, except to emigrate to it in his power to subscribe his mite in aid of 1839, when a notice to quit was served upon them by oastler declare, after he had left Mr. a foreign land, or be inmates of a Poor Law bastile, our distressed brother, such subscription will be Mr. Thornhill's agent, Mr. Ramsbottom. Before the O'Connor, that the room in which he is a foreign land, or be inmates of a Poor Law bastile, our distressed brother, such subscription will be which will be inevitably the lot of a large number of our fellow creatures without a speedy change ? Sisters, suffering humanity cries for your assist-Northern Star. Vorthern Star. STEALING BEASTS.—On Wednesday last, William on the farms; the Cravens appointed a Mr. Butler out by the officers who had him in charge. Mr. Outs have been 1d. to 1d. per stone, and Beans ls. Haste and George Haste, father and son, of "Hunslet to value on their side. After some delay, caused by the officers who had him in charge. Mr. Outs have been 1d. to 1d. per stone, and Beans ls. Present to value on their side. After some delay, caused by the officers who had him in charge. Mr. Outs have been 1d. to 1d. per stone, and Beans ls. Per quarter higher. The weather has been showery alleviate the miseries which every where abound Haste and George Haste, father and son, of "Hunslet Hall," near Leeds, were committed for trial at the next Spring Assizes, by the West Riding magi--Cravens had not truly stated the terms upon which trates, at Leeds, on a charge of having, on Monday night last, stolen two beasts, the property of Mr. their father had entered on the farm, the valuation He was evidently much gratified with this visit to George Spink, farmer, of Purston Jagling, near was gone into. The valuers had completed their Yorkshire; it fully proved to him that he holds Pontefract. The prisoners were apprehended in valuetion on the 20th of February, but in conse- the increased esteem and good-will of all who know of the field, and every other living agent, have enough, Vicar's Croft, on Tuesday morning, while offering quence of this intimation, Mr. Lister did not decide the valuation till after May. When he did make the beasts for sale. his valuation, the defendant said the Cravens had THE FORGERY CASE .--- Last week we gave the particulars of the examination of Bell and Brown obtained it by fraud. Mr. Butler's valuation came to three hundred and ten pounds for Wadland Hills. Mr. Lister's valuation amounted to the sum of A ENGINE, which has been applied with com-£289. As the two valuers could not agree upon the plete success to the Propulsion of LUCOMOTIVES, before the Magistrates here on a charge of forgery. They were remanded to Manchester, at which place were brought up on Wednesday last before thev amount, it was determined that the matter should Maude, Esq. and Sir Thos. Potter, at the Borough Court, by whom, after hearing evidence against was to be abided by. The before-named intima- necessary Apparatus. Price 2s. them, they were fully committed for trial at the tion of Mr. Ramsbottom's, that there was a special Liverpool Assizes, which commence on the 14th of agreement, prevented an appointed meeting for the Augu-t. umpire to decide this matter ; and as Mr. Thomhill's KEIGHLEY .- On Sunday last, the Rev. W. agent refused to pay more than £110, the present and man the ships, who nght the battles, make their in the state in the ships, who nght the battles, make their in the ships, who nght the battles, make their in the state in the ships, and coats, and till the land—cannot V. Jackson, of Manchester, preached two ser-get enough to quell the ravings of hunger? Why, mons in the Working Man's Hall, in behalf of tion as made by Mr. Thornhill's own valuer, Mr. because they have no power to make laws that in- the Sunday school held there. Collections were made at the close of each towards the support of uence the distribution of such wealth. made at the close of each towards the support of Mr. KNOWLES, for the defence, said, that Mr. It rests with the industrious people whether they that excellent institution, which amounted in all to Thornhill had paid £110 into Court, which he contended was sufficient, and more than sufficient to **BOCHDALE**.—ODD FELLOWSHIP.-On Monday pay all that the plaintiffs were legally entitled to. vening last, the brethren of the newly opened Poor Mr. Craven held under a special agreement, and Up, then, brave women of England, Ireland, evening last, the brethren of the newly opened Poor Mr. Craven held under a special agreement, and Scotland, and Wales, and join us in the cry for the Man's Friend Loige, of the Manchester Unity of had no right to claim under the custom of the Charter, which will protect labour, and secure Odd Fellows, celebrated the first anniversary of the country. He accused the Cravens of obtaining the plenty, comfort, and happiness to all ! Give us logge, by a dinner at Mr. Taylor's, Hark up to Glory, valuation by direct falsehood and fraud, in stating Clover-street. that they entered to the farms without any special agreement, when the fact was, that they held under CAPTURE OF A CHARTIST.-George Flinn, of the terms of a lease which had formerly been granted Bradford, was apprehended on the 5th inst., and to a tenant of the very farm in question: which lease lodged in the confines of a Whig dungron for the required that a certain proportion of the land only space of ten days, and, after undergoing four exal should be ploughed, one third; and the Jury would minations, was finally discharged on entering into at once infer that the remaining portion, two-thirds. nis own recognizances of 250 to be levied upon his goods and chattels and procuring four sureties in the so far from James Craven, the father of the plain-Arthur Farre, M.D., F.R.S.

