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TO THE LANDLORDS OF IRELAND.

LETTER IV.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I have now shown that an Irish farmer occupying 100 acres of land for twenty-five years, and requiring, at the very lowest calculation, a capital of £200 to start with, has, at the expiration of that period, if all goes very well, no more than five cent., or £250, as the accumulated simple interest upon his capital; and that he, his wife, and five children, have laboured for so many years for a scanty subsistence, with bad lodging and clothing; whereas compound interest, at six per cent., which is the legal interest of the country, would have left him between £400 and £500 in the same time. Such is *his* position; while few labourers in Ireland can command ten pounds after a life of toil, starvation, uncertainty, and sorrow.

I have shown that farmers have heavy responsibilities, liabilities, and calamities to contend against. They have all the responsibilities attendant upon the payment of a settled rent, keeping the stock together, supporting their families, and paying their way; they have to contend against the liabilities to which you, as legislators and autocrats, chose to subject them. They have the calamities, casualities, and fluctuations to which nature and the markets expose them; and in not one of those responsibilities, liabilities, or calamities, are you participators. You drag the rent in bad harvests from the capital, and thus set them struggling for years to hold possession by loans, for which they pay in many instances as high as 30 or 40 per cent., rather than quit the spot upon which they have toiled and to which they have become attached. While you, thus, free yourselves from all chances and changes which may operate unfavourably, you take advantage of every turn which improvement by the farmer's skill, capital, and attention yield; and you raise his rent as his reward for industry. Thus do you become not only possessors of the soil, but regulators and disposers of its produce and its occupiers.

The farmer cannot so easily rid himself of responsibility, inasmuch as he must employ labourers; and your blithing influence operates against the interest of the labourers also, because the bad remuneration and uncertainty of tenure prevent the farmer from employing more than one-half the number of hands he would do, if freed from your eternal pulling, dragging, watching, and screwing.

My Lords and Gentlemen, having thus inverted all the rules of Providence, having stinted and limited tenure to the standard of political power, suited to your own interests, you have created a "surplus population" which your friends, the political economists, now tell us "presses hardly upon the means of subsistence." Thus have *you* made paupers; while the economists have made slaves of the bees upon whose honey the drones live; and in exact proportion to the inability of the bees to produce does your billet of idle drones increase: and this is the whole, the sole, the only cause of distress, dissatisfaction, and discontent, which no power on earth can remedy so long as the system which creates and upholds it is allowed to continue.

Now, my Lords and Gentlemen, I shall enter into a very brief, and I trust, clear, fair, and unbiassed consideration of my client's case.

In the first place then, labour is the foundation of all wealth. That is indisputable. The barren surface of your soil, until made available by the poor man's labour, has no more value than the shapeless block of marble, rough from the quarry, before it receives value from the sculptor's hand, who puts the stamp upon it; and even its value is but ideal, or rather it must be regulated by the price of the produce of the land. So with every luxury that you use in this world, from the gorgeous feast, the gaudy trappings of your persons, the sumptuous furniture of your mansions, and the splendour of your carriages, down to the mere necessaries of life,—all, all are regulated by the price of labour: and having deteriorated the value of labour by your law of primogeniture, settlement, and entail, as also by your whimsical mode of leasing ground for terms of years at fixed rents without reference to annual produce or price, (of which more hereafter, and also by bad tenure and destructive conditions annexed to occupation; having by these complicated errors deteriorated the value of labour, you have drugged the world with its cheap produce, while you have smothered the bees in the midst of their own honey, not allowing them the very meanest subsistence after all; and you now vainly hope to limit suffering to those very producers, never reflecting that all other properties, of every description and however guaranteed, whether they be fixed incomes, salaries, or fluctuating incomes, and whether insured by rents, Acts of Parliament, custom, or contract, must, sooner or later, catch the infection and take the disorder, which is—poverty.

In this state of things, allow me to claim, upon behalf of my clients, the full benefit of the latest, most brutally concocted decree—that decree which "threw the poor man upon his own resources." Beyond that I do not go; and the fulfilment of that I have a right to demand. The rich have thrown the poor "upon their own resources." I am satisfied; and you having made the law, I claim its spirit for my clients. Throw them, then, "upon their own resources:" those "resources" are labour, health, and industry; or peculation, fraud, and thievery. Which do you choose? If the latter, abrogate and destroy all impediments to a full exercise of those "resources," by the repeal of all laws for the punishment of such offences. If the former, give to them the only means whereby in this world they can live upon their labour, their health, and their industry, which are their resources, by opening the gate of Nature's field, and allowing them to enjoy these blessings for your and their own advantage, freed from more artificial constraint than is absolutely necessary for the existing state of society; and, above all, allow each to have a voice in regulating the existing state of things.

My Lords and Gentlemen, the skill and industry of the British and Irish people are proverbial all over the world; pray bear in mind, of THE PEOPLE; not of the gambling aristocracy, the speculating merchant, the bustling Churchman, the sporting Squire, or the shooting soldier, but of THE PEOPLE. Is it not, then, high time that the system should be changed which prevents the one from wearing a sufficient portion of the clothes he makes, and the other from eating a sufficient portion of the food he produces? Nay, more, that I may not be out of fashion, I will go upon "reciprocity," the economist's caterer for all man's wants, by an interchange of their respective surplusage; and is it not passing strange that the producers of England cannot exchange, with the producers of Ireland, their surplus produce, or any portion of it? nay, more, that over the regulation of supply and demand, they, whose very existence depends upon a jealous watching of the balance, have no control, either directly or indirectly? Now, is not that very strange, very wrong, and very much at variance with all the rules of free trade and "reciprocity?" and yet those very people who cannot level the waters, or stem the torrent at home, are asked to be free traders with all the nations of the earth, in order that, by a "reciprocity," or mutual return, which is the meaning of "reciprocity," they may get a command over the Government and valuable produce of all foreign countries; while they cannot make a policeman, appoint a magistrate, sit upon a Jury, vote for a representative, or appropriate one acre of land to national purposes at home! Is it not disgusting infernal nonsense, to hope to cram a starving people with such moonshine?

My Lords and Gentlemen, I hold that man in utter contempt, who, seeing and feeling the justice of his case, withholds any portion of it from the most jealous inspection and rigid scrutiny. But in fact, politics and social arrangements have been so mixed up together of late, that very many honest men are fearful of explaining fully the great social changes which they anticipate from the success of a political measure. We know that weak-minded men who dread the result, will from mere interested motives give a decided and dogged opposition to the proposed change, without adducing any better argument than: "*I don't like it;*" "*I don't want it;*" "*I don't see the use of it;*" "*We do very well;*" and "*Depend upon it, it would fail of satisfying the malcontent.*"

Now all these furnish no argument; nay, not even an objection; they amount to no more than a perverse conclusion. Moreover, I now feel myself in a situation to arm you with all the hostility which dogged folly and perverse conclusions can furnish. I feel that my party is now sufficiently strong to stand firmly with both legs upon the broad base of popular right, which it never was before, within the memory of man; nor was it in that position till the dissolution of Parliament. My monitions may now lose the tone of appeal, and assume the tone of warning and judgment. I shall therefore fearlessly tell you all that is required for the completion, perfection, and stability of my plan.

I have shown you that a conditional sale of your land upon the terms of annual render of payment is the only means of cultivating it to the highest state to which it is capable of being brought; and now I proceed to show you the egregious folly and injustice of requiring a stated rent through all time, while I show you at the same time the injustice of the present system to yourselves.

Land is to produce, what cotton is to calico, wool to cloth, tallow to candles, leather to shoes, bread to wheat; that is, it is the raw material out of which the article is manufactured; and of course, as the value of produce and raw material in all other commodities reciprocally act and react, now for and now against, the speculators who buy and sell with the day;—(pray keep that in mind, who buy and sell with the day;)—the longer overholding than is necessary for a corresponding return between recent purchase of raw material and immediate sale of the manufactured article becomes matter of fair speculation for the manufacturer, and subsequently for the tradesmen who retails it. The one sells to convenience himself; the other buys to convenience himself. It would not be judicious for a manufacturer to lay by a fourteen years' stock of raw material; and much less would it be to lay by a thirty-one years' stock, without reference to, or control over, the price of the manufactured article: and yet the system of leasing land upon fixed rents for a term of years is precisely the same: not a particle of discernable difference.

Let us now see wherein authorities and titles higher than yours, bear me out in my principle.

Firstly, then, I will take the ruling power of the Church, and I will show you how the principle of annual render according to annual produce is thereby acknowledged; and I will also show how you, when you altered the old practice, you brought it still to bear upon the principle of reciprocity.

Tithes, then, are annual render of a tenth of all the produce of the land; and before the enactment of the Tithe Composition Bill, which ordained a seven years' lease of them, the parson was partaker with the tenant in many casualities. If the tenant thought the valuation too high, or if the crops were destroyed, he could make the parson draw his every tenth sheaf, tenth grass cock from the meadow, and the produce of every tenth rod, of every ridge or drill from the potatoe field. To obviate this inconvenience to the parson, and at the same time to make a beginning by way *of experiment* upon an appropriation of tithes to your own uses, you gave the farmer a seven years' lease; and just think of the principle upon which you acted. You gave him for the seven years to come an income established by the average of prices for the seven years past! Well, unjust as that was, it was, nevertheless, a full acknowledgment of my principle; it takes prices of produce as the standard of yearly income; but it would have been much more just and fair to have made the tenant pay money on account during six years of the current seven, and then to have balanced accounts by a whip upon the last year, than to have made the average of 1834 to 1840, both inclusive, a standard for the regulation of payments for the subsequent years of 1841 to 1847, inclusive. Indeed, taking the average price of each *year is precisely the same, but too simple, as the average for any, or for every year within the year.* However I am glad to be able to establish my title upon clerical principles, and therefore I adopt it, but I must nevertheless explain to you the *folly* of taking a seven year's average, or any number of years as an average, instead of an average price within each year Observe, then, that the average price each year constitutes in the end the average price of any number of years; for instance, take seven years' average prices at the following amounts—14s., 17s. 6d., 21s., 24s. 6d., 28s., 31s. 6., 35s.; and you will find 24s. 6d. to be the average; and you will also find that the parson or person entitled to the seven years' different sums would have received precisely the same amount if he received the average price of each year within the year.

Thus far I have the principle acknowledged by church usage and commercial usage; and now I bring the practice of Government to bear, in all their contracts, from the regulation of duty upon grain down to the supply of stores and provisions of all sorts; we find the principle of "buying and selling with the day" strictly acted upon by annual tenders and declarations, and contracted for, for the year.

Having said so much upon the subject of tenure and mode of annual assessment of value, I shall now show, and I think clearly, that a rent regulated by the price of grain, familiarly called "a corn rent," is the only just mode by which the annual value of rent can be ascertained without a risk of chances, all the bad ones being on the side of the tenants, and all the good ones on the side of the landlords.

If a manufacturer goes to market to purchase raw material, he is regulated in his bargains by the market price of produce; so with the butcher who buys live stock; so with the farmer who buys dairy cows or other stock; so with those also who even purchase in the wholesale and sell in the retail market; they, one and all, "buy and sell with the day:" while the very man whose bargain should be in some way defined, in order the better to lead him to a calculation of surplus after rent, has no means whatever of judging even while the crop is *reaping, of what portion becomes his* share, or what portion becomes the landlord's share; and while in his share there is mixed up labour, capital, risk, responsibility, and personal security, *the landlord's is altogether freed from any such* harassing drawbacks.

Now, I ask, what can be more absurd than a stamped agreement to pay for each and every year, of thirty-one years, the same amount of rent, without reference to produce? It is rank *nonsense!* and, upon the other hand, I ask what can be more just, seeing that the produce is of the land, and its render being annual, than that the standard of rent should be ascertained by value of annual produce? One silly gentleman once said to me, when talking over the subject, that "a majority of farmers would prefer the principle which left the widest field open for speculation, and that a corn rent would damp their energy, and in high years would act against them;" upon the other hand I contended that the present system not only damped, but forbid all energy, beyond a mere existence point; while the field of speculation would be incalculably increased by the substitution of a corn for a fixed-money render. I explained, that only with a corn rent could the benefit of leases in perpetuity be made equally advantageous to landlord and tenant, by giving to the landlord the only means which, apart from folly, he should enjoy of squaring his annual expenditure by his annual receipts.

I further aver, that in such cases high rents would be more beneficial to the tenant than to the landlord, inasmuch as upon all *surplus* produce the tenant would have a five-fold increase, while the landlord would have but a single increase. Thus: suppose ten acres of the land of Blackacre, to be taken by A. at 20s. per acre, on a corn rent when wheat was 20s. per bag; and suppose the price to rise to 30s., and the rent to be consequently increased to 30s.; in such case the landlord would have but an increase of 10s. upon the acre, while A. would have an increase of 10s. on every bag, or £3 on every acre. It is true that the rule would only apply so extensively to grain-producing land; but inasmuch as the price of grain regulates the price of all other produce, it would effect all the grass land to the full amount of the difference of ten shillings; that is, the difference between twenty shillings and thirty shillings; while it would leave to the tenant the benefit of all surplusage of profit above rent upon grain; and what could be so great an inducement for the encouragement of the growth of grain, in which, we are told, we stand in *so much need?*

My Lords and Gentlemen, custom reconciles the mind to practice and principles the justice and propriety of which few men will venture to defend; and while the defence of those principles and practices invariably subjects their supporters to universal scorn and reprobation, nevertheless are the principles and practices preserved and universally acted upon. For instance, the Duke of Newcastle has been censured, and most justly, for defending his "right to do as he pleased with his own;" and no apologist appeared even from the ranks of the practitioners. Mr. Bruen said that the Irish were "savage," and he too was universally censured; but is there a country upon the face of the earth, or do we read in history of any country, where the principle of the Duke of Newcastle and the belief of Mr. Bruen is or was more extensively acted upon than both are at the present time in Ireland?

Those requirements do not amount to innovation, experiment, or even Reform; they, one and all, whether social or political, amount to no more than restoration. They are a *restoration to Ireland of her Parliament*; and a restoration to the whole people of their electoral rights, with entire and ample means for their fullest enjoyment. Such may be considered the two great principles; while the whole of the detail benefit sought may be gleaned from the following meagres which, I rejoice to say, still stand upon the journals of "the House," and to which is appended the name of Feargus O'Connor.

My Lords and Gentlemen, when I discovered, late in 1833, that the windings of the Repeal question were too mysterious for my comprehension, and when I supposed that many more ignorant than myself were, equally with me, liable to misconception upon that point; when I discovered that Repeal was but intended to be a drawn sword held over the heads of a party which it *no longer frightened*; when I found that it had lost its buggabooism, I then turned my attention to the immediate correction of many abuses. *Now* pray understand me. In fact, I was so ardent in the cause of Repeal, and being convinced that if one dozen men had worked for it outside, as I worked, and backed as it was by forty-two votes, and powerful eloquence and great courage inside, that it must have triumphed if those forty-two remained firm, which Ireland would oblige them to do. Thus for the first year I abandoned all minor considerations, and clung to that question, which ever has been, and ever shall be, the darling object of my life. However, finding that the whole thing was a piece of magic, I placed the figure on the wall in 1834, showing its strength, its justice, and its prudence, and at the same time exhibiting the great superiority of the arguments of its supporters over the factious opposition of its opponents.

As my next letter shall contain a plain and simple development of what Repeal would accomplish for Ireland, and the hopelessness of expecting benefit even from the adoption of any agricultural plan, or indeed from any other plan without giving to it the protection of the master's eye and the guardianship of a freely-elected representation, I shall say no more upon that subject now; but shall at once proceed to lay before you the five measures which I proposed for immediate relief in 1834 and 1835.

No. 1. To move for leave to bring in a bill to compell Irish landlords to give leases for ever at a corn rent; and in all cases where lands are now held upon lease or accepted proposal, and are considered too dear, to give to the tenants of such lands the right of appealing to a Jury, who shall establish the value in like manner as the value of private property is *now ascertained, when required by the Crown, or legally authorised* corporations or individuals, for national purposes.

No. 2. For leave to bring in a Bill to make a legal provision for the poor of Ireland.

No. 3. For leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the several Stamp Acts now in force in Ireland.

No. 4. For leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of Quarter Sessions' Courts in Ireland, with a view of making those courts cheap courts of equity as well as courts of law, whereby cheap justice might be brought home to the door of every poor man.

No. 5. To move a resolution of the House, that it is desirable, as well for the ends of justice as for the tranquility of Ireland, that all clergymen, being magistrates, should be deprived of the Commission of the Peace.

Now, by these five measures, you will at once discover that I have been long looking after my project.

The law to regulate tenure I shall presently explain fully.

The Bill for a provision for the poor was of a very different nature from that which has since been adopted; by it I meant to make as good a provision for the unwilling idler as for the wholly destitute; and I meant to carry out my plan, as announced in one of my speeches upon the presentation of a petition, by a tax upon absentees, middle men, and landlords; and by agricultural and labour premiums for the working farmer and labourer. My plan was persuasion; yours compulsion.

By the Stamp Act, (a full draft of which I handed to Mr. Littleton, and received his assurance to bring it forward), I meant to deprive landlords of a right to *take monies on account of rent, without giving stamped* receipts, by a want of which tenants are cheated out of thousands annually.

By the Quarter Sessions Bill, (which I foolishly relinquished, relying upon Mr. Littleton's honour that he would adopt my every suggestion,) I hoped to establish a kind of Court-roll, or Baronial Court, where tenants might, in case of dispute, lodge monies for their landlords and receive receipts upon notice given to the landlord; might cheaply register their leases, and the Seneschal of which should have certain powers in cases of dispute. I also hoped to confine all questions of equity between landlord and tenant to those cheap courts, instead *of seeing the farce of a man of straw* going to the Court of Chancery to defend the best equitable title against a golden calf. I also hoped to take from landlords the power of distraining for rent, and giving them the same mode of recovering as all other persons who deal in the world have; making them liable to double costs in case of illegal or vexatious proceedings against their tenants. I also hoped *to simplify the law of ejectment*, by making it more inexpensive, and rendering the re-assumption more easy in cases of fraud, failure, or non-payment of rent; thereby fully proving that with just and equal laws for all, I would be as ready to defend the rich man's right as to defend the poor man's right. Indeed, I have seldom, or never, known a single instance of a rich man and a poor man going to law, wherein the poor man had not both law and justice on his side; and the very fact of a poor man braving the danger is, "*prima facie*" evidence of the justice of his case.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I now come to a consideration of the justice, propriety, policy, reasonableness and mutual convenience of my proposition as regards a tenure in perpetuity of land at a rent regulated by the graduating (*or sliding*) scale of prices of produce.

Firstly, then as to a lease of land for a term of three lives, or thirty-one years, or fourteen years, which is the shortest term; or for any term at a fixed and unchangeable rent,—it is rank nonsense! What would you think of a clothier, a hosier, or a wine merchant who should say to a purchaser: "You must give me so much for this article, because two years ago I gave so much for it myself in the wholesale market!" and yet it would not be one-half as absurd as the practice of requiring a fixed annual price for your wholesale raw commodity without any reference to the retail manufactured market. Besides the folly—the national loss is too enormous, and "population presses too hardly" *upon the means* ALLOWED BY YOU for its subsistence to admit of the continuance of a vicious practice, which deprives the community of the full developement of all that skill, industry, capital, and even honourable speculation, which the husbandman would more freely and largely expend upon his own account, than he can be expected to expend to his own disadvantage. You ride a hired horse harder and take less care of him than you do of your own horse; so with the poor man who merely hires your ground at your will for a job.

Secondly, the very fact of your being compelled to make leases for ever of your land, would, for self-interest, work out my principle of small farms; inasmuch as you would then see the great advantage of a retail market.

Thirdly, the whimsical mode of lending land operates prejudicially not only against the farmer but also against the labourer, whose services the farmer will not venture to hire, except at the very lowest rate and the lowest amount; while if he had a lease for ever he would make a garden of his every inch of ground. An Irishman will work from sun-rise till sunset, and work cheerfully, too; and so would an Englishman, or Scotchman, upon his own ground, and would require no military force to put him to bed at the sound of the dread curfew. He would sleep sound, and awake to the pleasing reflection, that "his chief happiness really consisted in the modest comforts of his condition;" his face you would never see in a court of justice, or resisting military authority. Ah! a bad hit that for my client, as echo answers, "No!" and therefore you would never see "my son" upon the bench, or pleading his cause, or commanding the said military to fire upon him. But, however, to the case.

Was ever the system of serfdom and vassalage more perfect?—softened down as it may apparently be by the assertion, that the vassal and serf is a free agent and enters upon the contract with his eyes open; he does so: nor is he blind to his position, but he has no alternative. The moment he becomes your tenant, he is to all intents and purposes, your vassal, slave, and bondsman, for the whole term of his tenancy. He cannot keep a gun to shoot a crow without your license; he is bound down by conditions of every sort you think proper to impose for the management of a farm, for the rent of which he is answerable; you are part proprietor of his capital, of his skill, his industry, and his labour, while you are released, as I have shown, from all casualities and liabilities. You have his capital, as a sinking fund to fall back upon in case of bad years; while at the expiration of his term, should he get a renewal, it is in general on condition that he give something more for his own improvements than another will bid over his head! and, above and before all, he is compelled, at the hazard of losing his farm, and perhaps his life, to vote for your nominee, who is most likely an enemy to his interest, his religion, and his political feelings; and yet this is called the justice of "doing what you like with your own;" this is the leaven of the system of which all have a right to complain; this is the cause of the demand for foreign grain; this is the original cause of "over production for the fancy market," of "surplus population," and a scanty supply of food. You first limit the amount of the land's production, and by so doing, you increase the amount of "surplus population," while you diminish the means of traffic!

Now are these things not quite plain and obvious? Firstly, you withhold the land from its most beneficial application; *secondly*, even under your own system of large allotments you annex such conditions to a bad tenure as prevents the tenant from improving or producing the most; thirdly, you encourage horse power to the ousting of a much better power, and you thereby create a "surplus labour-population," according to the means you allow them even for existence; and, fourthly, you prevent the farmers, by your general practice, *from* becoming a dealer in the manufacturing market: the result of all which absurdities is, that those paupers displaced by you have become a reserve in the English labour-market, upon which the masters can fall back, as a means of compelling all to work at a mere existence point; while they also constitute a corps of willing assailants, ready to be led on, (and "small blame to them!") in any assault against their aggressors, who are, undoubtedly, the Irish landlords. So far from the Irish people having any just cause of complaint against the English people, I unhesitatingly assert that the tyranny of Irish landlords has been the ruin of the English operative, and indeed of all English labourers. You have sent a swarm of bees from your own hive, (whose labour, and more, was required at home,) in order that you and your families may live in luxury upon the idle paupers' fund of which you hold the masterdom, by limiting tenure to the standard of class legislation, and which you can only accomplish by firstly starving the Irish people, and then asking who would enfranchise such paupers? by goading them into crime, and then asking who would enfranchise such "savages"? by withholding all the means of improvement, and then asking who would enfranchise such ignorant creatures? by making your class-religion an object of just hatred, scorn, and resentment, and then asking who would enfranchise the enemies of our "holy religion"? by using the laws for their ruin, and then asking who would enfranchise men who had no respect for our "laws"? while all are consequences of your oppression and misrule, and to which a *speedy termination, commensurate* with the offences, has been long protracted by a patient and enduring people.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient,
And very humble servant,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

July 27th, 1841.

P.S. Allow me to correct a few errors of the press which appeared in my last letter:—For "Groechi" read *Grachii*. For "Boetians" read *Botians*.

I also find that my table of calculations was made to appear, in the first edition of the paper, completely *topsy turvy*, by the blundering of a compositor, who was entrusted to make a *trifling correction in the totals*, but who, instead of following the marks in the proof-slip given to him, transposed the lines, and put the totals just where they were *not* wanted to be. Below I give again the table as it should have appeared at first—and as it did appear in the last edition of the paper.

	£.	s.	d.
Nine bags of wheat, at twenty stone the bag, at £1 5s. the bag	11	5	0
Produce of a cow and half, valued at £8 per cow	12	0	0
Five barrels of oats, at fourteen stone the barrel, at 10s. the barrel, or less than 9d. per stone	2	10	0
Profit on four bacon pigs, fed from May to March, and bought at nine months old £2 10s. each	10	0	0
Profit on four sheep, fatted after shearing, 10s. a head	2	0	0
Eggs, poultry, linen, (or spun flax)	5	0	0
Those amounts, added, make...	£42	15	0
From which deduct:—			
Rent and rates	11	0	0
Laid by for girls' portion and casualities, per annum	7	15	0
Total	£18	15	0

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

TO LORD JOCELYN.

MY LORD,—A person writes to me from Manchester, to say that another person told him, that he was informed by some one, that some one else had heard one Bakewell (who from his name I take to be one of the fraternity of "plaguy large loafers," and who is a correspondent of the *Sun* newspaper) say that I had received £500 from your Lordship for services rendered to you at your recent contest for Leeds.

Now, my Lord, as what so many persons say may be true, and whether true or false, may be believed by some one, and as I would not wish any one man, woman, or even child in the world to believe that I could be guilty, at any price, of offering so great an insult to my country, my party, and my understanding, as to assist you in an endeavour to represent Leeds, or any other place, I beg of you as follows:—that is, *if you have paid to any person any sum of money on my behalf*, you will have the goodness to claim its restoration as money received under false pretences, and I will prosecute the offender as far as the law will allow.

My Lord, while my hand is in, I may be permitted to say that this is a very curious coincidence, inasmuch as I took no part in any single election throughout the recent struggle, save and except in your Lordship's; and as perhaps you may have paid some one something for that, let me tell you what part I did take. Having some interest, and many *friends in Leeds*, I was naturally waited upon, consulted, and questioned as to what I thought the most prudent course to be pursued by the Chartist voters at the Leeds election. My answer to one and all was, "For my part I think it *signifies nothing*; but, as an Irishman, I beg of you, for the honour of God and my country, not to vote for Lord Jocelyn, as whatever his politics may be, he represents, in his name and person, the very bloodiest faction that ever disgraced humanity—the Irish Orangemen." I further said that if you were returned, I should never again have a hope of convincing my poor countrymen, that even the non-electors were not Orangemen.

Now, my Lord, I am happy to inform you that my influence, and canvass, and imploring, and beseeching, had the effect of relieving you of all the trouble and anxiety consequent upon the acquirement of the trust you sought.

My Lord, another palpable falsehood which some person informs me is abroad, is, that my publisher, who is an elector, voted for you. This I can grapple with, and the curious, can arrive at the truth or falsehood of it; but, meantime, I beg to assure your Lordship that he, with many others of my friends, rejected all solicitations on your Lordship's behalf, and did NOT VOTE FOR YOU; nor would five hundred times the £500, I believe, in my conscience, have tempted him to do so. I learn from him that he did not vote at all.

My Lord, I am expected to be very *pure indeed*, and I will endeavour to be so; and while I am upon the subject, I may as well request of your Lordship to perform a friendly office for me; for being, as I presume you are, a member of the Carlton Club, you can do it without much inconvenience. The aforesaid Bakewell further assures some persons that I received the sum of £1,500 from the Carlton Club for my services. Now, my Lord, the smallness of the amount for such services as I am supposed to have rendered, would, to a sensible community, at once be a direct refutation of the slander. In fact, what would £1,500 be to me when I could have had twice as many thousands. However, you will oblige me by assuring the Club that I never heard of the affair till it came to me in the indirect way in which I have stated; and if it has been paid, it also should be refunded, as it was acquired under false pretences. Curious that a Club whose arrangements generally appear so complete, should pay large sums of money away in such a slovenly manner.

I assure you, my Lord, that not one member of the Carlton Club, nor of any other club in the world, would, for ten times the amount, *presume* even to ask me if I would accept of a gift for the violation of my principles. But as a disinterested politican is a "*rara avis*," and as busy slander cannot find one foul spot in my character, fiction, always ready to aid in the good work of destroying the fame of all persons useful to the poor man, has tendered its services; and what is most curious in the whole affair is, if the said Bakewell was put to his oath to-morrow, or indeed if every man in the kingdom was put to his oath, not one would swear that he believed I was capable of selling myself for any sum of money, or for any principle short of Universal Suffrage.

My Lord, I think it right to inform you that I received a very pressing letter on your behalf from Mr. Harvey, assuring me that you were a very good man, and very fond of the poor, which letter I took as a great insult, and never answered. Perhaps, my Lord, he has been kind enough to receive the reward of merit on my account; if so, you should make him refund. His letter was evidently written either at your Lordship's dictation, or at the suggestion of your committee.

My Lord, once for all, I beg leave to assure you that there is not money enough in the Bank of England to purchase a sentence, line, or word from me, which would aid the cause of either Whig or Tory, or injure the cause of my own party.

My Lord, you will, of course, take this letter in a purely political sense; as I have no reason whatever to doubt any one of the many handsome compliments which Mr. Harvey paid to your private character.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient Servant,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

York Castle, July 26th, 1841.

Chartist Intelligence.

WEDNESBURY.—A public meeting was held at the High Bulling, on Tuesday evening last, to hear Mr. Candy give an address upon the principles and objects of the People's Charter. As it was something new to the inhabitants of this place, he had a good attendance of hearers. He entered fully into his subject, and convinced his audience that nothing but the attainment of the Charter could heal the wounds that taxation and an oppressive Government had made in society. He was attentively heard, and the working classes were highly satisfied with the lecture. Three cheers were given for the People's Charter and the *Northern Star*, and three times three for Feargus O'Connor, the unflinching advocate of the working men. A good working Committee was formed, and a number of working men came forward to form an Association.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—A meeting was held at Mr. Moggs, Temperance Hotel, Snow Hill, on Wednesday, which was well attended. Mr. Candy delivered an excellent address upon the science of Government.

THE COMMITTEE at Wolverhampton wish to remark that Mr. Candy's engagement will terminate in a fortnight from this time; and if any of our friends would wish to have the services of Mr. Candy, they recommend him as a worthy, able, talented, and unflinching Chartist lecturer, deserving the support of every lover of Chartism. Letters to be directed to Mr. J. Wilcox, news-agent, Worcester-street, Wolverhampton. They would wish to engage Mr. D. Taylor for one month, in the place of our friend Candy, if he is not pre-engaged.

BILSTON.—The cause of Chartism is making great progress here. Mr. Candy's lectures on the People's Charter, the principles of Government, and other political subjects, has been the means of attracting great numbers of hearers each evening. At the conclusion of each lecture we have an accession of fresh members. A spirit of union and friendship is manifested both in our public meetings and Committee, and we are now getting well and thoroughly organised.

DARLASTON.—Mr. H. Candy gave a lecture on the old Poor Laws as they were, and the New Poor Laws as they are, at the Bull Stakes, on Monday evening last. There was a large assembiage of persons present.

MUSSELBURGH.—A public meeting was held in the Freemasons' Hall, Musselburgh, on Tuesday evening week, the 20th instant, for the purpose of forming a Charter Association in this town, Mr. D. M'Pherson in the chair. The meeting was very ably addressed by Mr. William Taylor, of Dalkeith, for two hours; after which twenty men came forward and joined the Association, and there is every prospect of the cause getting a great number of supporters in the town of Musselburgh.

DALKEITH.—The cause is progressing here with great spirit. The Association is sending deputations to the neighbouring towns and villages, to address meetings and form Associations. God speed them! It is talked of holding a delegate meeting in Edinburgh, for the purpose of forming a better organisation for the county, and to try to get a lecturer for the same.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—The Chartists of this place passed resolutions at their last meeting denouncing Collins and O'Neil, and expressing confidence in White of Birmingham.

LEICESTER.—Althou[illegible] nifest, now the election [illegible] strong under-current of [illegible] Chartism is very discover[illegible] Cooper's political sermons in [illegible] Market-place, Sunday evenings, continue to attract great numbers, and to create busy discussions among all classes.—The general meeting, last Monday night, was an interesting one, and was addressed by Messrs. Smart, Markham, Bowman, &c. with their usual good sense. The people display deeper interest than ever on all Chartist subjects. It was learnt that Richardson was in difficulty, and a plan was instantly set on foot to relieve him; seventy have already pledged themselves to contribute one penny each for six weeks, towards a fund for him, and more will be added. The Executive, the grand main-spring in our political engine, has not been forgotten; twenty-five shillings were sent, the other day, to Mr. Campbell, the secretary, as a tribute from our funds; to which was added fifteen shillings, collected by a few real friends to Chartism, at Melton Mowbray. The fact of such a sum being collected in that aristocratic centre of fox-hunters for such a noble purpose, is not a little remarkable; the money was brought over and paid into the hands of Mr. Cooper, the Leicester secretary, not a little to his pleasurable surprise.—The Leicester Chartists wish it to be generally known that Messrs. Seal and Burden have no longer any connection with the body.—Communications for the Leicester friends ought to be addressed either to Mr. Cooper, secretary, 11, Church-gate; Mr. Bowman, treasurer, Pasture-lane; or Mr. Markham, committee-man, Belgrave-gate.—Mr. Smart commences a series of lectures on the Charter, next Monday evening; and Mr. Cooper preaches, as usual, in the Market-place, on Sunday evening.

YORK.—The O'Connor's Release Demonstration Committee held their usual weekly meeting, on Sunday, the 25th instant, when a variety of business, relative to the forthcoming demonstration, was brought forward. The committee highly approve of the suggestion of Mr. G. J. Harney, for holding a delegate meeting to arrange the various demonstrations that will take place on the release of our glorious chief, and have determined on sending a delegate from York on that occasion. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the various localities, requesting the co-operation of their Chartist brethren throughout the United Kingdom, as the men of York are determined to do their utmost in order to render their demonstration effective, and to show to the inmates of this den of corruption their determined hatred of oppression, and their love for the glorious principles for which that truly "Noble of Nature," F. O'Connor, Esq., has so long and so unjustly suffered.

LAMBETH.—A meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next, at 54, Webb's Row, Waterloo Road, for the purpose of nominating a sub-Treasurer, when all members are requested to attend, as there is business of importance to transact.

LEIGH.—Chartism in this this town is rapidly progressing, so much so that the authorities have deemed it prudent to arrest Richard Brooks, on the 21st instant, because he is a zealous advocate of the elective franchise. He was placed under arrest, no doubt, for the purpose of retarding the progress of public opinion, on a charge of being a party to a seditious placard, issued prior to the 12th of August, 1839, he having absented himself for one year and nine months, but immediately after the division in the House of Commons on the release of all political prisoners, he ventured to return, and after being at large in his own town for three months, they at last seized him and brought him before the magistrates for examination on the 22nd inst., who sat for the first time in the New Town Hall, and on being arraigned at the bar, Brooks requested of their Worships that the charge or indictment should be read, and there being no indictment, their Worships thought it judicious to adjourn for an hour, during which time an indictment was made out. After this announcement the Court was cleared by the police-officers who were in attendance. When the Court resumed, after their deliberations, the Magistrates had determined to commit him to take his trial at the next General Quarter Sessions. Brooks then enquired if he had the privilege of choosing whether he went to the Assizes or the Sessions, which was answered in the negative. He also begged of the Bench as he was a poor working man to be as lenient as possible in the amount of bail, and their worships decided that he should be bound himself in £50 and two sureties of £25 each. Bail having been obtained and sworn that they were worth £25 when all their just debts were paid; their worships demanded twenty four hours notice before such bail should be accepted. Several persons waited on the Superintendant of Police to enquire if the bail was accepted, when it turned out they were rejected; two others having been obtained were accepted, when Brooks enquired what he had to pay, Mr. James Smith, the Magistrates' Clerk, stated it to be £1 10s. 6d., and on being paid, Brooks was once more set at liberty.