James Parker and James Wheldon, who had been fail. The Jury would stand between his clients convicted of forgery, were next placed at the bar. and the attempted injustice. He confidently relied on their giving a verdict for the plaintiffs.

that such a crime as this should be lightly passed in order that they might have the case fully before over. The sentence of the Court therefore, was, that them, he would read over to them the whole he should be transported for seven years. Wheldon, of the evidence taken on both sides, comwho had been convicted on two indictments, was menting on such portions as he might deem sentenced to be transported for seven years on each it necessary to give his opinion upon. He claimed their best attention while he did so. His The prisoners on leaving the bar said "thank | Lordship then read over the evidence, interspersing the several portions of it with observations to the effect, that if the jury were satisfied that the holding in this case was under written agreement, that wounding the parties. It was very fortunate for the valuation which had been procured was procured by false pretences : on the contrary, if they were satisfied that the provisions of that lease were, as had been ably contended, wholly inapplicable to a tenancy from year-to-year, and that the valuation John Hanson, who had been convicted of having counterfeit coin in his possession at Bradford, was sentenced to be imprisoned six calendar months. The Jury retired for a short time, and then returned with a verdict for the plaintiffs-Damages to the amount sought : thus, in the most marked manner setting their face against the attempt which had been made to secure to Mr. Thornhill, as landinjury upon a woman who seemed to have reposed lord, all the advantages of a lease, while the tenanher confidence in him. It might possibly happen try were left without any of the advantages arising from leases,-amongst which CERTAINTY OF TENURE for the period embraced in the lease is not the least important. The result is of the highest moment to tenants similarly situated to the tenantry of Mr. Thornhill.

One thing connected with this trial must not be lost sight of : it was the means of bringing the "good Old King," Mr. OASTLER, once more into Yorkshire. The plaintiff's attorney applied to Mr. Richard Oastler, as is usual when it is imagined that evidence can be obtained, for information connected with the subject in dispute, with a view to subpoena him as a witness. Mr. Uastler, however, as was learned from Mr. Cresswell's opening speech, refused to give any in-formation that way at all; pointing to his peculiar situation with regard to Mr. Thornhill as his excuse. The plaintiffs had him removed from the Fleet murder of her illegitimate child, at Mirfield, and Prison upon a Writ of Habeas Corpus, for the purpose of giving evidence if it was needed. Mr. Cresswell, however, did not call him into the box, as not sentenced, and we understand that she will be kept in custody till the next Assizes, an objection his case was fully established by the two witnesses the box, if the other side wished it. This, Mr.

> examined. The "good Old King" looked much better than could be expected, considering that he has lately been suffering from an intermittentfever, brought on

Ramsbottom did not desire-so Mr. Oastler was not

by excessive fatigue. He is recovering rapidly from its effects; and we sincerely hope that the jaunt he has just had into his beloved Yorkshire, AT MR. THORNHILL'S EXPENCE, -(the verdict carries costs !!!)-will completely restore him to health. It was pleasing to see the manner in which all parties, Whig and Tory, paid their respect to HONOUR and INTEGRITY in the person of the respected OASTLER. The cordial greetings and hearty shakings of hands between him and barristers, and gentlemen suitors, defend-ants, jurymen, and witnesses, and attorneys, and coroners, and farmers, and LABOURERS, were truly MPORTANT DECISION RESPECTING "TENANT RIGHT" AND "LANDLORD RIGHT." Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. HILDYARD were for the blaintiff; Mr. KNOWLES and Mr. TOMLINSON were BLAINTING MR. TOMLES MR. TOMLINSON WERE BLAINTING MR. TOMLES MR. TOMLES MR. TOMLINSON WERE BLAINTING MR. TOMLES MR. TOMLES MR. TOMLES BLAINTING MR. TOMLES MR. TOMLES BLAINTING MR. TOMLES BLAINTING MR. TOMLES BLAINTING MR imself-(Ramsbottom and Redhead know why street. in both cases !)-and whom he had not seen before for several years. There they stood together !-- the "Old King," and the older man-the "faithful sooner than he expected. We heard Mr. also fetch ls. per qr. more money. Mr. Ramsbottom intimating to Lister that he had on Wednesday evening; he departed back to his prison bettsr defer his valuation, as he suspected that the by the quarter to nine o'clock train on Friday morning; and would sleep in the Fleet that night. him.

GRAND CARNIVAL at the Working Man's A Hall, 5, Circus Street, New Road, St. Maryle. bone, on Monday, August 2nd, the object of which The Learned Judge said it was of the very first Lord DENMAN then summed up. He observed is to assist in raising a fund for the purpose of pre-importance to repress such offences, and it would be that this was an important case a very important senting to that noble and persecuted Patriot, JAMES on his liberation from Prison.

#### PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS BALL

The following Gentlemen have kindly lent their services gratuitously on this occasion:-Mr. Freer, the celebrated Nondescript ! will sing an entire new Song, and dance the Chinese Mandarin Dance, with Lanthorn, Logs of Wood, and Cocoa Nuts ! A comio Song by Mr. Crockford; Dramatic Readings by Mr. Grainger; Hornpipe in Fetters by Mr. T. Langley; Emmett, and the War Cry by Mr. Tipper; the Joys of an Englishman's Life, and the Marseillais Hymn, by Mr. G. Lovett; comic Dance Mr. Vincent; Hornpipe, by Master Bradbury, only five Years of age; favourite Scotch Air, by Mr. Davison, &c. &c.

The Ball to consist of Quadrilles, Spanish Dancer Gallopades, Country Dances, &c. &c. Romps, Clowns, Harlequins, Pantaloons, &c. &c. Clown to the Room, Mr. VINCENT.

A Good Band is engaged for the occasion.

Master of the Ceremonies, Mr. BRADBUBY. To commence at Eight o'Clock. Single Tickets. Is. Double ditto, 1s. 6d. To be had of the Committee, as Jourse ditt, 18.6d. 16 be had of the Committee, as follows :--Mr. Christopher, 1, George-street, Foley-place; Mr. Lovett, 18, Shouldham-street; Mr. Scott, 6, King-street, Westminster; Mr. Churchyard, 27, Star-street, Paddington; Mr. V. Pakes, 35, Exctor-street, Lisson-grove; Mr. G. E. Brown, 5, Iron-gate When f. Mr. Churchyard, 27, Wharf : Mr. Crockford, 3, Cleveland-street, Fitzroysquare; Mr. Leach, 2, Little George-street, Hamp-stead-road; Mr. Moody, 3, Hall-place, Hall Park; Mr. Packer, 3, Iron-gate Wharf; Mr. Pakes, 39, Devonshire-street; Mr. Hutchings, 10, Paddingtonstreet; Mr. Andrews, I, George-street, Foley-place; and of Mr. Frewin, 84, Lisson-grove, where Dresses may be had for the occasion.

Refreshments may be had at the above Hall.

N.B. Mr. JOHN WATKINS will Lecture on Sunday Evening, at Eight o'Clock, on Christian Chartism. at the above Hall.

#### BLINDNESS.

MR. BAXTER. OCULIST, from Bolton, desires to inform his Friends throughout Scotland, that upon account of the numerous invitations he has received, that he feels it his duty to fulfil their request, and IS NOW THISDAY IN SCOTLAND. and may be consulted at Mr. JOHN FRAZER'S, No. 47, Durham Court, King-street, GLASGOW, until Thursday, the 29th, from thence to Liverpool. N. B. Mr. B. may be consulted on Monday and

Tuesday, 2nd and 3rd of August, at the Commercial lun, near the Railway, LIVERPOOL ; and will attend the same on those days the first part of every month

#### WILL BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK,

#### Price One Penny,

A FULL AND COMPLETE LIST OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS, Alphabetically arranged and Classified into English Counties. English Boroughs, Welsh Counties, Welsh Boroughs, Scotch Counties, Scotch Boroughs, Irish Counties, and Frish Boroughs : shewing, at the same time, the Politics of each Member, and the amount of Popula-tion in each Place, County, or Borough, which returns him.