DUBLIN.—The Universal Suffrage Association of this place, held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday the 15th inst, Mr. P. M. Brophy, in the chair, who opened the business of the meeting by declaring its objects, which he said were the principles of the People's Charter and the Repeal of the Legislative Union. He repudiated the idea of the Chartists being Tories or torch and dagger men and showed that even Mr. O'Connell had softened down the charges he made against them in April last, when he said it was "a transportable offence in Ireland to be a Chartist." Now, he only wanted to know what colour they are, and the worst he can do is to call for three groans for them. The Chairman concluded by introducing Mr. Handcock, of Manchester, who in very eloquent terms and at considerable length pictured the state of public feeling in England towards Ireland. He said he knew of no Chartist in that country that was not a repealer to its full extent, and that *if Irishmen were not to be partakers of the fruit of the Charter, Englishmen would not accept of it.* All the aristocracy dreaded was a union of sentiment between the three countries, and he said that that the present meeting was a foreboding of such a union. He gave some very striking proofs of the evil conduct of Irishman (whom he believed to be of the lowest grade) at Manchester and other towns who, he said, were acting on the advice of Mr. O'Connell, and who to their eternal shame, acted a most brutal part at the Stephenson's-square meeting, and one of whom he said, told the veteran patriot Wheeler, "to be prepared to meet his God." Mr. Handcock concluded amidst the plaudits of the meeting. A gentleman from Bradford, here stood up and commented in very severe terms on the conduct of the Chartists of that town, whom he said had acted very unwise in taking part with the Tories, and said that they, the Chartists, were acting on the advice of Feargus O'Connor, who some time ago, wished that the House of Commons had in it 658 Tories. He gave it as as his opinion that the conduct of Martin, at Bradford, was anything but calculated to further the cause, when Patrick O'Higgins stood up and said that the gentleman who spoke last, had, he thought, acted severe in passing such strictures on Messrs. O'Connor and Martin. He said the meeting should bear in mind that it was not the men but their policy that was condemned. Now, he (Mr. O'Higgin's) had *very great* respect for Mr. O'Connor, although he differed from him in many points. He said he yielded to no man in his admiration of Mr. O'Connell's transcendant eloquence, although *persons present* thought otherwise, yet he denied altogether his title to the character of a statesman. He said there never was a man in the world who possessed so much power, and who at the same time made so bad use of it. When the "base, bloody, and brutal factions" were persecuting him, the people in England and *Scotland turned out in tens of thousands* to hail his entrance into Birmingham, Manchester, Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and forced the middle-classes to do honour to the man whom they hated and whose power they dreaded. Mr. O'Connell had at that time all Ireland with him as well as England and Scotland. And with all this power what did he get for the people? What did he ever prepare in Parliament for the benefit of his country or of any other country? It could scarcely be expected that he would be able to carry any measure in a Whig Parliament for the good of Ireland, but he should have had the moral courage to have proposed something as others, even if he were left without a seconder; but, instead of attempting to carry, or even bring forward in his place in Parliament any measure calculated to benefit or alleviate the sufferings of those who would have sacrificed their lives for him, and who suffered the most cruel and heart-rending persecution, on account of their adherence to him, he turned round upon his deluded followers, and got the Coercion Act for them. And when Mr. W. S. O'Brien, the M.P. for the County Limerick, moved the continuance of that Act should be limited to two years, Mr. O'Connell, and every member of his family, who were then in Parliament supported the Whig motion for the duration of that Act for five years; and Mr. O'Connell justified his conduct on the miserable plea of the necessity of the Act, in order to put down agrarian disturbance. And again, (said Mr. O'Higgins,) when Mr. S. Crawford moved the Repeal of the Coercion Act, let it be remembered, to the eternal shame of Mr. O'Connell and his family, that the votes of every one of them are recorded against the repeal of that Act, and their votes are to be found in an authentic document, called "The Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons." Again, when that parent of patriots, Mr. Crawford, brought forward his motion for the total abolition of tithes, Mr. O'Connell voted with Mr. Peel, Sergeant Jackson, Mr. Lefroy, and all the Tories in the House at the time against the motion, and afterwards had the face to tell his dupes that Mr. Crawford's motion was calculated to oust the "Liberal" Government, and bring in the Tories. He (Mr. O'Higgins) would say nothing at present about the barefaced and open sale of the County of Dublin to non-Repealers—the County of Meath to non-Repealers—the County Kerry to non-Repealers—nor about the recommendation to the favours of the citizens of Dublin, those who congratulated the Marquis of Anglesey for arresting Mr. O'Connell and others. He should reserve anything he had to say upon these subjects for a future occasion. He concluded by reading a letter from Mr. A. M'Kenzie, of Bristol, which animadverted on the conduct of Mr. O'Connell in very forcible terms. A person present evinced some disapprobation at it. The Chairman interfered, and, the meeting being again composed, it was further addressed by Messrs. Lee and Wood. Thanks being given to the chairman, the meeting separated in very good spirits.

Chartist Intelligence.

GLASGOW.—The following was sent for our last week's paper, and would have been inserted, but in consequence of the early hour at which we go to press with the Scotch papers, they were all worked off when it arrived:—A splendid concert was held in the Chartist Church, on Monday, the 19th instant. Upon the motion of Mr. Brown, Mr. Meir, the people's M.P. for Glasgow, was called to the chair, who opened the business in his usual bold and able manner. My friends (said he), a great crisis in our affairs has at length arrived: a new era has begun. Our enemies, the Whigs, have at last prostrated themselves by their cruel, shuffling, rapacious, and miserable policy. (Cheers.) They are now in the same position with ourselves, and will, therefore, be compelled to make common fellowship with us, or sink for ever. (Cheers.) He then alluded to the Whig press. In the *Morning Chronicle*, some time ago, the Chartists were held up as fools and blockheads because they would not take cheap bread when it was offered them. (Laughter.) But in an article in that same paper, now that the result of the elections are known, it goes on to state that the Chartists were right after all, as it is vain to think of a repeal of the Corn Laws, with the present state of the representation. (Cheers.) He then cut up, in detail, the conduct of the dissenting clergy relative to the agitation for the Corn Laws. Will they (said he) never tire of playing the infamous and unchristian game of chicanery and humbug? As for his part, until they acted more in accordance with their sacred duties, he would never look at one of their faces in their own pulpits. (Tremendous cheering.) He then referred to those who professed to be advocates for Universal Suffrage, but when they found out that the people were in earnest, and a prospect of obtaining it, they turned their backs like Old Glory, Sir Francis Burdett. (Cheers.) A voice from Mr. Moir's left, "Or like Dan, with Repeal." (Great cheering.) Yes (said Mr. Moir) my old friend on my left reminds me of Dan. He then went on to show off Dan in his true colours, and pointed out, with great humour, the physical-force position he had taken up in his recent contests in Ireland, amid great cheering and laughter. After going on some time longer on various topics, he concluded by strongly impressing upon their minds the necessity of adhering tenaciously to the principles of the Charter. The Whigs would try to lead them away on some other track, but do not believe them, for they lie like the Devil himself. Whatever party made the Charter their principle of movement, he would back them out; for when every man has a vote there is no danger, as each can then watch his neighbour. He then sat down amid tumultuous cheering; after which several songs were sung in excellent style. "O'Connor's Child and the Sister's Curse" was recited by Miss Aitken, in such a feeling and effective manner, that the tears trickled over many a fair and lovely as well as manly cheek. The Chairman then introduced Mr. M'Crae, of Kilbarchan, and M.P. for Greenock, who was loudly cheered when he made his appearance on the front of the platform. He began by remarking that what he wanted in wealth he had endeavoured to make it up by energy, and any deficiency of talent by unremitting zeal. (Cheers.) When he read of the deeds of a Wallace and a Tell, he was inspired with the principles of liberty—principles which would never be eradicated from his breast while life's lamp continued to burn. (Great cheering.) He then drew a melancholy picture of the state of the country and its trade, while the rich were living in luxury and dissipation, and the poor in misery and want. He then let drive at the clergy, who, he said, wished to starve us here, in order to give us a keener relish for spiritual food hereafter. (Laughter and cheers.) A good deal had lately been said about the want of intellectual and moral fitness of the people for the franchise, was George III. fitted by the grace of God to be a king?—(no, no,)—was the Duke of York a moral man?—(no, no,)—and yet he was Commander of the Forces, and the companion of bishops and strumpets. (Cheers.) Was George IV. a moral man—(no, no)—who was issuing the one day from the dens of infamy and vice, and the next riding down to the House of Commons, surrounded by all the panoply of royalty, to read a rigmarole piece of nonsense called a King's speech, with a recommendation to the bloated Bishops of the House of Lords to set apart a day for fasting and humiliation for the sins of the people. (Great laughter.) He then alluded to the charge brought against the Chartists for sowing discontent among the people, which he said was impossible, as all classes were discontented: the Whigs were so because the Tories had defeated them; the Clergy of the Church of Scotland was dissatisfied with the Court of Session; Dan O'Connell, because he had been kicked out of Dublin, and because the "rint" was not coming in; and the people were dissatisfied with the whole system. (Cheers.) He then referred to the triumphs of the Chartists at the nominations in Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock, and concluded by a powerful and poetic peroration. "I sometimes (said he) think that the Tories will rear their bloody gibbets, and let loose their dogs of war upon the friends of freedom; but then again, his better vision showed that day gone by; that he saw, if such should be attempted, the Goddess of Liberty descending upon the earth, and standing upon the tombs of the martyrs of liberty, and with a voice louder than ten thousand thunders, calling to the mighty millions, from Newhall-hill to the heath-clad mountains of Scotland, to arise, and with their giant strength, crush for ever the demon of despotism; for so sure as we stand steadfast to our principles, so sure will the God of Heaven assist us, and the day will not be far distant when Britons must, shall, and will be free." (Loud, long, and enthusiastic cheering.) After several songs had been sung, Mr. Pallison made his appearance. He stated that he had just arrived from Ayrshire, where he and Messrs. Rodger, M'Farlane, and Thomson had gone on a pleasure trip to view its classic streams, green hills, and romantic valleys, and pay a tribute to the birth-place of Burns. They had, also, while there, attended, by solicitation, large and enthusiastic meetings in Salcoats, Irvine, Ayr, and Maybole, which he described in his usual warm and talented manner. He had also to make an excuse for Mr. M'Farlane not being present, as he was so fatigued that he had to go home immediately upon his arrival in consequence of the heavy rain that had fallen from the time they had left Ayr in the morning for Maybole, and home again to Glasgow. He was also sorry that he had to take an excuse for Mr. Cullen, in consequence of a fatal accident which had befallen a near relative of his, who had also gone on a pleasure trip in all the pride of youth and manhood, and while bathing in the bay of Irvine, sank beneath the wave, and has not since been seen. (Sensation.) Mr. P. then delivered a short appeal upon the necessity of laying aside all their crotchets, and uniting in one common phalanx against the common enemy, and concluded by reading a poetic effusion which they had composed at the monument of Burns, amid great cheering. He then retired, after reciting—

> "Come let us pray that come it may,
> And come it shall for a' that,
> When man and man the world o'er,
> Shall brothers be, and a' that."

After several songs had been sung, and recitations delivered, the company broke up, at a late hour.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting of the directors of the Lanarkshire Universal Suffrage Association, and other active Chartists called by public advertisement, was held on the night of the 23d instant, in their Hall, College-Open. Mr. Martin was unanimously appointed chairman. He briefly adverted to the important business, which had called them together; and concluded by calling upon Mr. Brown, secretary, to read the minutes of the former meeting. After the secretary had read the minutes, he recommended the propriety of all the Chartists in Glasgow, and its suburban districts, to put themselves in possession of a ticket, some thousands of which were in the hands of Mr. Walker, sub-treasurer. The ticket itself was a splendid specimen of art; on the right hand stood the goddess of of liberty, with a wreath of laurel in the one hand, and in the other a spear bearing a cap of liberty on its point; on the left hand was blind justice holding the scales in the one hand, and the sword of justice in the other; on the four corners of the card was Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, No Property Qualification, and Payment of Members; and in the centre Universal Suffrage. Mr. Wright thought that the best mode of procedure would be to ascertain from the various committees, belonging to the different districts now present, what was their present situation, and what quantity of tickets they would require. After some discussion on the tickets and articles of the association, in which Messrs. Colquhoun, Pinkerton, Malcolm, and others took part, Mr. Ross rose and remarked that a period was fast approaching when they would require all the pecuniary means they could possess, and all the influence they could procure, when a stronger union, and, if possible, still more determined in their purposes than has yet been, would require to be organised without the least possible delay, and the best way to know their strength, was by the number of persons holding tickets and becoming regular paying members. Mr. Ross, before sitting down, stated that one of their old directors, who had gone to America, and who was here at present on some private business, gave a glowing description of the democratic institutions of that Republic, and declared that he never again would live under Monarchy. (Cheers.) Mr. Colquhoun thought that they should pay particular attention to what had fallen from Mr. Ross, that the time might soon arrive when they would have to change their rules, their tickets, and their tactics. Mr. M'Farlane followed, and after delivering an elequent address, in which he took a view of our present and future prospects, concluded by moving that it be recommended in the three Chartist churches of Glasgow, in the meetings of our centre and suburban districts, and in the reports of the proceedings in the Chartists papers, that all persons professing the principles of Chartism, whether male or female, should immediately possess a ticket and have their names enrolled, so that our full strength may be known, and that the price be from one penny to as high a sum as the parties may be able or willing to give. This proposition was seconded by Mr. Colquhoun. Mr. Cullen spoke at considerable length in its support. He said now was the time to rally around our standard every friend of liberty; it was now the common salutation when they met with one another, "What is to be done?" A coalition between Whigs and Tories was hinted at, and a collision ministry likely to be the consequence of this deceitful alliance, hence the Chartists will likely become the first objects of attack; every man will require to be at his post of duty and his watchword "the Charter and no surrender." (Cheers.) Mr. M'Farlane's proposition was then put from the chair and unanimously adopted. A gentleman present alluded to Mr. O'Connor's visit to Glasgow, when Mr. Cullen again rose and said he believed that Mr. O'Connor's reception in Glasgow, notwithstanding the unfavourable season of the year, would be equal, nay, superior to the reception of Collins, White, and M'Douall. He remarked that the large Hall now built at the Bazaar, and which would be finished by the time Mr. O'Connor would be here, could be procured for a soiree in the evening of the day he made his public entry into our city. It would contain he believed about four thousand persons; in the meantime it was our duty while preparing for the reception of our friends, to be ready to repel despotism in whatever shape and from whatever quarter it may come. (Cheers.) It was then moved and seconded that lecturers be appointed to give a short lecture weekly in St. Ann's Church, after which a discussion on the subject of the lecture to take place; the said lecturers to be at the service of the districts, villages, and towns, that may choose to send for them, providing time and circumstances will permit. The proposition was unanimously adopted, after which the following list of lecturers was appointed namely:—Messrs. Gillespie, Tait, M'Ewing, Rodger, Jack, Murchie, M'Kay, Hoey, Kidd, M'Crae, Hamilton, M'Gaveney, Proudfoot, Murray, Donelly, Roy, Colquhoun, M'Farlane, Pattison, Gardner, Malcolm, Thomson, Cullen, Muirhead, Moir, Thomasson, M'Cartney, Ross, W. Walker, J. Walker, Kelly, Brown, Martin, and Cassells. A deputation from the village of Toll Cross then requested two or three to attend their public meeting next night. Messrs. Brown, Muirhead, and Malcolm were appointed to attend the same. A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, when the meeting dissolved.

TOLL CROSS.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Toll Cross was held in Ashworth's Hall, on the 24th inst., at seven o'clock p.m. Mr. Clelland was unanimously appointed to the chair, who opened the business of the meeting in a neat speech, and concluded by introducing Mr. Malcolm, from Glasgow, who delivered in his usual able manner, a very effective speech, which called forth repeated plaudits from the crowded meeting. He was followed by Mr. Crown in a speech of great eloquence and astounding facts. He reviewed the pharasaical conduct of the clergy, pointed out the enormous expence of Church and State. He alluded to the pension of the Queen Dowager, which would give fifty pounds per year to two thousand families, which was about the population of Toll Cross, and showed the absurdity of one useless foreign female swallowing up what would make the whole of the virtuous and industrious inhabitants of that village comfortable and happy. He then advocated, in a clear and forcible manner, the right of every man of twenty-one years of age to have a voice in making the laws which he was compelled to obey. Mr. Brown was repeatedly cheered during the course of his address. Mr. Muirhead next spoke on the hypocrisy and injustice of those who said the people were not sufficiently intelligent to be put in possession of the *franchise*. He sat down amid cheering; it was then agreed that they would use every means which God and nature had given them for the purpose of carrying into law the virtuous principles of the People's Charter. Three tremendous cheers were then given for Feargus O'Connor, three for the exiled and other incarcerated Chartists, and three for the Charter, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, when the meeting broke up, high in spirit and firm in purpose.

NEWCASTLE.—The Newcastle Chartists held their weekly meeting this evening, Mr. Frankland in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of last meeting, which were adopted, likewise the address to the Chartists of Great Britain; after some discussion, upon different subjects, the following resolutions were carried unanimously, viz:—"That the address to the Chartists of Great Britain on behalf Mr. O'Brien's Petition Fund now read be adopted by this committee, and that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy thereof to the *Star*, requesting the Editor to insert it in the forthcoming number of the *Star*." "That the Secretary be likewise instructed to send a copy of Mr. O'Brien's address of the 20th, to the *Star*, with a request to get it inserted this week." "That subscription boxes be left in the following places in town, for the receipt of contributions towards Mr. O'Brien's Petition Fund, viz: the Joint-stock shops, Mr. Clother's, Shakspeare-street; Mr. Atkin's, Ducrow Inn, Ditto; Mr. Edgar, Nun-street; Messrs. Byrne and Co., Cloth-market; Messrs. France and Co., Side; Mr. Blakey, Side; and Mr. Wm. Smith, Newmarket; and that Messrs. Maugham and Fainlough, see that the boxes be left in the above places." "That in consequence of the disgusting treachery of that infamous renegade, John Collins, of Birmingham, the Chartists of Newcastle, consider that his portrait (given with the *Star*) is not worthy of room in the house of any honest Chartist, and that John Collins and Arthur O'Neil are both enemies to British liberty, and should be denounced by every Chartist in Great Britain." "That a special meeting of the Chartists, and all friendly thereto, take place in the Chartist-room, Chancellor's-Head Yard, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, to take immediate steps for the better organization of Newcastle and surrounding district.

MR. MASON addressed a public meeting in the Spittle, on Wednesday evening, on the cause of the present distress and its only remedy. It was the best meeting we have had in Newcastle for a long time. We think there could not be less than 3,000. A great many middle-class men were there; likewise several blue devils in disguise. Mr. Mason went to show that it was not owing to the Corn Laws, (as the Whigs say,) because he showed that there was a greater quantity of wealth produced last year, than had been for any previous year—that the market was perfectly glutted, and that the best remedy he knew was to get a law passed to protect labour and shorten its hours daily, as the landholders got the Corn Laws to enhance the value of their property. Mr. Mason spoke for nearly two hours, and was cheered throughout. After Mr. Mason had done, Mr. Matthew Robson was called to the chair, when Mr. Crother moved, and Mr. Sinclair seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously, viz:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, nothing short of a full and fair representation in the State is calculated to remove that misery so very prevalent amongst the unprotected millions, this meeting, therefore, pledges itself to unite with the National Charter Association of Great Britain forthwith, and by their united energies, be enabled to demand those rights, to which they are entitled by the law of God and of common humanity." Three cheers were then given for Mr. O'Brien, M.P.; three cheers for Mr. O'Connor, and all the Whig victims, and three cheers for the People's Charter. A vote of thanks was carried for Mr. Mason, and the meeting separated shortly after ten o'clock.

BIRMINGHAM.—CHARTIST MEETING.—A public meeting was held at the Railway Station, Duddeston Row, on Monday evening last. Mr. George White addressed them at great length. He said that in a short time the real enemies of the people would take the reins of Government into their possession, and that it would then be seen whether the Chartists were lovers of Tory oppression and robbery. The Whigs had blamed them for allowing so many Tories to be returned at the late election, and now that they were about to be driven from the sweets of office, they were loud in their complaints against the Chartists. There was something "passing strange" in Whig doctrines; for, previous to the late elections, the Whigs declared that the Chartists had no power, and were a mere fraction of the community; but, after they are over, they admit them to be the most powerful body in the state. He maintained that the Whigs and their supporters were the only parties to whom blame ought to attach for the position which the Tories occupied. Had not the people carried the Reform Bill, and placed the Whigs in power, with an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons? Had they not given the Whigs a trial for ten years? Had they not allowed their former majority to dwindle away, by their time-serving and hypocritical acts, and converted the very name of liberty into an unmeaning mockery, and disgusted every real reformer in the country? For these reasons he was glad that they were out of office, and that the open and avowed enemies of the people were about taking their places. The Whigs and middle classes had now learned an important lesson, namely, that they could not hold power without the assistance of the working classes. The Chartists had at last attained their proper position, and had surmounted the opposition of the hired press of their opponents, and had triumphantly braved the hostility of the wealthy Tory and griping Whig. They now constituted the real movement party, because when the Whigs ceased to hold office, they were completely powerless, for the Chartists had got public opinion in their favour, and could carry a resolution in favour of their principles at all public meetings, in opposition to the crotchets put forward by the people's pretended friends. The working men should therefore be determined not to be cajoled by any promises that might in future be made. They had been once deceived, let them not fall again into the same trap. He advised them to organise, and prepare themselves for the sophistry of the Whigs, and be determined to have nothing less than the Charter. After dwelling on a variety of other topics, he concluded by calling on them to join the National Charter Association. Notice was then given that the meeting in future would be held on Tuesday.

REPEAL OF THE UNION!—A meeting took place at Mr. Gateley's, in Old Meeting-street, on Sunday evening last, for the purpose of assisting to forward the above object. The large room was completely filled with a respectable body of English and Irishmen. Mr. O'Hara was called to the chair, and explained the object for which the meeting had been called. Various subscriptions were handed in from those who were favourable to the object. A discussion took place on the merits of the Repeal question and the People's Charter. Several Irishmen objected to the conduct of the Chartists with regard to the Tories, and declared themselves in favour of Chartist principles. Mr. George White addressed the meeting in defence of the Chartists of Birmingham. They had not interfered in the quarrel between Whigs and Tories, and had vindicated their principles in a straightforward manner. He declared himself to be a Repealer, and was determined to address a public meeting on the subject, and hoped, ere long, to see the men of England and Ireland united for a Repeal of the Union, and the People's Charter, and by acting cordially together they might defy the united power of Whigs and Tories. He described the sufferings of the Irish nation, and hoped that the prejudice of country or religion would not be allowed to stand in the way of the cordial union of the lovers of liberty in both countries. Messrs. Green, Wilkinson, and several others addressed the meeting on the necessity of establishing a good understanding between the English Chartists and Irish Repealers. Several intelligent Irishmen declared their admiration of Chartist principles, and after a vote of thanks had been passed to the chairman, the meeting seprrated on the best possible terms, both parties wishing each other success.

RELEASE OF MR. BROWN FROM WARWICK GAOL.—Mr. Brown was released from the fangs of Whiggery last week, and was invited to a tea party at the Christian Chartist Church on Tuesday evening last. He was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and had but a few weeks to serve, so that he has not much cause to feel thankful to his persecutors.

DELEGATE MEETING.—The following places are requested to send a delegate to the meeting, which is to be held at the Chartist-room, Freeman-street, at twelve o'clock, on Monday, August 9th. Kidderminster, Warwick, Worcester, Redditch, Dudley, Stonebridge, Wolverhampton, Bilston, Darlaston, Wednesbury, Walsall, Coventry, Nuneaton, Kenilworth, Rugby, Staffordshire Potteries, Bromsgrove, and any other places where they require the services of a lecturer. Those places that cannot send a delegate will be pleased to send a letter. All delegates must be elected by public meeting.

PUBLIC MEETING IN FREEMAN-STREET.—A meeting of the Chartists was held at their room, in Freeman-street, on Monday evening, Mr. J. Williamson (a veteran in the Chartist ranks) being called to the chair. He addressed the assembly at great length, with his usual energy, on the inconsistent conduct of the Christian Chartists of Birmingham. He then introduced Mr. George White, who addressed the meeting on the truth of Chartist principles. The balance-sheet for the last month was read, and passed unanimously. After a short address from Mr. T. P. Green, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

CHORLTON AMD HULME.—This District continues to hold its weekly meetings in the room over the Co-operative Store every Tuesday evening; they progress very steadily, having got a many Radicals of the old school amongst them. It is a very populous and Democratic district, having at the first election returned Mr. William Cobbett at the head of the poll. All that is wanted is a large room, there is no fear of having it filled every evening.

CUPAR.—Mr. Thomas Roberts preached two interesting sermons here, in the Weaver's Hall, on Sunday last. The congregations were large and attentive, and the preacher manifested a considerable amount of energy and talent. This was the third Sabbath of the Christian Chartist Church here. The members are rapidly on the increase, and altogether we hail it as a powerful auxiliary to the cause of Chartism in this quarter.

BRADFORD.—We have had the Rev. Mr. Jackson lecturing here last week to crowded audiences. He has made a powerful impression on the minds of the people. The good he has done is likely to be lasting, for his lectures are yet the topic of conversation. At the close of his last lecture on Thursday the 22d, Mr. O'Connor's motion was seconded by Mr. Shepherd, of Horton, and carried unanimously; after which, the Chairman, Mr. Wm. Martin, put it to the ladies, a great many of whom were present, whether they would meet on Saturday evening, at the chapel, Longcroft-place, for the purpose of forming an Association, to aid their fathers, brothers, and husbands in the struggle for the Charter. Every one of the patriotic damsels held up her hands amidst loud cheers from the fustian jackets. True to their pledge, they assembled at the appointed hour on Saturday evening, but a Whig fellow, who held the key, (though Mr. Alderson pays rent for the Saturday as well as Sunday) refused to admit them. But, notwithstanding the disappointment in having the gospel shop closed against them, the fair ladies were not to be deterred in the course which they meant to pursue, for they adjourned to the Three Pigeons, in the same neighbourhood. Mrs. Smith having been voted to the chair, they proceeded to appoint a committee, after which, the following resolution was put and carried, all hands being held up for it: "That a subscription be made every week for the purpose of defraying the expences of this Association, and of purchasing a banner, to be borne in front of the females when they go to welcome Mr. F. O'Connor into Bradford." The following is the list of the General Committee, and as there are Local Committees to be formed, their names will be forwarded, at the earliest period, to the *Star*, for insertion:—Miss Cooper, Miss Varley, Mrs. Keithly, Mrs. Nowel, Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. Watmough, Mrs. Lofthouse, Miss Rushworth, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Waterhouse, Mrs. Thorpe, Miss Wardman, Mrs. Reastrick, Mrs. Midgley; Miss Smith, Secretary; Mrs. Smith, Treasurer. All ladies wishing to have their names enrolled, will be so good as to call at Mrs. Smith's, Thompson's-buildings, where they can likewise pay their subscriptions.

NOTTINGHAM.—The county delegate meeting was holden in the Democratic Chapel, on Sunday afternoon; and after several of the delegates present had given very encouraging accounts of the spirit and determination existing in their respective districts, it was determined to draw out a plan for the regular visiting of all the towns in the county by local lecturers. Mr. W. Dean Taylor was engaged as a lecturer for the county of Nottingham for three months, with an understanding that we receive in exchange for his labours, those of Mr. Bairstow, the Derbyshire missionary every third or fourth week, which should be decided by the County Executive sitting in Nottingham, during the aforesaid three months, and a Secretary and a Treasurer were appointed. All letters, relating to pecuniary affairs and missionary duties, to be addressed to Mr. G. Sweet, Goosegate, Nottingham.

LECTURE.—Mr. Skevington lectured in the Chapel on Sunday evening, to a most attentive and delighted audience. Groans for the Whigs, and cheers for O'Connor, the Welsh victims, the chairman, and the lecturer, were given at the conclusion of the lecture.

THE SOCIETY OF SHOEMAKERS made known their intention of joining the National Charter Association, shortly after Dr. M'Douall delivered his exposition of Whig free trade. We sincerely hope the tailors, carpenters, stonemasons, and other trades will go and do likewise, not only at Nottingham, but in every other town in the kingdom. The new cards of membership will be issued by the Executive at Manchester, on the 16th of August. The members at present should pay their money to the treasurer in time, and urge upon all their friends to join the great movement as soon as possible. Many new members have signified their intention of being enrolled after the 16th of August. The cause here is rapidly progressing.

HALIFAX.—At the weekly meeting holden at Mr. Barker's, in Blind-lane, on Monday night, the Chartists of this place expressed their opinion that a delegate meeting should be holden at Hebden Bridge, as recommended by Mr. Harney, and their determination to send a delegate thereto should the meeting take place.

MR. MARTIN preached here on Sunday last, in the open air, to a numerous and attentive audience with much effect.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The Chartists of this town held their weekly meeting on Sunday last, Mr. Wilson in the chair, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the conduct of Messrs. Arthur O'Neil and John Collins, at the late anti-Corn Law meeting in Birmingham, is highly censurable, and proves them to be unworthy of the confidence of every true Chartist." After the other necessary business of the Association had been dispensed with, the members agreed to give a treat to the inhabitants of Hyde, by performing in the Working Man's Institution of that place, in full uniform, the trial of Robert Emmett, Esq., the Irish patriot, who was executed in 1803.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—At the weekly meeting of Chartists held last night, at the Horse and Crown, a circular from the Middlesex County Council was read, and the meeting much delighted with its contents. The discussion of the circular was adjourned till next Monday evening. An instructive and and animated discussion then took place upon the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting to deny the right of the franchise to any man who has not forfeited it by crime is tyranny—that any man who does so is unfit for the office of Legislator, and unworthy the name of 'Liberal.' That the Whigs, by their Coercion Bills—their accursed Poor Law Cruelty Bill—their mean and unmanly persecution of every honest man who had the courage to denounce their tyranny and injustice—have proved themselves equal to the Tories in everything that is oppressive, tyrannical, and despotic—their transporting the noble-minded Frost and his companions, after the majority of the Judges had declared their conviction to be illegal, and their continuing to keep those men in exile after the House of Lords had (for Lord Melbourne and the whole of the Judges were there) by the acquittal of "Cardigan," virtually declared they ought to have been acquitted—proves them to be destitute of every principle of justice, as they are evidently dead to every feeling of humanity. Therefore, we consider it to be the duty of every Chartist—of every honest man—of every lover of liberty and his country—to endeavour, by all and every means in his power, (constitutionally) to annihilate both factions—and use their best exertions at the next elections, to get honest men returned to Parliament, that will give us the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter."—Carried. Our numbers are increasing, and the principles of Chartism is gaining ground. The middle class gentlemen are beginning to see that Chartism is not so frightful as they were led to believe.

STOCKPORT.—Mr. Clarke, of Manchester, lectured in the Chartist-room, Bomber's Brow, on Sunday evening, to a very attentive audience.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. William Grocott delivered a very suitable lecture in the Brown-street Room, on the principles of the Charter, on Sunday evening last.

MEETING.—At a meeting held on Monday evening last, in the Brown-street Room, Mr. William Shearers in the chair, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Thomas Raillon, seconded by Mr. Wm. Gregson, and carried unanimously:—"That after a patient investigation into a charge of dishonesty against Edward Curran, a member of this Association, and he having refused to attend this meeting, after being duly summoned, we, the members present, do hereby declare that we no longer recognise him as a member; and, further, that we authorise our Secretary to transmit this resolution to the *Star*, with a request that the editor insert the same, so that our brethren in the different localities may be upon their guard, should he offer himself as a member in any other part of the country." WILLIAM SHEARERS, Chairman. WM. GROCOTT, Secretary.

LECTURE.—Mr. John Leech, of Hyde, lectured to a crowded audience in the Tib-street room on Sunday evening.

CITY OF LONDON.—A female Chartist Association was formed here on Monday evening. Its meetings are holden for the present on Thursday evenings, in the hall of the Political and Scientific Institute, 55, Old Bailey, the gratuitous use of which has been granted by the shareholders for one month.

CHORLTON AND HULME.—ALTERATION OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

William Yarwood, shoemaker.
William Gresty, shoemaker.
William Roach, spinner.
Luke Swallow, weaver.
Joseph Woodruff, printer.
Thomas Wilkinson, mechanic.
John Roach, boilermaker.
David Jardine, joiner.
Robert Maxwell Holt, labourer.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that I JOSEPH TINDALL, of Hunslet, Moulder, will not be Answerable for any Debts my WIFE, SARAH TINDALL may Contract after this Date, as Witness my Hand, this 24th Day of July, 1841.

HIS
JOSEPH ⋈ TINDALL.
MARK.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA, having AUTHORISED and GUARANTEED SEVERAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF MONEY DIVIDENDS, which (though they are NO LOTTERIES) offer many possibilities of obtaining LARGE FORTUNES, HEINE BROTHERS, at HAMBURGH and at LUBECK, are now SELLING BONDS for the said DISTRIBUTIONS.

Persons desirous to Purchase for the next Distributions may receive, PREVIOUS to giving any Orders, the PROSPECTUS and PARTICULARS, upon addressing a line to

HEINE BROTHERS.

The next Distribution contains Dividends of £25,000, £5,000, £1,500, £1,000, £800, £600, £400, £200, £150, £120, £110, £100, £90, £80, £70, £60, £50, sterling.

HEINE BROTHERS having remitted, during a short Time, £25,000, £18,000, £9,000, £5,000, £3,600, &c. &c., to London; £3,600, £800, and £700, to Edinburgh; £3,600 to Dublin; £3,600, to Beverley; £3,600, to Halifax, (Yorkshire); £1,200, to Portleaven Harbour; £900, £700, and £600, to Liverpool; £900, to Newcastle-upon-Tyne; £900, to Hull; £900, and £600, to Manchester; £600, to Bideford; £600, to Cork; and £600, to Bradford; they shall feel glad to remit many Dividends of the next Distribution to England, Ireland, and Scotland.

Direct for Prospectus and Particulars WITHOUT DELAY, either to HEINE BROTHERS, at HAMBURGH, or to HEINE BROTHERS, at LUBECK.

OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

MORE PROOFS that this noted Medicine will restore to health the afflicted, and *continue* in sound health the *recovered*.

Read the following from a soldier, discharged from her Majesty's service as incurable, after having the advice of the most celebrated physicians:—

"To the Proprietors of Old Parr's Pills.

"Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe to you and to the Public at large, to acknowledge the *astonishing* benefit I have received from taking 'Old Parr's Pills.' I was for nearly nine years in the 52nd Regiment of Foot, but was discharged in the year 1839 as incurable, after having the best advice her Majesty's service afforded, being pronounced consumptive; I then returned home to Hinckley, where my attention was attracted to Old Parr's Pills. I was induced to purchase a 2s. 9d. box, and from that moment I date a renewal of my life; for on taking one box, I immediately began to recover, and two 2s. 9d. boxes more completely cured me.

"I am, yours most obediently,
"JOHN OSBORN."

Witness—James Burgess, Bookseller, &c. &c., Hinckley.

The following extraordinary case of cure has been communicated to the Wholesale Agent for Parr's Life Pills, at Nottingham:—

Mrs. Joseph Simpson, Church Hill Close, Old Lenton, near Nottingham, has been severely afflicted for the last thirty years, with a violent cough, and difficulty of breathing. The affliction has been so severe that she could not fulfil her usual domestic obligations. She took cold when only fifteen years old, and the cough never left her till she took Parr's Life Pills. She had tried almost every kind of medicine, and had taken laudanum in large quantities, but nothing afforded relief.

She heard of Parr's Pills about last Christmas, and as soon as she had taken about half a box, she found herself completely cured, and was never affected in the slightest manner during the severe weather that followed, and is now better in health than she has ever been in her life.

This cure does indeed appear miraculous, but for the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has kindly consented to answer any inquiries, either by personal application or by letter, addressed "Mrs. Joseph Simpson, Church Hill Close, Old Lenton."

Two remarkable cases (selected from many others) communicated to Mr. Noble Bookseller and Printer, 23, Market Place, the Agent for Hull.

Mr. Plaxton, of Cottingham, five miles from Hull, had long been afflicted with a most severe internal disease. So dreadful were the paroxysms that he frequently expected death was at hand to release him from his sufferings. For a great length of time he had been unable to *sit down at all*, even being compelled to stand at his meals. His next door neighbour having heard of the virtues and unprecedented success of "Parr's Pills," purchased a *small box* for him, and on his calling for a second box, he told me that such had been the astonishing effects produced by *one box*, he was able to *sit down*, and on taking two other boxes, his pains have left him; his appetite is good, and he is able to follow his vocation nearly as well as he has ever been in his life.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. Shaw, yeast dealer, had been for a great length of time afflicted with a severe internal disease. To use his own expression, "paying doctors for her had beggared him," so that at last he was compelled to send her to the Infirmary; there she received no permanent benefit. Having heard of "Parr's Pills," he purchased a small box; she began to mend immediately on taking them, and two more boxes have cured her. She is as well as she ever was in her life.