The List also sets forth the comparative Whig and Tory gain, with the places where each one has displaced the other.

tion and concord which existed betwixt them cut "What workmen can do when their hearts are or

heart-broken, and in a state of anxiety for their Several members have already taken the liberty of husbands, who are sent across the seas ; subject to proposing some of our excellent friends at Hunslet. Upper Wertley, Holbeck, Woodhouse, and else Mrs. Clayton, whose husband died in Northallerton where, to serve on the committee, and we trust that prison; and on behalf of the good, true, and virtuous men who have suffered, and are now suffering im-prisonment. Sisters, if ever there was a time when it was our with their assistance in ringing the death knell of

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND and Hiram Yewdall, were committed to Wakefield

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for six calender months, to hard labour.

Joseph Ward, and H.nry Kirby, jun, were charged with breaking into the dweiling house of Henry Kirby, sen.

Mr. BLISS and Mr. TRAVIS were for the prosecution, and Sir J. LEWIN dehended the prisoners. The prosecutor is a chimney sweep, residing in Patrick Pool, and he was the father of one of the prisoners. On Sunday, the 13th of June, the pro-

secutor's wife fastened the doors and windows of the house, and left her husband in bed, up stairs, whils: she went to chapel. That morning Ward had been to prosecutor s house to see the other prisoner, and as Mrs. Kirby was going to chapel she saw the two prisoners in Paritament-street. She returned home about five o'clock, and after she had got her tea she found that the window of the back kitchen had been broken open, and a quantity of money taken from the drawers. Mrs. Kirby informed her eldest son of the circumstance, and he took the train to Selby, and sent off another person to Leeds. The brother found the prisoner and Ward in a third class carriage . railway policeman, and he apprehended the pricontained seventy-nine sovereigns and three half-

cab, in which they proceeded to Selby. The Jury found the prisoners Guilty.

years ; Ward to be transported ten years.

Sentence deferred.

This finished the business at the Guildhall.

# NISI PRIUS COURT .-- TEESDAY.

(Before Lord Denman and a Special Jury.)

# JEWISON C. DYSON.

This case occupied the Court the whole of yesterday, and was resumed this morning. Mr. CRESSWELL, Mr. ELLIS, Mr. MABTIN, and Mr. ROEINSON conducted the plaintiff's case. Mr. WORTLEY, Mr. WAISON, and Mr. HARDY Sisters, in the cause of democracy, we remain, Yours, in the bonds of affection,

THE FEMALE CHARTISTS OF MANCHESTER. HANNAH LEGGETH, Treasurer.

# SARAH COWLE, Secretary.

#### FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

#### Thursday Evening, July 22.

WE IN LONDON are beginning to have a little of a train that was about to proceed to Huil. life : the agitation in favour of the Charter is being During their journey there he saw him give a carried on throughout the various localities of this bag to Ward. Information was given to Beard, a Metropolis; scarce any district but has now its As-railway policeman, and he apprehended the pri- sociation. Messrs. Watkins, Fussell, and others soners. Upon Ward was found the bag, which have entered the arens as lecturers, and by their sovereigns. About four o'clock in the afternoon, given to the members; whilst the stone when the money was missed, the prisoners hired a masons are doing all they can to cause residing in London and its environs have this week Kirby was sentenced to be transported filteen holden their usual weekly meetings, but nothing of ears; Ward to be transported ten years. any particular consequence has transpired; the an order for the payment of 12:, with intent to for receiving Feargus O'Connor and Bronterre defraud George Hey, of Walmgate. O'Brien on their release

bility of another district meeting being opened in Greenwich within a short time.

"LECTURE.-Mr. Tussill delivered a most excellent lecture on Sunday evening last at Deptford.

HUMBUG-ANOTHER CLAP TRAP !!- It is stated. and upon the best authority, that the anti-Corn Law League, and the anti-Corn Law Operative Association, are shortly coming out with a reading and writing qualification for the Suffrage, to which they intend to invite the co-operation of the middle

sum of £25 each for his appearance when called tiffs, having paid any valuation when he entered upon the farms as was alleged, he had not paid one F.Z.S. MIRACULOUS ESCAPE .- On Thursday night, about single shilling. These facts he should prove by the

seven o'clock, two children were observed playing mouth of competent witnesses. in one of the recesses on London-bridge, when the eldest boy, about six years old, climbed on the par-apet, and leaning forward to see a steamer that was passing under, the little fellow lost his balance and formerly existed were named as the conditions by fell over. The greatest consternation prevailed which the tenant would have to abide; and that, amongst the persons who witnessed the accident, under those conditions, the sum of £110, paid into when, upon going to the spot, it was discovered that | Court by the defendant, was amply sufficient for the the trades to take up the question. The members instantly got over the perpendicular to the former tenant of the farm, was called to perpendicular to the trades to take up the question. The members is the trades to take up the question. The members is the trades to take up the question. instantly got over the parapet and rescued the child prove that "old Craven" had paid him nothing, as from his perilous situation. The boy, upon being out-going tenant, for tenant-right, or valuation; put upon his feet, began to cry lustily, and ran off and this he swore to most lustily: on cross-examina-towards the Borough. A person who came up at tion, however, he let out the ugly fact that he had the time stated he had told the children to get down claimed a valuation as out-going tenant; that it had been allowed him to the extent (he only occupied one of some time before. the farms) of more than £135 : that he owed more than

CROWN COURT .- THUBSDAY, JULY 22. (Before Mr. Justice Wightman.)

to be transported for life. Joseph Sharp and John Sharp, who had been con-

stealing money from John Pearson, were sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

#### STEAM SUPERSEDED.

SHIPS, MILLS, and every species of Mechanical be referred to a Mr. Smith, as empire, whose award Movement. With DRAWINGS of the Machinery and

Sherwood and Co. Paternoster Row : Roake and Varty, Strand ; and all Booksellers.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 1841-42.-The WINDER SESSION will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, the 1st OCTOBER DEXT, at Two o'Clock, P. M., with an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, by Professor at an advance of 2s., and Beans of 1s. per qr. Oats Fergusson.

Dissecting Rooms, by Mr. J. Simon and Mr. W.

Bowman, F.R.S. CHEMISTRY-J. F. Daniell, F.R.S. MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS-J. F. Royle, M.D., F.R.S.

MEDICINE-George Budd, M.D., F.R.S. SURGERY-William Forgusson, F.R.S.E. MIDWIFERY and DISEASES of WOMEN

#### SUMMER COURSES.

BOTANY-D. Don, Libr. L.S. FORENSIC MEDICINE-W. A. Guy, M.B. CHEMICAL MANIPULATION is taught in the Laboratory, under the superintendence of the Professor, by Mr. W. A. Miller.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The Hospital is visited daily at One o'Clock. Clinical Lectures are given every week by the Physicians, Dr. Budd and Dr. Todd, and by the of the trade at our market this morning, and the Surgeons, Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Partridge. The animated reports from Mark Lane and Wakefield Physicians' Assistant and Clinical Clerks, the House | caused holders to demand an advance of 3d. per Surgeon, and Dressers, are selected by examination from the Students of the Hospital.

J. LONSDADE. Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.-The several COURSES of LECTURES in this College will COMMENCE for the Winter Session on Friday, the First of October.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.-The Hospital is attended daily at One o'Clock by the Physicians and Surgeons, throughout the Year ; and Clinical Lectures are given every Week during the Winter and Summer Sessions.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.—A limited num-

LOCAL MARKETS.

# WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

(BY EXPRESS.)

FRIBAY, JULY 23.-We have a tolerable show of Wheat, which is readily taken off at an advance of

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, JULY 20 .- The since last Tuesday.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 203H, 1841.

Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Pear **Qrs.** 1247 **Qrs.** 653 Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 250 Qrs. 7912

 $\pounds$  s. d.  $\pounds$  s. d. 3 7 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  0  $\frac{3}{9}$  0 1 4 2 0 0 9 2 0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  2 6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 

LEEDS CLOTH MARKET .- For three market-days there has been a better demand for goods, though rather less so on Tuesday last. Work, also, is rather more plentiful at some of the larger factories, which are working full time. Prices have not advanced: the stocks in the Cloth Halls are low. Tallow-The price of Tallow in Leeds, continues at 4s. 6d. per stone.