Mrs. Stephenson, of Cottingham, five miles from Hull, has been severely afflicted with a bad leg for more than ten years, and during that period has pried all kinds of medicines, but without any Permanent relief. After taking four small boxes of Parr's Pills, she is able to go about her day's business in a manner which for comfort has been unknown to her for above ten years.

Signed, EDMUND STEPHENSON, her Son.
Witness—Joseph Noble, Hull, May 8, 1841.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Pills.

"*Mrs. Ann Lamb, of Haddington, in the Parish* of Auborn, bought two small boxes of Parr's Pills, at your Agent's Medicine Warehouse, Mr. James Drury, Stationer, near the Stone Bow, Lincoln, for her son Jesse, who was suffering very badly from Rheumatism in the hands, knees, and shoulders; he is *seventeen years of age*, and in service, but was obliged to leave his place from the complaint. The *two boxes completed a cure on him*, and Mrs. Lamb bought a third box of Mr. James Drury, last Friday, *for him to have by him*, and to take occasionally. He has now returned to his place, free from Rheumatism.

"This statement, by Mr. Robt. Lamb, and Ann, his wife, parents of the youth, is given that others may benefit by those invaluable Pills, *Old Parr*, and they will willingly answer any enquiries, and feel very thankful for the good they have done to their son."

Lincoln, April 17, 1841.

This Medicine is sold by most respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s., duty included. The genuine has "Parr's Life Pills" engraved on the Government Stamp.

EVERY ONE who wishes to have a PEEP at the PEERS, must ask for RICHARDSON'S RED BOOK, Sixth Edition, Price Fourpence, now Publishing by Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester; Thompson, Glasgow; Leech, Huddersfield; and O'Brien, Dublin.

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 number of Students may be accommodated with rooms in the College; and some of the Professors, as well as the Chaplain to the Hospital, receive Students into their houses.

J. LONSDALE, Principal.

July, 1841.

Just published, in Demy 8vo.,

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This invaluable Work will be secretly inclosed with each box of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, (Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.) and the Cordial Balm of Syriacum (Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle), and is pointed out to suffering humanity as a Silent Friend, *to be consulted without exposure*, and with assured confidence of success.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box, are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and when an early application is made to these Pills for the cure of the above complaint, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days.

The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to saturate their system with Mercury, and the business is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are annually either mercurialised out of existence, or their constitutions so broken, and the functions of nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its fatal result either to neglect or ignorance. In the first stage it is always local, and easy to be extinguished by attending to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to the constitution; but when neglected or improperly treated, a mere local affection will be converted into an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not, in its own nature, fatal, and which never proves so if properly treated.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men; who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcerations, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, with 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 restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance from business: possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in its worst stage, without the least exposure to the patient; they are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter 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.

It is only by purifying the vital stream from insidious disease, that the body can be preserved in health and vigour. Hence the infinite variety of complaints an infected state of the blood induces, and hence the new and deceptive forms a tainted habit puts on, which often deceive the most eminent of the faculty, and baffle the best intentions towards a cure.

In those disorders wherein salivation has left the patient uncured, weak, and disheartened, and when no other remedy could restore the unhappy sufferer to that health which he has unfortunately lost, the PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS will be found the only effectual and radical remedy; and have ever been successful, though administered in many desperate cases of Evil, Scurvy, and Leprosy, as well as removing Pimples from the Face, Sore Legs, or other disagreeable Eruptions on the head, face, and body.

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box.

Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY & Co., Surgeons, 44, Albion-street, Leeds, (Private Entrance in the Passage,) and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.

☞ Observe, none are genuine without the signature of R. & L. PERRY & Co. impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye.

Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter the usual Fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication, (postage pre-paid.)

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

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, 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 number to the permanent enjoyment of life. It is remarkable for its efficacy in all disorders of the digestive organs, and is especially recommended to those, who, from the irregularities of youthful age, habits of studious application, or a life of pleasure, have fallen into a despondent state of mind, and that distressing train of symptoms commonly denominated the nervous. In such persons the mental are not less enfeebled than the corporeal, and to them a remedy that acts with efficacy, without interfering with domestic habits, is peculiarly desirable.

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family Bottle for 33s. (including Messrs. Perry and Co's., well known Treatise on Secret Vice, &c.,) by which one 11s. Bottle is saved. (Observe the *signature of R. & L. PERRY & CO., on the* outside of each wrapper.)

The Five Pound Cases, (the purchasing of which will be a saving of One Pound Twelve Shillings,) may be had as usual at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the Country who require a course of this admirable Medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-row,) Birmingham. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

N. B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London.

A GRAND CARNIVAL at the Working Man's Hall, 5, Circus Street, New Road, St. Marylebone, on Monday, August 2nd, the object of which is to assist in raising a fund for the purpose of presenting to that noble and persecuted Patriot, JAMES BRONTERRE O'BRIEN, a Printing Press and Type, 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 comic 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 Dances, 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. BRADBURY.

To commence at Eight o'Clock. Single Tickets, 1s. Double ditto, 1s. 6d. To 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, Exeter-street, Lisson-grove; Mr. G. E. Brown, 5, Iron-gate Wharf; Mr. Crockford, 3, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square; Mr. Leach, 2, Little George-street, Hampstead-road; Mr. Moody, 3, Hall-place, Hall Park; Mr. Packer, 3, Iron-gate Wharf; Mr. Pakes, 39, Devonshire-street; Mr. Hutchings, 16, Paddington-street; Mr. Andrews, 1, 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.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s. 1½d. per box.

THIS excellent Family PILL is a Medicine of long-tried efficacy for correcting all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, the common symptoms of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stomach and bowels. Indigestion producing a torpid state of the liver, and a constant inactivity of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; and, instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this medicine according to the directions accompanying each box; and if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose.

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing head-ache so very prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion.

As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no constraint of diet or confinement during their use. And for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 1s. 1½d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Ripon; Foggitt, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

Ask for Frampton's Pill of Health, and observ the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

MESSRS. WILKINSON AND CO., SURGEONS,

No. 13, *Trafalgar-street, Leeds, and* 34, *Prince Edward-street, Fox-street, Liverpool*,

HAVING devoted their Studies exclusively for many years to the successful treatment of the Venereal Disease, in all its various forms; also, to the frightful consequences resulting from that destructive practice, "Self Abuse," may be Personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two.

Attendance every Thursday at No. 4, George-street, Bradford, (from Ten till Five.)

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within a Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have failed.

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

Messrs. W. and Co.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of their patients, as a guarantee for Cure, which they pledge themselves to perform, or return the fee.

For the accommodation of those who cannot conveniently consult Messrs. W. and Co. personally, they may obtain the Purifying Drops, price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a bedfellow.

Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate; and
Mr. HOBSON, *Times*' office, Leeds.
Mr. THOMAS BUTLER, 4, Cheapside, London.
Mr. HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax.
Mr. DEWHIRST, 37, New Street, Huddersfield.
Mr. HARRISON, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley
Mr. HARGROVE's Library, 9, Coney Street, York.
Messrs. Fox and SON, Booksellers, Pontefract.
Mr. HARRISON, Market-place, Ripon.
Mr LANGDALE, Bookseller, Knaresbro & Harrogate
Mr. R. HURST, Corn Market, Wakefield.
Mr. DAVIS, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Manchester.
Mr. JOHNSON, Bookseller, Beverley.
Mr. NOBLE, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire.
Mr. NOBLE, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull.
Mr. H. HURTON, Louth, Lincolnshire.
Iris Office, Sheffield.
Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool.
And at the *Advertiser Office*, Lowgate, Hull.

Poetry.

THE CHARTIST BOLD.

A SONG.

Tune—"Firm as Oak."

OH, firm as oak and free from fear
The Chartist bold should be;
His arm is for his country dear,
To achieve her liberty.

Come weal come woe,
Still on we go,
Our Charter to attain;
Our cause is just,
In God we trust.
We soon shall see our country free.
We soon shall see our country free.

Our Charter we know will lay tyranny low,
And union from discord flow;
Then unite, unite, unite,
The Charter to attain. Unite, unite,
The Charter to attain.

Though tyranny's despotic band
Have chained our patriots brave;
Though persecution's iron hand
Hath brought them to the grave;
Come weal, come woe,
Still on we go,
Our Charter to attain;
Our cause is just,
In God we trust,
We soon shall see our country free.
We soon shall see our country free.

Our Charter we know, will lay tyranny low,
And union from discord flow;
Then unite, unite, unite,
The Charter to attain. Unite, unite,
The Charter to attain.

THOMAS M. WHEELER, Kensington.

FOR O'CONNOR'S RELEASE.

Hurrah, hurrah, behold he comes,
Our champion now is free;
Then sound your trumpets, beat your drums,
And shout hurrah for liberty.

He comes to plead the labourer's cause,
And break the tyrant's chain;
For equal rights and equal laws,
No more he'll plead in vain.

He comes to tell his foes once more,
Our rights they shall not barter;
And to proclaim from shore to shore,
Our birthright and our Charter.

He comes to dig the despot's grave,
To bury the tyrants there;
And waft across the ocean's wave,
The exiled orphans' prayer.

He comes to take the Chartist reins;
The oppressor's threats he'll spurn;
And sever the exiles' rankling chains,
And welcome their return.

He comes to seal with unsparing hand,
The fate of our fell foes;
Who've dealt destruction thro' the land,
And spurn'd the labourers' woes.

He comes, tho' gentle in his guise,
Renew'd in strength and bravery;
The sun will now soon cease to rise,
On tyrants and on slavery.

Hurrah, hurrah, behold he comes,
Again our champion's free;
Come, sound the trumpets, beat the drums,
And shout hurrah for liberty.

J. W. C.

ENIGMA.

FROM heaven I fall, though from earth I begin,
No lady alive can show such a skin;
I'm bright as an angel, and light as a feather,
But heavy and dark when you squeeze me together;
Though candour and truth in my aspect I bear,
Yet many poor creatures I help to ensnare;
Though so much of heaven appears in my make,
The foulest impression I easily take;
My parent and I produce one another,
The mother the daughter, the daughter the mother.

W. C.

SILK WORMS AND SILK WEAVERS.

While ye reel the silk, begin
Isan-mon,* to grieve,—
That—which pamper'd silkworms spin,
Starving mortals weave!
Chinese maid! thy living germ,
Food and warmth receives,
Had the weaver been a worm
He had fed on leaves!
Soon his thread of life was spun,
Famine, toil, and care
Were his portion 'neath the sun,
Breathing noisome air!
While ye reel the silk, &c.

Ah! Phalæna-mori† blest!
Toil for man,—and then—
Flee from hence and be at rest,—
Happier far than men!
Chinese maid!—silk-weavers ne'er—
Perishing could be—
If they gain'd but half the care
Silkworms win from thee.
While ye reel the silk, &c.

Ulcer'd flesh, no longer firm!
Chill'd—their flutt'ring breath!—
Weavers perish!—not a worm—
E'er is starv'd to death,
While these martyrs of the loom,—
Ne'er to labour loth,—
Famine and disease consume!
Crush'd before the moth!

A. BOON, Chartist, Plymouth.

* Mother of the worms (in the Chinese tongue) whose office it is to keep them warm and well fed.

† The mulberry-moth.

OASTLER'S FLEET PAPERS.

We have been favoured with No. 31, of this day's date, from which we give the following extract:—

"It was a mistake in the true knowledge of the people which cost the Whigs their characters and power, and will deprive them of their places. It shall not be my fault if the Conservatives fall into the same snare.

"Perhaps I shall stagger you and many of my readers with what I am about to say. At all risks, I will speak the truth—truth which, as I before said, I have not learned from books, but from experience, for which I am now, at your bidding, paying very dearly.

"I have studied the working people in their homes—in their workshops—in the factories—nay, I have followed them in their wanderings, to the hospitals, infirmaries, ale-houses, workhouses, and prisons. I have marked their miseries and their poverty—poverty, neglect, and want, in a Christian country, which is the reward of excessive industry!—and I have been astonished at their patience and forbearance, under oppression which would even drive wise men mad!

"I can bear testimony to their affection for their wives and children—their kind regard, and manly, fearless, sacrifices for their neighbours, who are in greater want than themselves—their devoted attachment to those who rank higher than they do, and who show them any kindness—their considerate and touching benevolence to such, when reduced to poverty—their regard and affection to their employers who are just, and kind, and sympathising—and their forbearance to those who most cruelly oppress and shamefully defraud them—their love of their native spot, 'the place where they first drew their first breath, and where *they hope to draw their last*'—their attachment to the church round which the ashes of their fathers slumber—and, where the clergyman is found at his post a faithful watchman of Israel, their devotion and reverence towards him. In a word, their love of peace and order—their dislike of confusion and change—their fondness for old local limits, and their enmity to all innovations. Their attachment to the soil and rural pleasures, are *manifest* even in their cellars and garrets; there you often find birds and plants—nay, even in the factories I have seen flower-pots containing valuable plants and splendid specimens of cucumbers!

"Such, Sir, are amongst the ruling virtues of the working classes of England, who are, in fact, as a body, a religious, affectionate, honest, industrious, patriotic, and loyal race!

"'But,' say their enemies, 'they are ignorant!' Indeed! Is Bible knowledge ignorance? Is the knowledge of the human heart ignorance? Is common sense ignorance?—Sir, the men who charge the working classes of England with ignorance, never mixed with them—never knew them. If they had done so, they would not prove their own ignorance by asserting such folly.

"I once thought that the working people were ignorant; but, Sir, since then, I have sat under their tuition, and I am the wiser for their lessons. I would have their accusers to do the same, and, in the school of the labourers and operatives of England, to learn wisdom.

"I am not a flatterer, neither am I afraid of the sneer of *pride, conceit, and ignorance. Upon the subject* on which I am now writing, I can make no mistake, because I write only the result of experience. I record facts which have come under my notice, with respect to which it is impossible that I can err; but the truth is so very far from the commonly received notion, that I am prepared to meet the doubts of many sincere and excellent men. I respect those scruples; but knowing that they are erroneous, I am the more resolved, at this eventful epoch, to speak right out."

Local and General Intelligence.

BARNSLEY.—SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, as Edward Bates was oiling a portion of the machinery at Messrs. Courdsay's Bleach Crofts, he got entangled therein, and his arm was torn out of the socket. The poor fellow is suffering in extreme agony, and it is thought by many he will not recover.

CARLISLE.—LATE ELECTION "ROWS."—An appeal was made in the *Star* of the 17th instant, in behalf of two men who have been charged with the murder of a policeman named Jardine. From all we can learn, the policeman was very indiscreet in striking in all directions, paying no regard to age nor sex; having knocked down two little boys who could not get out of the way; and also felled down a poor woman, and struck another with a child in her arms. We question the right of Mr. Grahame, superintendent of the police force, to give his men orders to draw their staves and charge the people; for though a few stones were thrown, no particular damage was done; and if the crowd had been let alone they would have speedily dispersed. Compared with former elections, we can say, without fear of contradiction, that it was a very peaceable one. We regret extremely that the policeman should have have been killed; but we are confirmed in our opinion that the unfortunate circumstance arose out *of his own forwardness and indiscretion.* This unhappy result has, we have no doubt, been partially the means of causing several others to be arrested for breaking windows and interfering with the police, when in discharge of their duty. No less than seven or eight persons have been committed on the above charges. In some cases the persons thus committed by the Borough Magistrates were prepared to prove an *alibi*, but the magistrates said they were determined to commit them, so that it was not material for them to do so. We were grieved to see this predetermination on the part of the magistrates, for we always considered them as minor judges, placed on the bench to administer justice to all parties, according to the evidence. It must be considered a great hardship, when an innocent individual is committed to gaol even for a day, when he is prepared to clear himself by evidence of the most indisputable kind. The greatest praise is due to Mr. O'Connor, for his promptness in giving advice, and otherwise assisting the committee that has been formed, for the purpose of providing a good legal defence for these men charged with the murder of the policeman; to whom they could have no personal grudge, that we are aware of; indeed we believe they scarcely knew him at all. The thanks of the committee are likewise due to Mr. George Julian Harney, who has so generously responded to their apppeal through the columns of the *Northern Star*, in his address to the democrats of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The assizes will commence on the 4th of August, so that subscriptions aught to be sent in to Mr. James Arthur, bookseller, as speedily as possible.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The inhabitants of this town have so far resisted the levy of a church rate, as to cause a dead silence to come over the tower of the Parish Church. The clock has not moved a quarter of an hour, neither has there been one single peal rung on the bells for more than two months, which has been the cause of one of the inhabitants composing the following satire:—

A CONVERSATION BETWEEN ASHTON CHURCH CLOCK AND ONE OF THE BELLS.

One dark stormy night, as in pitiful plight,
Through the churchyard of Ashton I passed;
I shelter'd awhile, in a nook of the pile,
From the rain which fell heavy and fast.

And while I stood there, a noise I did hear,
Which made me look round me with dread;
But I very soon found, that this wonderful sound,
Did proceed from the steeple o'erhead.

Now you'll think that I lie, but I don't, no, not I,
For as sure as there's water in wells,
A discourse I did hear, which took place I declare,
'Twixt the church clock and one of the bells.

"Oh good lack a day!" the clock it did say,
"My heart is both heavy and sad;
To think I should be, thus ill used, do ye see,
Its enough to make any clock mad.

"You know that from youth, I've always told truth,
And it brings bitter tears in my eyes,
Thus idly to stand, without moving my hand,
And tell people nothing but lies.

"For to each that comes by, and lifts up his eye,
Enquiring the time o' the day;
Be it morning or noon, late at evening or soon,
'A quarter past five' I still say."

"Thus though I'm not to blame, I have lost my good name,
To redeem it I never can hope!
So now in despair, I will swing, I declare,
If you'll only just lend me your rope."

"My rope! Mrs. Clock, how my feelings you shock!
Don't you know, that the very same day
That your ticking was stopp'd, my bell-rope was cropp'd,
And taken completely away."

"But, though since that time I've not uttered a chime,
Don't imagine I'm down in the maw;
No, I'll let people see, if they put upon me,
That I do not care for them a straw."

"And it grieves me to hear, you talking so queer,
About hanging yourself; Oh dear me!
Don't yourself make away; but have patience I pray;
Why, they'd bring it in felo-de-se!"

"And what if you do tell a story or two,
And thus leave folks sadly i' th' lurch;
Why should not the people be gull'd from the steeple,
As well as be gulled in the church?"