YORK CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JULY 17 .-- WO have a thin attendance of farmers to-day, many of them being anxious to take advantage of the fine Pergusson. DESCRIPTIVE and SURGICAL ANATOMY

-Richard Partridge, F.R.S. PHYSIOLOGY, GENERAL and MORBID ANATOMY-R. B. Todd, M.D., F.R.S. PRACTICAL ANATOMY is taught in the Lambs, and there being no want of customers, the market was brisk, and prices rather higher. Beef, 6d. to 63d.; Mutton and Lamb, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAE. - Wool-There has been very little done in the higher qualities of English Combing Wool, and prices remain unaltered but shafty middle sorts go off more freely at a slight advance upon our lowest quotations. Yarn ... There is no change to notice since last market day. Spinners continue to adhere to short time working, and the present limited production is sufficient to meet COMPARATIVEANATOMY-T. Rymer Jones, the wants of consumers. In prices no alteration. Piece-This day's market is about an average for some week's past. Prices steady.

> MANCHUSTER CORN MARKET .- SATURDAY, JULY 7. -From Ireland and coastwise the arrivals this week are to a moderate extent only, and those of Wheat from abroad are likewise small; but of Fiour from the United States and Canada the supplies are to a fair amount. The duty on Wheat was declined to 23s. 8d. per quarter, and on Flour to 14s. 24d. per barrel. There was a fair attendance 70lbs. on Wheat. On Flour we also raise our quotations fully 1s. per sack. Oats and Oatmeal were rather more inquired for, and although no improvement in prices can be quoted, the previous rates were firmly maintained.

STATE OF TRADE .- The failure of the eminent banking house of Geymuller and Co., of Vienna, intelligence of which reached this town by the Hamburgh mail on Monday evening, produced a decidedly unfavourable effect upon our yara warket yesterday; the German buyers generally suspending their operations until the effect of this unexpected and extensive failure is better ascertained. The amount of business done was consethe plaintiffs was, that during the last two years ber of Students may be accommodated with rooms in many instances, submitted to. The demand for quently very small; and rather lower prices were, Mr. CRESSWELL, in his reply, animadverted in severe terms on the conduct of Mr. Ramsbottom, in their houses. Mr. CRESSWELL, in his reply, animadverted in their houses. Mr. CRESSWELL, in his reply, animadverted in their houses. Mr. CRESSWELL, in his reply, animadverted in their houses. Mr. CRESSWELL, in his reply, animadverted in their houses. Mr. CRESSWELL, in his reply, animadverted in their houses. Mr. CRESSWELL, in his reply, animadverted in their houses. Mr. CRESSWELL, in his reply, animadverted in their houses. Mr. CRESSWELL, in his reply, animadverted in their houses. Mr. CRESSWELL, in his reply, animadverted in their houses. Mr. CRESSWELL, in his reply, animadverted in their houses. reference to the engagements of the banking

£100 rent; and that Craven had paid Mr. Thornhill the amount of the valuation, which had been set-off against his (Lee's) arrears of rent. The lease, under whose provisions it was soughtto SENTENCES. bring the Cravens, was also put in and read. It turned

Milfra Holdridge, who had been convicted of out to have been granted in the year 1792, to the then MANCHESTER.-WHAT NEXT!!---ANOTHER robbing his master at North Newbald, was sentenced tenant, and was for a period of fifteen years. The

Joseph Sharp and John Sharp, who had been con-victed of a highway robbery at Southowram, and of the tenure, the holder should not plough more in the College ; and some of the Professors, as well manufactured goods was also extremely limited, and

James Haigh, who had been convicted of highway J. LONSDALE, Principal bringing charges of fraud against the Cravens. which robbery, was also sentenced to be transported for July, 1841. the evidence he had offered was incapable of supporting fifteen years. He observed that such men as Mr. Thornhill were Joseph Turner and William Houseley, who had completely in the hands of his agents; and that he been convicted of a burglary in the house of Wm. was not to blame for the pitiful and humiliating Dyson, at Ecclesfield, were then sentenced.-The exhibition which had been made in that Court : but Learned JUDGE observed that this burglary had agents were bound, in justice to those whose charac-PRUSSIA, having AUTHORISED and GUA-RANTEED several DISTRIBUTIONS of MO-Irish Chartist, delivered a lecture in Tib-street, on been committed under circumstances of particular ters were at stake, to weigh well what they were about ; to be sure that they had a good case before LOTTERIES) offer many possibilities of obtaining they dragged their principals into a Court of the West Riding of York is contained within the satirical, and elicited the laughter and plaudits of alarmed at their conduct. He (the Judge) concluded Justice to prefer charges of fraud and falsehood Honor of Pontefract, which was created in the reign the meeting. Mr. Campbell also delivered a lecture by observing that it was necessary that a severe against honest men, for which charges they had not at LUBECK, are now sentence should be passed, for the purpose, if possi- a title of evidence to adduce. With respect to the SELLING BONDS for the said DISTRIBUa tittle of evidence to adduce. With respect to the ble, to repress such crimes, and the sentence theremonstrous attempt that had been made, to bring the TIONS. fore was that they be transported fourteen years. Persons desirous to Purchase for the next Distri-Cravens, who were merely tenants from y ear-to-year, Joseph Pilling, who had been convicted of a liable to be quitted (as they had been quitted) burglary in the dwelling-house of George Carver, by six month's notice ; with regard to the the toll collector, at Shelf, was then sentenced. attempt to bring men so situate under the provisions The JUDGE said the circumstances in this case of a lease granted for a certain term of years, he were also of particular aggravation ; a more violent must characterise it as the most impudent and The next Distribution contains Dividends of attack was scarcely ever proved in a court of justice, unjust thing that he had ever known. The provi-£25,000, £5,000, £1,500, £1,000, £890, £600, £406 and it was with great difficulty that he could essions of the lease where wholly inapplicable to a £200, £150, £120, £110, £100, £90, £80. £70, £60 yearly tenant. For instance; the very provision that so much stress had been laid upon, provided that during the last two years of the tenure only one short Time, £25,000, £18,000 £9,000, £5,000 £3,600, cape with his life from the violence that was used. To be transported for fourteen years. William Smith and James Bailey, who had been convicted of a burglary in the house of William third of the land should be ploughed ;-(it did not &c. &c., to London; £3,600, £800, and £700, to Wilson Tingle, at Low Ash, were severally sen- require that the remainder should be in grass ;-it Edinburgh; £3,600, to Dublin; £3,600, to Beverley; it morely required that not more than a certain £3,600, to Halifax, (Yorkshire); £1,200, to Port-proportion should be ploughed)—but how could this leaven Harbour; £900, £700, and £600, to Livertenced to be transported for ten years. James Shute, who had been convicted of stabbing apply to a tenancy from year to year ! How pool; £900, to Newcastle-upon-Tyne; £900, to John Brocreles, at Gargrave, was sentenced to be could the tenant know which were the "two last Hull; £900, and £600, to Manchester; £600, to imprisoned two years to hard labour. years of his tenure ?" when six months' notice Bideford ; £600, to Cork ; and £600, to Bradford ; could quit him ? The attempt was monstrously they shall feel glad to remit many Dividends of Eli Hopkinson, who had been convicted of stabbing Daniel Walker, of Clifton, was sentenced to be absurd-and as unjust as it was monstrous, the next Distribution to England, Ireland, and imprisoned eighteen months to hard labour. He again characterised the whole defence as miser- Scotland. Lord DENMAN summed up; and the stary, after intend int. Stating out, it is beaming the testing in the stary, after intend int. Stating out, it is beaming the testing in the stary, after intend int. Stating out, it is beaming the testing in the stary, after intend int. Stating out, it is beaming in the stary, after intend int. Stating out, it is beaming in the stary, after intend int. Stating out, it is beaming in the stary, after intend int. Stating out, it is beaming in the stary, after intend int. Stating out, it is beaming intersection. William Watson, Joseph Race, John Word, and able and shameful—reflecting disgrace upon those indicated into white discusses and Particulars WITHOUT is and this meeting pledges itself to the utmest en-and this meeting pledges itself to the utmest en-lantiff. Several law points were reserved for the opinion deavours in raising subscriptions for the objects it deavours in raising subscriptions for the objects it or to be trans-several law points were reserved for the opinion deavours in raising subscriptions for the objects it is rights. He was grained to be trans-inst rights. He was grained to be trans-William Walson, Joseph Race, John Wood, and just rights. He was satisfied the attempt would LUBECK. ported for ten years.

provision which was sought to be established against

sppeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff is the Coroner of the Honor of Ponthe defendant is one of the Coroners of the County of York. The question raised was whether the defendant was entitled to hold inquests within the Honor of Pontefraci.