"O, it's all very well for you, Mr. Bell,
Who the ways of the world do not see;
And who never once look, from your dark dismal nook,
To talk about patience to me.

"But could you descry all the folks that pass by,
And hear all their jibes and their sneers;
Your fine patience would go very quickly I know,
And you'd wish you could ring—all their ears."

"Well, well, my dear friend, I don't wish to offend,"
Said the bell, in a kind, soothing tone;
"But obliged I shall be, if you'll tell unto me,
Why out of employment we're thrown."

"Why, you see, Sir, 'tis here; the people I fear,
Are getting too wise for the Church;
For plainly they say, no more church-rates they'll pay,
And thus we are left in the lurch."

"For the church being poor, as it is to be sure,
It cannot afford for to pay—
For winding me up, and for pulling your rope,
On holidays merry and gay."

Says the bell, "but egad, it looks rather too bad
That the church should neglect its friends thus;
If such sums it can spare, its own front to repair,
Why not spare a trifle for us?"

"Yes," the clock did reply, "and I'd like to know why,
Such expense has been squandered away,
In carving the shapes, of those curs'd ugly apes,
Which the front of the church doth display."

"There is one I can spy, appears winking his eye,
(On a church such things should not appear;)
He seems for to say, to all passing this way,
'There is nothing but gammon in here.'"

"Now at these things I'm vex'd, and sorely perplex'd,
Nay, I'm almost o'erwhelm'd with my grief;
And between you and me, there's but one way I see,
In which we can hope for relief."

"'Tis here, should the Whigs, who have lon[g] r[u]n their rigs,
By the Tories be ousted, why then
The church-folks would be so well pleas'd do ye see,
They would set us a *jogging again*.

Says the bell, "then I'll pray, that Sir Rob[ert] Peel may
Very soon"—here I happen'd to cough—
Cries the clock, "I much fear, that a listener is near,"
And thus the discourse was broke off

Now the wind and the rain, had abated again,
And as homewards I turn'd me away,
I determin'd to tell what the clock and the bell
While conversing together did say.

MEDICAL INSTITUTION.—The half-yearly meeting of this society was held in the Large Room of the Dispensary, on Monday evening last, at eight o'clock, when Mr. G. Smith, the President, was called to the chair, who, in his opening address, enumerated the many difficulties they had had to encounter during the eighteen months the Board had been in existence. He also stated his desire of resigning his office as President. He then called upon the Secretary to read the accounts for the half year, from which it appears the society is indebted to the Treasurer to the amount of £4 11s. The number of patients who have been attended to for the half year stands thus:—

Out Patients	1493
Home do.	387
Labours	58
Total	1938

Twelve deaths have occurred in the half year. Mr. Gartside spoke to the character of Mr. Ross, the House Surgeon, as being a steady, diligent, and well qualified person. Mr. Matthew Charlesworth was appointed President, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Leigh Treasurers, for the next half year. Mr. Ross was re-elected Surgeon. A vote of thanks was then given to Messrs. G. Smith, W. Leigh, and Dr. Ross, for their past services, and the meeting broke up. This society has felt the effects of disunion, that is, there are now three Boards instead of one, the inhabitants have yet to learn that union is strength.

GLASGOW.—GREAT PROCESSION OF TEETOTALERS.—*A very large procession of persons acting on the principle of total abstinence, took place here* on the 17th inst., the Saturday of Glasgow Fair week. Delegates having previously arrived from the various societies connected with the Western Union which we believe takes in the whole of the West of Scotland, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. The various bodies began to arrive by ten oclock a. m., in Glasgow Green, taking up their stations according to the numbers previously drawn by their respective delegates. The Irish Catholics, a very powerful body fell in the rear of the Western Union. After the necessary arrangements had been completed, the Western Union began to leave the Green about half-past twelve o'clock, passing on through Bridgeton, Calton, and down the Gallowgate, Glasgow, where at a given point it took the Western Union, the Rechabites, and the Catholics thirty-eight minutes to pass; they were arranged from three to six deep; they were well supplied with bands of music, bagpipes, &c., while their splendid flags and other insignias glittered in the sun. It was generally calculated that there could not be less than six or seven thousand in the line of procession; upon the whole it was a splendid moral display.—[This arrived last week after our Scotch papers had been worked off]

HAWORTH.—On Saturday morning last, about eleven o'clock, a man, professing to be a traveller for the firm of Messrs. Thomas Prickett and Son, Manchester, was driving in a gig from Keighley to Hebden Bridge, and while on his way between the Lees and Haworth Brow Side Bars, close to the residence of Mr. John Townend, he began (to evade paying the toll, it is supposed) to whip his horse very unmercifully, by which he broke the whip-stock and caused the beaten creature to gallop at a most furious rate. The wife of the toll-collector, whose name is Jonathan Speak, seeing the horse gallop at an unusual speed, ran out of the house to save her child from harm and to take the toll. However, she had scarcely got out of the door before the horse and gig were upon her, by which she was severely wounded. Fortunately, the child escaped without injury. The man was thrown out of the gig a distance of six or seven yards, but did not receive much harm. The gig was broken by being dashed against one of the bar-posts, and the post itself was almost torn up. After some slight repairs the man drove off without giving anything as a recompense to the injured party; we hear, however, that it is likely he will be proceeded against.

BRADFORD.—The last few weeks have been eventful ones in Bradford. The defeat of the Whigs at the late election will be of important advantage to the progress of popular freedom. The very men who urged the magistrates to prosecute the Chartists, and induced little "Finality" to establish a barracks in this peaceable district, have placarded the town, advising the people to resist the law by refusing to pay church rates. It is gratifying to see the treacherous and despotic actions of the Whig faction recoil on their own heads.

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISEMENT.—The Presbytery of Niagara, New York, have passed a formal resolution, declaring that Byron's works and Bulwer's novels, "are books of an infidel and licentious character." There will be an immediate run for both.

THE TORY SPEAKER.—A correspondent of the *Standard* states that Sir Eardley Wilmot is to be the Speaker of the Tories. Colonel Sibthorp and Mr. Peter Borthwick are also talked of, and it is hard to say whether the Colonel's manners or the Peter's character will render the one or the other the more eligible, and *worthy to represent the dig*nity of the Tory House of Commons.

PLOUGH DEEP AND DRINK SHALLOW.—The President of the Northamptonshire Farming and Grazing Society, on presenting a prize cup to a young man, thus addressed him: "Now, young man, take this cup, and remember always to plough deep and drink shallow."

AN OLD SOLDIER.—Some time ago, I informed you that an old man-of-wars-man had been brutally used by one of the Rural Police, dragged before the minions of tyranny, for whom, in other days, he had shed his blood, and by *them was, without law or* reason, thrown into a vile unhealthy gaol, for sixty days. I have now to tell you of an old soldier named James Wilson, who is a relative of the glorious old patriot, Wilson, of Glasgow, who was hanged like a dog for having carried a flag at Bonnymuir, bearing the words—"Scotland *free* or a *desert.*" James is *now three score years of age*; he served eighteen years, received seven wounds in separate wholesale murder engagements, and, as the last of these wounds rendered him a cripple for life, he was *graciously* discharged *without a pension*, as another of "the worn out tools which tyrants cast away!" This *old* man was in Bristol at the time of a recent event in Wales,—that country which neither foreign nor British foes could subdue until it humbugged itself by selling its freedom and its glory for the contemptible mockery of having the King's son, God help it, called Prince of Wales. When Wilson heard that the standard of freedom was again to wave on the Welsh mountains, he resolved to join it, and, setting out, he declared that he had fought too long for tyranny, and would strike for liberty, and, at least, if *he could not fight, he would* "shoulder his crutch" and teach. Rapid events, however, protracted his purpose, and he returned to Scotland, where he wanders about like a good angel, fanning the sacred spark of liberty in the rural districts, and subsisting on that charity which the industrious poor kindly give, but which the idle rich unfeelingly refuse. This old veteran and *sterling patriot*, while limping along the parish road of Kirkmichael, with his old wife, was rudely seized by a Rural Policeman. Wilson told what he had been and what he had suffered. "I don't care a d——n," said the ruffian, "you must go the Justice of Peace." Wilson submitted, and on they marched, the old woman, on a signal, leading the van, the rural in the centre, and the old soldier bringing up the rear; and on coming to the centre of a foot bridge, "halt!" "wheel!" cried the veteran to his advanced guard, and, as a soldier's wife does, and as every good wife should do, she obeyed, and, on the instant, the old hero gave the pampered, fat rural a lurch, which sent him over, head foremost, into a pool, six feet deep, *from which*, like a half drowned rat, he got out, and, after bawling for help, those who had *privately* seen, and others, at length came; but as he was laughed at instead of receiving aid, he beat a retreat, leaving the old soldier and his wife in possession of the field, and he must have felt that the people, while they pity, shield, and support an old soldier, do mortally abhor a Rural Policeman.—*Correspondent.*

ALLEGED DENIAL OF RELIEF TO A STARVING MAN.—On Friday an inquiry was gone into before Mr. Carter, at the John Bull, Tyers-street, Lambeth, respecting the death of Robert Simpson Reynolds, aged forty-three, whose death, as currently reported, was caused, or at least accelerated, by the conduct of one of the parish officers. M. W. Green, 29 L, said he had known the deceased, and had often relieved him out of his own pocket, because he knew he wanted food. On Monday morning, about half-past eleven o'clock he saw the deceased in Granby-street, Waterloo road, and at the request of Mr. Barrett, the landlord of the Royal Oak, he went after him, and asked how it was he did not apply for admission to the workhouse. He said he had been refused by Tether, one of the *relieving officers. Witness asked him to go with* him to the house, but he said he had been refused four times, and he would sooner die in the streets than apply again. Witness took him to Mr. Watchhorn in a cab, because he was ill, and that gentleman having supplied him with refreshment, an order was obtained for his admission to the workhouse, where wine and other nourishment was given him till Mr. Duke, the surgeon, arrived. Mr. Duke, the surgeon, said he attended the deceased immediately, and found him in a dying state. He was very much attenuated. He appeared to be labouring under consumption, and every thing he desired was ordered to be supplied him. The jury here consulted, and said there must be a *post-mortem* examination of the body, but several of them objected to its being performed by Mr. Duke, as he was the parish surgeon. Mr. Watchhorn said that the parish officers had the greatest confidence in his ability. Mr. Duke said, he had given his evidence upon his oath, and he did not see, without some better reason being stated, that he should not make the examination—he had no wish to screen any one. A juror said, that proper medical *attention had not been paid.* Mr. Duke rose, and was evidently affected almost to tears. "I have," said he, "done all I can for the poor, and I think to charge me in this manner is most ungrateful." Sarah Reynolds, the wife of the deceased, said, she was in service, and had not lived with her husband for eight months, as he was unable to support her. He had *no regular lodging*, but used to sleep at a house in the Mint, in the Borough. She saw him on Saturday, and gave him one shilling, as he said he was hungry. She asked him why he did not go to the house, and he said he had been six or seven times, and Tether told him to go about his business. She gave him about three shillings a week. He had been ill for some time and spat blood. By the Jury—Thought he wanted food a long while. He used to pay fourpence a night for his lodging. Other witnesses were then examined, who proved the state of destitution the man had been in, and that he told them that on Tuesday week he had applied at the workhouse, when Tether bullied him, and he would not go again. He was then very much agitated. Tether said, that so far from having refused relief to the deceased, he met him some time ago, and, understanding that he lived in St. George's parish, told him to get a friendly order for Lambeth, and he would at once be admitted. The room was cleared, and ultimately the following verdict was returned:—"That the deceased died of disease of the lungs, but at the same time we are of opinion his death arose in a great measure from destitution, and believe application was made for parochial relief by the deceased himself, although we have no legal ev[idence to] prove the fact."

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—There is a vacancy in the North Riding, occasioned by the death of Lord Feversham, whose eldest son, the Hon. William Duncombe, represented that division of the county in the last Parliament, and was re-elected a few days since; he is now, consequently, Lord Feversham.

THE PARLIAMENT.—It is supposed that Parliament will only sit for about a week after the meeting on the 19th of August, during which the resignation of the present Ministers will be tendered, and an adjournament of about three weeks will follow to admit of their successors being re-elected; this latter circumstance will cause a stir, as, doubtless, some of the boroughs will be contested.

SINGULAR CASE (VERY!).—A correspondent at Rusland sends us the following remarkable statement:—"A girl, *aged fourteen years, living in the* village of Rusland, of the name of Margaret Leece, lost a small gooseberry in at her ear. For a few days she complained of great pain in that ear; but afterwards her parents heard *no more of it until* Monday morning last, when at breakfast she laughed heartily, and the berry came down at her nose. It was turned red, as if ripe. The writer can prove this by several witnesses who were there at the time."—*Kendal Mercury.*

A FAIR CONVERT.—"Well," said her Majesty to the handsome Viscountess Jocelyn, "I wonder, my dear, you could ever venture to marry a Tory, as your uncle Melbourne used to tell me they were a horrible set of creatures?" "I vow," said the *ci-devant* bed-chamber lady, "that I had a horror of Tories until I married Jocelyn, and now I am so well satisfied with him that I would not part with him for a score of Whigs." "D'ye hear that?" said the sweet little lady, turning to Lady Elliot, the intended bride of Lord John Russell; "I do begin to think, myself, that a young Tory must be preferable any day to an old Whig." Lord Palmerston turned on his heel, quite petrified.

THE SHIP WILLIAM BROWN.—Some of the circumstances connected with the wreck of the ship William Brown have already been laid before the English public. The additional details now supplied are from the *New York Evening Post* of the 29th ult. One John Messer, a seaman on board of the William Brown at the time of her wreck, gives this account of the incidents in the small boat:—"Before leaving us the captain addressed the boat's crew accordingly, desiring us to keep our hearts up, not to quarrel or fight among ourselves, but to be advised by the mate, and do what he should desire us. He then bid us good bye, and in fifteen minutes or so he was out of sight. During the whole day the weather was extremely cold, and the sea very rough. We rigged a drag with our oars, in order to keep the boat's head to sea, and to break the force of the waves. Towards nightfall the mate consulted, in a low voice, with several of the crew about lightening the boat. I was aft at the time, with my back against the stern. At last he said to me and another man who was near me, 'Well, I suppose you have no objection to lend us a hand to lighten the boat?' I enquired how he intended to do so, and, while I was speaking, I heard a splash alongside, and the whole boat was in an uproar—the work of death had commenced. The other man and myself both remonstrated against such cold-blooded proceedings, and said, 'If we are to die, let us die fair—let us cast lots.' 'Very well,' said the mate, 'they will throw you overboard next.' I then drew my sheath-knife, and swore that whoever should lay a hand on me should share my fate. The mate then called a tall negro, one of the crew, aft, to toss me overboard, but when he saw my knife he went forward again, and lent the others a hand. My companion stuck close to me during this heart-rending scene, determined to defend himself to the last. One old man, a native of Ireland, when about to be seized, fell upon his knees and entreated them to spare his life, and he would give them all he had. He then drew from his purse a number of sovereigns and offered them to the crew, but they were thrown aside, and himself passed overboard. A lad, about eighteen years of age, requested time to say his prayers, which was granted, and when he concluded, he said, 'I am now prepared. I do not wish you to throw me overboard—I will go myself;' and he stepped off the gunwale into the sea. Of all who were thrown overboard, not one, to my knowledge, succeeded in getting on board again. There were no hands cut off, nor any blood spilt; neither did any one, except the young man already mentioned, jump overboard voluntarily. The unfortunate passengers offered no resistance; prayers and entreaties were all they used. 'Oh, spare me! spare me!' several of them cried, even while they were half overboard. I will not attempt a description of this awful scene—it would melt a heart of stone. I believe there were sixteen thrown overboard. The boat was baled out after she had been lightened; she then rode very well, and made but little water. The following morning I discovered a sail, and communicated the fact to the mate, who said, 'By God, *Jack, you're a lucky fellow*; you have saved your life.' The ship that picked us up, as is already known, was the Crescent. So strong was my indignation against the *negro*, that, *upon reaching the* Crescent's deck, I seized a heaver and threw it at his head. All of the crew in the boat, excepting the mate and another man, were foreigners, or, as sailors say, Dutchmen, that is, belonging to the continent of Europe."

MURDER NEAR WYMONDHAM, NORFOLK.—The town of Wymondham has been thrown into the greatest excitement by the discovery of a murder, committed under circumstances of revolting barbarity, on Saturday last, by a young man named John Self, aged twenty, on a young girl only fifteen years of age. The girl, named Jemima Stimpson, had been for some time previously persecuted by Self, and on Saturday last had been weeding corn in a field near Wymondham. Not returning home as usual for the night, her parents and the whole neighbourhood became alarmed. A search was immediately made, and in the *next* field to that in which the girl had been at work, a place where a scuffle had apparently occurred was discovered, and a trace across the corn to a pit in which the body of the deceased was found immersed. When taken out, and removed to the Windmill public-house, her face was found dreadfully cut. There was an unsightly gash across her chin and eyes. Her throat was cut, and her nose nearly severed *from her face*, besides various bruises on the head, inflicted by some blunt weapon. John Self, who had previously borne a good character, was immediately apprehended on suspicion, and underwent an examination before Isaac Jeremy, and W. R. Cann, Esqrs., at the House of Correction, who committed him for trial. A Coroner's Inquest on view of the body of the deceased, was held on Monday last, before Edward Press, Esq., of Hingham, at the Windmill public-house, Wymondham, and an examination of a number of persons took place, from whose evidence it appeared that deceased had sent a lad to ascertain the hour on Saturday afternoon, who returned with the information that it was four o'clock, the last time deceased was seen alive. Prisoner was seen going towards the field at that time. After he had been apprehended, a penknife stained with blood was found on his person, and which was the property of the deceased. A spade was also found belonging to prisoner, stained with blood; his clothes were also stained, besides other circumstances, which left little doubt of his guilt. The inquest was adjourned until Tuesday, but in consequence of the prisoner having been removed to the Castle at Norwich, the Jury did not come to a verdict, not having had the prisoner before them. The magistrates have refused to send the prisoner back to Wymondham, and the inquest is therefore adjourned to the Castle of Norwich.