A great deal of documentary evidence was ad-Henry first Dake of Lancaster had a grant of the Duchy of Lancaster, by which the "Jura Regalia," it was contended that the grantee, by the term of, sociation. the charter. had a right to appoint a coroner, and : that he and his successors had, in various parts of England attached to the duchy, exercised that right. The grant was confirmed by Act of Parliament in the 35th and 38th year of the same reign. The duchy descended to Blauche, the daughter of the first Duke of Lancaster, who married John o'Gaunt, at whose death Richard II. then took possession of it, and subsequently granted the Honor of Pontefract to the Duke of Albemarle. The plaintiff's claim was founded on the title of the Duke of Albemarle.

For the defendant a great mass of evidence was brought forward to show that so far back as the reign of Henry II., up to the present time, the ercised jurisdiction in the Honor of Pontefract. Mr. CRESSWELL having replied,

plaintiff.

of the court above.

and working classes. If they do, the Chartists will expose that as they have all other half and half the plaintin is the Cotoner of the flohor of ron- the sures. Why not come out for the Charter at tefract, belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, and measures. Why not come out for the Charter at once, which will do justice, and prove a stimulus to education !

ON TUESDAY EVENING, Mr. Donovan, a thorough

the relative merits of the Tory, the Whig, and the aggravation ; they had attacked the house of two duced, by which it appeared that a large portion of Chartist. The speaker was rather humourous and old persons who were grievously and most fearfully the West Riding of York is contained within the satirical, and elicited the laughter and plaudits of alarmed at their conduct. He (the Judge) concluded

ECCLES.-The Chartists of this village have taken and the power of appointing all necessary officers, a room, and have written for a lecturer to visit were conveyed to him. On the part of the plaintiff, them. It is expected that many will join the As-

> THE DEMONSTRATION .- The Chartists of Salford have determined not to be behind their Manchester friends in honouring the patriots at their release. As the Manchester men and women had got paintings of O'Connor and O'Brien, they resolved to have one of Mr. Wm. Benbow. Canvass was purchased the same size-eight feet by seven-and the painter engaged, who agreed to paint it for nothing, so that the demonstration will be graced with three large splendid and beautiful paintings, representing the three great champions of the people.

TOWER HAMLETS,-At the mceeting on Sunday evening, at the Association Room, the following coroners of the county of York had always ex- resolution was carried unanimously :- Moved by Mr. James Slater, and seconded by Mr. Cardon, "That this meeting fall in with the views taken by our Lord DENMAN summed up; and the Jury, after friend Mr. Stallwood, for securing the seats in a short consultation, found a verdict for the Parliament for Mr. J. B. O'Brien and Mr. J. Binns;

has in view."

of Daintry, Ryle, and Co., which appeared in the

Guardian of Wednesday last, that there was an in-II IS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUS-TRIA, HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF In accuracy of expression which was calculated to mis-lead the reader. The liabilities of the Manchester firm are upwards of half a million (in fact, about 6000 0000 the second secon accuracy of expression which was calculated to mis-£600,000), but a large portion of these is owing to the London bankers; and the amount which will NEY DIVIDENDS, which (though they are NO eventually fall upon Manchester and its neighbourhood is comparatively small.-Manchester Guardian of Wednesday.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 19 .- We have had a brisk market for flannels today, and many have been sold ; but there has been Persons desirous to Purchase for the next Distri-butions may receive, PREVIOUS to giving any Orders, the PROSPECTUS and PARTICULARS, upon addressing a line to demand.

> LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammerswith, Cousty Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Mary et street, Briggate; and Published by the said J.OSHUA HORSON, (for the said FRARQUS O'CONN'OR,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printip g and Publishing Office one Premises.

All Communications must b a addressed. (Post-paid) to J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds. Saturday, July 24, 1841.