FUNCTIONS OF ROYALTY.—King Ernest Augustus, (the "Cumberland" of this country), whom Heaven in its inscrutable wisdom permits to wield the sceptre of Hanover, doubtless in punishment of the sins of a past generation, has issued the following royal decree, regulating the manner in which the Prince Royal (his blind son and the prospective king) is to sign public documents when his thrice-renowned Sire is "gathered to his fathers."—"We, Ernest Augustus, by the grace of God, King of Hanover, &c., moved by our high royal wisdom, and with the assent of our well-beloved son, his Royal Highness, the Prince Royal, George Frederick Alexander Charles, in case the latter shall be called to the Throne by right of primogeniture, before it shall have pleased Providence to restore him his sight, we have ordained as follows:—1. The *reigning prince alone* decides upon the acts he ought to sanction with his august signature; except the act of his accession to the throne, which holds its force from the constitution of the country. 2. The royal signature shall be affixed to the minute and the original of each act, in the presence and with the countersign of one of the several Ministers. 3. As long as the unfortunate circumstances by which his Royal Highness the Prince Royal, our well-beloved son, is afflicted shall continue, there shall be present at the moment of signature, besides the Ministers, two persons taken from among twelve, who shall be chosen for this express purpose. 4. The royal signature shall not be affixed until after the act which it is to be invested shall have been read with a loud and distinct voice, by one of the above-mentioned two persons. 5. The royal signature shall be immediately followed, and, at the same sitting, by the ministerial countersign. 6. A special act, signed by the two persons attending, and declaring that all had passed in their presence, and in conformity with these our provisions, shall be drawn up and deposited in the archives. 7. None but acts signed by the King, according to the formalities above described, shall have any binding power. Given at Hanover, this 3rd July, 1841, the fifth year of our reign. Ernest Augustus. (Countersigned) De Schele. To this is annexed the following declaration:—We, Prince Royal, George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, having taken cognisance of the provisions taken in our regard by the King, our well-beloved father, do declare that we entirely accede to them. In faith of which, we affix our seal and signature, George."

SUPPOSED WRECK OF THE PRESIDENT.—The latest accounts from America bring intelligence of a steam-boat wreck on the coast. The brig Augusta, on her passage, when about ninety miles south of Cape Hatteras, at five a.m., on the 24th inst., saw what proved to be the wreck of a steam-boat, the middle part of the hull only was visible as it rose with the swell of the sea; could clearly discover some part of the heavy machinery, such as crank, shaft, &c.; part of the frame of one wheel and the timber of her guards, were out of water, and appeared as if a boiler had been thrown off; could see no white streaks, and she had very much the appearance of having been on fire; saw no person, and therefore did not think it necessary to board the wreck. The citizens of Philadelphia and New York seem to think that this must be the wreck of the President, which must have been burnt at sea. The *Dusseldorf Gazette*, under the date of Wesel, the 16th instant, announces that the wreck of a large vessel, believed to be the President, had been driven ashore on the coast of Norway.

UNITED STATES.—The Philadelphia packet-ship, which sailed from New York on the 2nd July, has arrived. The intelligence brought by her adds but little to that by the previous vessel. Mr. Clay's Bank Bill was being keenly debated in Senate, and so many amendments made, and so many more promised, that its original shape was almost wholly lost, and great doubt existed if it would ultimately pass. Another scheme for a national bank had been brought into the House of Representatives, and ordered to be printed. The price of wheat had risen to such a height, that were it not for the duty considerable importations would take place. The crop was reported to be short, and in the western counties particularly the prospects were very unpromising. The Stock Market was in a dull and depressed state.

THE POORS' RATE.—SAMPLE OF ASSISTANT OVERSEERS' PRACTICE.—A person named Ready has been endeavouring to do as much mischief as his official character will allow among the humbler portion of the inhabitants of the parish of Heston. Desirous of accomplishing some deed that should procure him a reputation for zeal and activity, this worthy employed himself in getting no less than sixty summonses for poor-rates served upon, and amongst, the most necessitous of the inhabitants. Some of the parties he had never before applied to for the rate; others had tendered him half the amount demanded, being all their poverty could afford, and he refused it! Several were paupers, actually receiving alms to the extent of 1s. 6d. a week from the parish, and a loaf of bread. Many of these persons were nearly eighty years of age, and one poor old man, turned of seventy, upon his appearance before the Bench, produced to the Magistrates a medal he had received from an Agricultural Society in the neighbourhood, *for having worked on one farm forty* years, and having brought up a large family without any parochial assistance: the wife of this poor fellow had offered Mr. Assistant-overseer 3s., one-half of the rate, in part, which he refused to take. To the credit of humanity and common sense, the presiding magistrates, Dr. Walmesley and Mr. Armstrong, excused more than two-thirds of the parties summoned, and in every instance forgave the costs! By this oppressive manœuvre of Mr. Assistant-Overseer, the parish has been saddled with a charge of £7 for the costs of the summonses and service; which, if the parishioners do their duty, will be deducted from the £40 a year allowed Mr. Ready for his readiness to grind the faces of the poor. Never was one so acting more completely beaten, and in addition to the mortification of defeat, he carried away with him the heartfelt curses of the poor he would have oppressed—no enviable acquisition, one would imagine, even for an overseer.

A BRUTE.—Thomas Kitt, of Lemon-street, Guildford-street, a man who is in the habit of preaching in the open air, was charged, at Union Hall Police Office, on Saturday last, with assaulting his own daughter, a girl of fourteen years of age, under the following circumstances:—A policeman of the M division stated that between nine and ten o'clock on the previous night, his attention was attracted on seeing the prisoner and a young girl sitting in one of the alcoves of the Southwark Bridge, the man apparently with his hands under her clothes. On perceiving that he was watched, the prisoner went off the bridge, followed by the girl, and they went down the steps leading to Bankside, and up a court through which there was no thoroughfare, and here the same policeman distinctly observed the prisoner in a most indecent situation with the girl, whereupon he took them both into custody, and when taken to the Station-house, the male prisoner said that the girl was his own daughter, which turned out to be the fact, on subsequent inquiries at his house. The girl, when at the Station-house, appeared to be evidently under the influence of liquor, and when questioned she got into such violent hysterics, that it was found necessary to send for a medical gentleman to attend her. When brought before the magistrate, the girl was perfectly collected, and having stated that the prisoner was her father, she said that she had been for some time past in a situation, and that she returned home a few days ago. On the preceding evening, her father told her that he would take her to a missionary meeting, and accordingly they left home together; but instead of taking her there, he took her into a public-house, and made her drink ale until she became giddy, and he then took her to the Southwark Bridge. The girl here exhibited a strong disinclination to tell what happened to her there; but, upon being urged to tell the truth, she then described the gross and infamous behaviour of the prisoner (her father) towards her, which fully bore out the accuracy of the policeman's account of the transaction. The prisoner, a decent-looking man, declared that he only took her on the bridge for the sake of the air, as she complained of being unwell. Mr. Cottingham—"What have you to say to taking her to the public-house, and making her drink, instead of to the missionary meeting?" The prisoner hesitated, and gave a vague reply, saying that he admitted that he acted with great folly, and that he drank some ale which disagreed with him. He added, that he had no remembrance whatever of having conducted himself towards his daughter in the way attributed to him, and that there must have been some mistake. Mr. Cottingham said that the policeman and his daughter had sworn to the facts, and a more infamous case could scarcely come under the cognizance of a magistrate. The magistrate said, that owing to the prejudicial effect on society at large the trial of such charges were calculated to have, he should, on that account, not commit the prisoner, but should hold him to bail to be of good behaviour, and to give twenty-four hours' notice of its sufficiency. The prisoner was locked up.

A POLITICAL SHAVER.—William Nicholson, a barber, living in Globe-lane, Mile-end, was charged at the Court of Excise, on Saturday, with selling gin and beer without a license. Mr. Bolton, the officer, stated that on Sunday morning, during the hours of divine service, he was passing defendant's shop by more chance, when he entered to get shaved, and, to his utter astonishment, he found it crammed with coal-heavers, dustmen, and others, all of whom were drinking and smoking. The defendant was seated on a table, reading aloud from a newspaper, but upon catching a glimpse at witness, he stopped, and addressing him, said—"Welcome, brother politician, what is your business?" Witness having told him, the defendant immediately operated on his chin, and afterwards informed him that his charge for it was threepence, and he was at liberty, if he chose, to have a pipe of tobacco and a glass of gin, or a pint of porter, free of expence, at the same time inviting him to be seated. Witness availed himself of the offer, and while there he drank and smoked, and paid a public-house price. He saw, at the lowest calculation, a gallon of gin consumed, and at least a barrel of beer. Defendant—"You say you were charged a public-house price?" Witness—"I was." Defendant—"How can you say that—I only charged you for *shaving*?" Witness—"You first brought me a pint of beer and a pipe of tobacco, and took 3d., saying, 'Mind, this money has nothing to do with the 'cloud' and the 'heavy.' I give you these,' and when you brought me a glass of gin, and received of me 2d., you said, 'Why, I am like a father to you. This tape (gin) I give you, and your *shaving now amounts to 5d.*'" (Roars of laughter) Defendant (delighted and profoundly)—"That, Gentlemen of this Honourable Court, was as it occurred, and now the willan wants to make it out that I sold him the things. This, Gentlemen of the Jury, will make me more cautious of my good nature in future, I assure you." (Much laughter.) Mr. Mayow—"There can be *no* doubt of your guilt." Defendant—"I am not guilty, upon my honour!" (Laying his hand on his left side.) (Loud laughter.) Mr. Mayow—"Upon my honour, you will have much difficulty in persuading the Court of your innocence. If you think you are to get a mob into your house, and supply them with exciseable liquors, and charge for them under the head 'shaving,' you are very much mistaken." Defendant (angrily)—"A mob, do you say! A mob, indeed! How dare you, Sir! My company is respectable. We went to consider the best means of relieving our brother sufferers from taxation. Where, Sir, I would ask, *does the £150,000* come from that Sir Robert Peel has given as a *dowager* to his daughter?" (The bursts of laughter here were deafening.) Mr. Mayow—"We want none of your politics here. Have you got any witnesses to disprove what the witness has stated?" Defendant—"Witnesses! no. He has only proved that I charged him 5d. for shaving, and that he got every good accommodation. Do you wish to fine me for that?" Mr. Mayow—"Your cunning won't do. The Court will fine you, and in the penalty of £100, if you don't urge something in mitigation." Defendant—"Then all I can say is, that there is neither law nor justice here." The defendant's landlord here stepped forward, and having satisfied the Bench that the defendant was not able to pay a heavy sum, the Court adjudged him to pay £30. Defendant (walking out of Court,—"If I pay a mag I'm d—d."

COMPARATIVE TAXATION OF ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.—Taxes upon land in England, £1,531,615. Taxes upon land in Prussia £3,999,580. Taxes upon land in Austria, £8,700,000. Taxes upon land in France, £53,186,760. Taxes on the people in England, £59,695,044! Taxes on the people in Prussia, £3,761,500. Taxes on the people in Austria, £7,100,000. Taxes on the people in France, £17,533,240.—*Liverpool Times.*

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—An elector of Salford, named Stork, residing in No. 5 District, adopted a rather novel expedient in order to ascertain the sense of the non-electors residing in his neighbourhood, for whom he considered that he held his vote in trust, at the late election. He placed a board in his window, on which was the following inscription:—"All persons residing in this street and the neighbouring courts, who have no votes, are requested to call and tell me whether I must vote for Garnett or Brotherton at the coming election." This notice brought a number of persons to his shop, all of whom, if *bona fide* non-electors of the streets and courts adjacent, were requested to sign their names, and to write opposite to them the name of the candidate of their choice. This "poll" was kept open until ten o'clock on Thursday night, when the worthy elector put forth the following "state of the poll:"—

In favour of my voting for Brotherton	57
In favour of my voting for Garnett	23
Majority in favour of Brotherton	34

Consequently I shall poll for Brotherton to morrow morning.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BOA-CONSTRICTOR.—In the Surrey Zoological Gardens are several serpents, amongst which is an enormous boa, measuring upwards of twenty feet in length, and weighing more than two hundred weight. Their food is put into the cage by a sliding panel, which one of the keepers, named Blackburn, was in the act of doing, when the enormous boa sprung at him and seized him by the arm. The man leapt backwards, and drew the serpent partly out of the cage, which immediately spun him round like a windlass, and made one coil. Had he effected another, Blackburn would have been inevitably killed. By pressing the throat of the powerful creature, and by more than usual strength, he was preserved. On being taken home he was found to be very much discoloured from the powerful pressure of his terrific antagonist.

THE CENSUS.—MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.—The following returns of the census for the town of Manchester include the townships of Chorlton-on-Medlock, Hulme, Ardwick, &c.; and when it is considered that in some districts whole rows of houses have been pulled down, and their sites occupied by railways, &c., the increase, it will be seen, has been very great. The following account, however, must be taken only as an approximation, the nearest at present to be obtained, to the census of this township:—Males, 78,983; females, 84,464; total, 163,447. The classification of the above returns is obtained from the five registrars' districts, which comprise the older, and better known fourteen police districts of the township. By referring to the official returns of the census of 1821, and that of 1831, taking thence the populations at those periods of the several police districts, included in the above return, in one registrar's district, we obtain the following result:—1821, 108,016; 1831, 142,026; 1841, 163,447. Thus it will be seen that the total increase of the population of the township, during the ten years ending in 1831, was 34,010, or about 31½ per cent. The increase during the last ten years, ending last month, was 21,421, or little more than 15 per cent.

CHILDBIRTH ON BOARD A GRAVESEND STEAMER.—On Wednesday, at two o'clock, a curious scene occurred on board the Star. A young man was seen leading his young wife to the ladies' cabin, and in a few minutes afterwards she was delivered of a daughter. This unexpected event created much sympathy for the poor woman, especially as there was no medical man on board. Mr. Stephens, Civil Engineer, Mr. Northouse, and several other gentlemen, who were engaged in a successful experiment to test the great superiority of Dr. Albert's steam fuel over the best coal, quitted the engine-room, to commence a subscription to obtain aid for the mother and her child, when several sovereigns were, in a few minutes, contributed, and they had the satisfaction of hearing that both were "as well as could be expected." The father, whose name is Potts, is a ropemaker, of Chatham, and was for some time inconsolable, fearing the loss of his wife and child, from the premature and unprepared accouchement.

IRELAND.—A reward of £100 has been offered by the Lord Lieutenant for the apprehension of the persons who assaulted Mr. Vandeleur on the 10th instant, when he was on his way to the Court House of Ennis, in the capacity of a candidate for the county Clare. A reward of £80 has also been offered for the apprehension and conviction of the persons concerned in the attack on the Rev. Mr. Hallam, Curate of Mulrankin, in Wexford, on the night of the same day. Mr. Hallam was in company with two ladies at the time, the wife and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hickey, who were also injured by their cowardly assailants. Mr. Vandeleur has been in the habit of acting munificently towards his Roman Catholic neighbours, and Mr. Hickey has laboured hard with his pen to ameliorate the condition of the Romish peasantry.

DEATH OF A GIRL WHO WAS FIRED UPON AT THE LIVERPOOL ELECTION.—On Friday, an inquest was held before P. F. Curry, Esq., coroner, on view of the body of Ellen Boyd, a girl of seventeen years of age, one of the individuals who was wounded on the evening of Wednesday fortnight, by the firing of a pistol from the house of Mr. Casement, a publican, Salthouse Dock, Liverpool. Mr. M'Clelland, the surgeon who had attended the deceased, gave the following testimony:—The deceased had received a small punctured wound on the right side, and the other on the inside of the left ankle. I did not probe them. I heard they were gunshot wounds. I attended the deceased until her death. Every thing was done for her; but she died of tetanus on Thursday. I made a *post mortem* examination. In the substance of the inner left ankle I found a small leaden body, which I take to be a shot (now produced). On examining the wound on the right side, I discovered that some hard substance had passed between the ninth and tenth ribs, through the liver, causing an extravasation into the omentum. The case was adjourned. On Monday, the inquiry was resumed, when, after the examination of several witnesses, the jury returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide." The coroner said he fully concurred in the propriety of the verdict, as well as in the view which the jury had taken of the case.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

ALGIERS.—The following precious piece of military exultation for wholesale legalised murder is contained in a letter from the General Commanding the division of Algiers, and is published in the *Moniteur Algerin*, of the 18th inst.:—"From the Camp of Bilda. Soldiers,—I owe to your zeal, courage, and devotion, that I have fulfilled the Governor's mission. You have worthily answered the expectations of France. You have destroyed the military establishments of the enemy. You have carried off his wives, his children, and his cattle. You have burned his dwellings and his crops. You have carried the sword everywhere; and nowhere has he dared seriously to combat. Accept my thanks for the confidence you have placed in me. The autumn campaign will enable you to give similar proofs of your worth, &c. (Signed) BARAGUEY D'HILLIERS."

TOULOUSE.—Some riots have taken place at Toulouse, but the City is again tranquil. The following is given as an official account of the proceedings:—

"On Monday the 12th, in the afternoon, a great number of workmen quitted work and forced their comrades to imitate them. They went in a body to the Porte St. Etienne, and there seized in private houses pieces of wood and other materials for a barricade. Whilst the barricades were forming, some went to the Veterinary School, to get the students to join them. The latter refused; and one of the rioters being sent to warn the authorities, was obliged to turn back, under penalty of being thrown into the canal. Ten barricades were made, and towards half-past four the rioters marched to the Prefecture. They were repulsed; and seeing the numbers of troops, fell back behind the barricade. The rioters then got upon the roofs of the square, in which the Prefecture is, and flung the tiles on the soldiers below. The General (Saint Michel) was struck by a stone on the thigh. Another General had his horse wounded. Stones and tiles rained on the soldiers. One of the mob, called Charvades, was bayoneted and died. While the riot on the 12th was going on, the Provisional Municipality, accompanied by officers of the National Guard, went to the Prefect and requested him to call out the National Guard. The Prefect (M. Mahul) thought himself bound to give his consent. At nightfall the National Guard assembled on the Place du Capitole, occupied that post, and joined the troops of the Line in protecting the Prefecture. The rioters then demanded the release of the prisoners who had been arrested on the preceding days. The detachment of the National Guards stationed at the prison was forced, the door was attempted to be broken open, and one of the panels had given way, when the Provisional Mayor promised to release the prisoners on the following day under bail. On the 13th, assemblages more threatening than before invaded the streets at an early hour. Fresh barricades were raised, and the telegraphs of Toulouse and Blagnac were pulled down. Then it was that the Prefect decided upon leaving the town, and took his departure in a carriage prepared for him by the Provisional Municipality. On the same day, a band of rioters twice forced their way into the house of the Procureur du Roi, whom they sought with the intention of murdering him; but who, both times, happened to be from home. The post of the National Guards, stationed at the house, made no endeavours to prevent this. The persons who had been arrested were set at liber[ty]

RELEASE OF MR. EDWARD BROWN FROM WARWICK GAOL.

On Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., the Chartists of Warwick and Leamington entertained Mr. E. Brown with a supper, at Mr. Frenctie's. Notwithstanding the short notice given, there was a glorious meeting; the room was tastefully decorated, and the utmost harmony prevailed during the evening. After the cloth was removed,

Mr. DONALDSON, the chairman, proposed the first toast,—"The people, the legitimate source of all power." He addressed his brother Chartists with feelings of great pleasure on that occasion, as the numbers present, and the enthusiasm exhibited, furnished additional proof of the sterling value of the great and glorious principles contained in the People's Charter, and of their increased attachment to those martyrs who had suffered, and who were enduring so much misery for advocating those principles. Every day's experience proved the folly of those aristocratic tyrants who sought by physical force to rivet those chains of slavery which were forged by antiquated tyrants, when they were in a comparative state of darkness; but the intelligence and political knowledge of the people were now shaking the antiquated citadel of corruption; they would no longer suffer themselves to be led by the nose, and deluded by either Whig or Tory factions. The plunder of the people was the common object of both? the only difference he could discover between them was, that the Whigs occasionally sacrificed their principles to expediency, and cheated the people by delusive promises; while the Tories, like bold highwaymen, clapped a pistol to their breasts, and plundered them with a daring face of the most consummate impudence. (Loud cheers.) He would propose, as a toast, —"The people, the legitimate source of all power," but assure them that until the People's Charter became the law of the land, they must calculate on being plundered by the aristocracy of both Whig and Tory. The battle was now between the Chartists and Tories, for the Whigs, as a party, were defunct—peace be to their remains. Let but the working classes be united, and they would soon prove to the world that the people are the legitimate source of all power.

The toast was drank with great enthusiasm.

Mr. PRICE responded to the toast, and drew a clear and masterly sketch of the principles of the People's Charter, and was loudly cheered.

The CHAIRMAN proposed a toast, "Civil and religious liberty all over the globe." He deplored that while most of the religious world would respond to the sentiment, they were ignorant of its value, and opposed to the sublime principles it contained. Every different sect set no bounds to their own religious views; and yet, with a one-sided consistency, they sneered and hooted every other sect who happened to differ with them, forgetting that true religious liberty consisted in freedom of thought, charity to all, envy to none, but love to the whole human family.

Mr. GREAVES responded to this toast in a delightful speech.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the health of Mr. Edward Brown. The presence of Mr. Brown prevented him saying many things that would be necessary to do justice to his character. No man in England, except Mr. Feargus O'Connor—(loud cheers here interrupted the Chairman)—had worked with more zeal in the people's cause than Mr. Brown; no man had been more unjustly persecuted. The Chartist movement had been carried on far enough to answer the purpose of the Whigs of Birmingham: the Government threw certain hungry dogs of that town a bone to pick, by granting the Charter of Incorporation; but certain he was, that Little Johnny Finality and his "chums" sent down the Charter of Incorporation to Douglas and Co., with an understanding that they should assist in putting down the Chartist movement. It was at that crisis that Mr. Brown manfully came out, and told the people of Birmingham that they were sold; and, by his extraordinary exertions, aided by a few others, he rallied the working men, and that successfully; until, at length, the Whigs set future Tory Governments an example to put down freedom of discussion by physical force, and they sent their bull-dogs into the Bull Ring to break the heads of the inoffensive and peaceable working men of the town. The Chairman, at considerable length, dwelt on the perfidious conduct of the Whigs at that time: he also added that they were equally indebted to the bloodthirsty Tories for the scenes of brutality which followed those events.

The toast was drunk with three times three hearty cheers.

Mr. BROWN acknowledged the toast in a splendid speech.

The proceedings were continued for some time; several other toasts and sentiments being proposed and responded to; a spirit of union and good fellowship prevailed; and at the close a vote of thanks to the chairman was carried by acclamation.

COUNTY SHERIFF'S COURT.

A Sheriff's Court was held at Leeds, on Monday last, before J. H Hill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. There were only four cases tried, with which the court was occupied till nearly midnight. The following are the only cases of public importance:—

PINKNEY v. BOOTH.

This was an action brought to recover £6 3s., for work and labour done, and 5s. for travelling expenses.

Mr. NEWTON, barrister, of Ripon, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. JOHN HOPE SHAW, of Leeds, for the defendant.

Mr. Pinkney, the plaintiff, is a small farmer and cattle doctor, at Sharow, near Ripon; and the defendant, Mr. Richard Booth, is a gentleman, occupying a large sheep farm, at Warlaby, near Northallerton. In June, 1839, the defendant had a large number of sheep affected with a disease called the scab, which the plaintiff was employed to cure, by washing them with a liquor prepared for the purpose, for which the plaintiff is famous. The evidence showed that the defendant's shepherd went over to Sharow on the 15th of June, to see the plaintiff, whom he found at the house of a Mr. Woodhouse, at Bridge Hewick, on which occasion a conversation took place, which ended in the plaintiff agreeing to send his two sons to wash the defendant's sheep. The sons went to Warlaby on the 19th of June, and were employed until the 22nd, watering 246 sheep, which it was agreed should be paid sixpence each. The defence set up was, that the agreement was "no cure no pay," and the sheep, so far from being cured, had some of them died, and consequently the plaintiff was not entitled to recover. In answer to this it was shown that strict orders had been given that the sheep should be taken proper care of, but neglecting this, they had been left in a field all night, whilst it was raining, by which the preparation was washed off.

The action has been previously tried in the same court, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff for the amount sought; upon which a new trial was moved for in the Queen's Bench, on the ground that the verdict was not in accordance with the evidence. The motion was granted, and an issue was directed to have the case re-argued. The evidence was of great length, and in some points contradictory. The court was occupied from eleven o'clock in the morning until nearly seven at night; and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £6 7s.—damages, 1s., the whole amount sought.

CHALLAND v. BRAY.

This was an action to recover back a stake of £15, deposited by the plaintiff in the hands of the defendant, upon an illegal race.

Mr. BOND, for the plaintiff, stated that the facts were in a narrow compass, and the case would probably resolve itself into a question of law for the court above. The plaintiff was the owner of a black mare, and in March last he deputed a person named John Eastwood to make a match for her to trot four miles against another mare, belonging to one Benjamin Eastwood. The match was made on the 22nd March last, for £25 a-side, and was to come off on the 5th of May. Two pounds a-side were paid down to make the match, into the hands of the defendant as stakeholder; on the 3rd of April £13 a-side more were deposited, and the remaining £10 a-side was to be made good on the day of the race. On that morning, however, the plaintiff was informed that the defendant was father-in-law to Benjamin Eastwood, and he then objected to his continuing the office of stakeholder, but offered to go on with the match if any respectable indifferent person were named in his stead. The parties ultimately could not agree as to another stakeholder, and the plaintiff then declared the match off, and gave defendant notice to pay back his money, which notice he repeated in writing the same evening. Now, in point of law, if either party to an illegal wager gave notice to the stakeholder to pay him back his stake before he had *handed it over to the other party*, he was bound to refund it, whichever won or lost, or forfeited his wager. That this was an illegal wager was clear of all doubt. By the 16th Charles II. horse races were all declared illegal. The 13th Geo. II. legalized horse races for sums of £50 or upwards, if run at certain places named in that statute, and the 18th Geo. II. made them legal wherever they might be run. But it had been decided, in a case before Lord Eldon, that the two latter Acts only applied to real horse-racing upon the turf, and not to a trotting match upon the Queen's highway, and that case had been confirmed by a later one before the Court of Common Pleas.

Witnesses were then called who proved the facts stated, and upon the agreement being produced, it appeared on the face of it to have been made between John Eastwood and Benjamin Eastwood, and not between the plaintiff and Benjamin Eastwood. John Eastwood, however, swore distinctly that he made it as the agent of the plaintiff, and that all the money deposited belonged to the plaintiff.

Mr. SHAW, for the defendant, submitted first that the wager was legal, and attempted to distinguish this case from that decided by Lord Eldon; and, secondly, that the evidence of John Eastwood, that he acted as plaintiff's agent, was not admissible to contradict the agreement.

Mr. HILL (the Sheriff's Assessor), refused to stop the case on either point, but reserved leave to the defendant to move to enter a nonsuit if he should be so advised.

Mr. SHAW then addressed the Jury for the defendant, contending that John Eastwood had made the match on his own account; that he had not mentioned the plaintiff to Benjamin Eastwood; or that he was at all events a partner in the wager with the plaintiff.

Three witnesses were then called, who swore that they had not heard Challand mentioned except as the owner of the mare; but they admitted, on cross-examination, that they were not present during the whole time.

Mr. BOND, in reply, contended that there was no ground for imputing perjury to John Eastwood, who had expressly sworn that he made the match as plaintiff's agent, and that he no doubt mentioned the plaintiff to Benjamin Eastwood, before the defendant's witnesses came. Besides, his client had made the deposits, and had been throughout treated as the principal in the matter.

The Learned ASSESSOR summed up, telling the Jury that if they thought upon the evidence that John Eastwood made the match on behalf of the present plaintiff, and so declared at the time, and that he was not a parter in the wager, then their verdict must be for the plaintiff; otherwise, for the defendant.

Verdict for the plaintiff for £15, subject to the points reserved.

PINKEY v. BOOTH.

The plaintiff was the same as in the former case; and the defendant, Mr. John Booth, of Killerby, near Catterick, brother of the former defendant.

The action was brought to recover £3 15s, for sheep washing, and 5s. for travelling expences.

Mr. NEWTON was for the plaintiff, and Mr. DAVISON, of Northallerton, for the defendant.

The Jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

The case did not terminate till two o'clock on Wednesday morning.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1841.

"THE CHARTISTS HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES MORE 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 REPRESENTATION, IT WAS VAIN TO THINK OF A REPEAL OF THE CORN MONOPOLY. * * * * * * *

POLITICAL POWER IN THIS COUNTRY, THOUGH IT RESIDES IN A COMPARATIVELY SMALL CLASS, CAN ONLY BE EXERCISED BY THE SUFFERANCE OF THE MASSES."—*Morning Chronicle (organ of the Whig Ministers), Friday, July 16th*, 1841.

THE WHIG BUDGET BARRICADES.

OUR "moral force" readers may believe it or not, just as they please, but we beg to assure them that with our own hands, we selected the following precious morsel of "morality" from the *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday last, the 24th of July, 1841, and tenth year of PEACE, Retrenchment, and Reform:—

"There are many things in the present posture of affairs which are anything but symptomatic of a Tory millenium.

"The rain falls, and the price of corn rises; trade does not improve; and, should the harvest fail, Sir Robert will have a winter to encounter as disagreeable as that of 1830, from which he fled.

"The Whig budget has been defeated by monopolists and ecclesiastical activity, and Tory taxes must be the substitute.

"The army *must* be increased, because the Tories have no tenure but the bayonet in Ireland. The navy *cannot* be diminished, because foreign powers, knowing the hatred of the working classes and of the Irish nation to the Tories, will not fail to look around for opportunities of indemnity from the late triumphs of Lord Palmerston.

"France, in 1830, according to the oracle of Tamworth, by an example of physical force, disturbed the slumbers of the English oligarchy. Is not France disturbing at this moment, the prospective success of a Tory Budget?

"'We must have money,' says M. Humann.—Toulouse answers by a barricade.

"'We must have money,' says Sir Robert Peel.—Manchester and Birmingham *may* answer any budget, but the Whig one, with a barricade.

"'We must have money through new taxes,' repeats the oracle.—Money you may have, but not new taxes. No new taxes for the people—no new taxes for the middle classes—no new taxes for any or for all.

"Such will be the universal cry of the British empire; and many an elector whom folly, or spite, or bribery, or intimidation, has led from his duty at the recent contests, will declare against new taxes—many a merchant, who has hitherto sacrificed his trade to *party spirit, will repent his grovelling infatuation*—many a manufacturer will have the film of ignorance taken from his eyes, and will wonder, as he wakes, at his transendent degradation.

"The Budget gave relief. Sir Robert gives new burdens. The Whigs depart with the unpopularity of wisdom. Sir Robert enters office with the popularity of folly. Walk before him, O ye tax-gatherers; for verily he will augment your daily labours. Walk before him, all ye corruptionists, oligarchs, and others, who find your accounts in the augmented burdens, and the increased miseries of the people. Welcome to him who grinds the poor for the sake of the rich. Welcome to the demure, pharisaical Sir Robert—to the comely and decent Jesuit—to the plausible champion of the Chandos gang. Welcome, I say, to the hero of the pivot, and to him of the sliding scale.

"But, men of England, look to your pockets. If you will not have the Whigs, make Peel give you their Budget. If you are tired of Melbourne, extract his good measures from your enemies."

Of course the above is from "a *Correspondent*," that is, from the Editor to the Editor; as all of our mottled tribe have a vast privilege, not only of using both ends of the "stylus," as HORACE says, but there is also vested in us a kind of prescriptive right of selecting the exact degree of relationship in which we choose to stand towards our children, whether as legitimate parent, putative father, father by adoption, or god-father. The striking likeness, however, of the youngest son of the *Chronicle* to his eldest brother, Master MASSARONI REFORM EASTHOPE, born in 1831, leaves no doubt upon the mind of those who have seen both that they are "*par nobile fratrum.*"

In very truth, we feel unequal to handle the above with any degree of moral courage. We fear touching the pitch lest we may be thereby defiled! but we must e'en at the Barricade, as no doubt some notice will be expected from us.

Well, then, it will be in the recollection of our readers that when "plain JOHN," now Lord JOB JOHN, announced the death and burial of Chartism, we shed no tear over the empty grave; we heaved no sigh over the corseless tomb. We watched the giant in his slumber, which the foolish old man mistook for the repose of death; we examined the limbs and felt the heart, and finding them warm and animated, we said that when the giant again rose refreshed from his slumbers, that he would start from that very point of his journey at which, before resting, he had arrived.

Our readers will recollect that we then argued that however persecution, intimidation, and "physical force" might, for a season, arrest the progress of Chartism; yet, upon its resuscitation, would it be sure to start from that very point where oppression made its last assault. We announced that not a step of the old ground would be gone over again; but on the contrary, what was gained would be kept, and fresh ground would be broke. That we were right in our conjecture is fully proved by the extraordinary and rapid strides made since the incarceration of our best, our wisest, and ablest leaders; and that this is a principle in politics, may be inferred from the fact of the Whig organs having finished the campaign of 1831 with fire and sword, and now (after a sleep not far short of Rip Van Winkle's nap) proposing to open the campaign of 1841 with barricades and circumvallations of bread, thus starting from the very point where the "Reformers" left off in 1832.

If any fatality could have occurred more propitious than another, to aid the class "Reformers" in moulding the Reform Bill to their own party purposes, it was that state of things which the senseless and then uninstructed people created at the bidding of their task-masters. "Reform" was literally snatched out of the fire, and cut into party dresses before the smoke had subsided.

Those who applied the details to the principle knew full well what the effect of those details would be: not perhaps that one would have been the means of transferring power to Tory hands; but they knew that the general effect would be to create a more slavish and dependent constituency, if possible, than that which it destroyed. They knew full well that all the people's share was (notwithstanding the "vigilant" popular controul under which our institutions were to be placed) still to rest upon the clemency, whim, or caprice of the party which might be in the ascendant. In fact, they knew that the change was but a mere change of masters.

The people did not expect so bad a return as they have received. In every speech they recognised the admission of some great principle, one and all tending to the one great professed end of making TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION CO-EXTENSIVE; and the great error committed was a blind renunciation of all further popular interference with the details, when the principle had been gained by fire and sword, and threats of extermination of royalty itself.

Such was the great error in 1832: such, as we have over and over again stated, has been the great error in all physical revolutions. The people, generally successful in the physical struggle, rest satisfied, and suppose that victory follows the last shot, or the last crash of the fired building: when the soldiers repose, leaving to their officers the disposal of the triumph and the possession of the spoil.

Our readers will further bear in mind that we were alone in noticing the new Whig tactics so loosely cast before us in the war print, the *Globe*, under the significant heading "*Bread or Blood.*" We stated that the country would be roused upon that cry, and further insisted that the hungry Whigs could not pass through the dog-days, without becoming rabid, if once whipt from the mess.

Does not the following sentence from the *Chronicle fully prove the truth of our assertion*?—"We must have money, says Sir ROBERT PEEL. Manchester and Birmingham *may* answer any Budget but the Whig one with a Barricade."

Now, that is from the *Chronicle*, and we have emphasised the *may* just as we find it in that journal; and will any man of plain common sense read it thus emphasised, otherwise than—Manchester and Birmingham *ought* to erect the Barricade; Manchester and Birmingham *we trust will* erect the Barricade, in resistance to any Budget, other than a Whig Budget: that is to say, the people of Manchester and Birmingham should risk their lives, the peace of the country, and the very existence of society, for no other earthly purpose than that of whipping the Whigs back again to the mess! for that is the plain meaning of the thing: because the Whigs know full well that they would have to toss up some other hasty pudding of a Budget for next year, and so on: annually looking out for windfalls and God-sends for the "*surplus population*" *of idle* paupers, which "presses too hardly upon the means" of the industrious man's existence.

But is it not curious that, in the tenth year of Reform and retrenchment, the Whigs should still claim credit, not—for reducing taxation, but for experimentalising to avoid further DIRECT taxation? They require £2,400,000 for the current year; and as "a penny saved is a penny gained," we could very easily relieve them from all the trouble, anxiety, risk, and loss of office, by nipping just that amount from the burden of the state, and [barring the precedent!] the morsel would not be felt! We could do it for them, and more, without even one act of aristocratic injustice; but upon their preservation of the mess full, entire, and intact, (which are the terms of their trust), depends their support; and therefore they prefer walking out for a bit, to living upon short commons even for a season, in the hope of returning to the undiminished mess at some future day.

About the Barricades.

Let us just suppose that O'CONNOR had appeared in Court, as proprietor of the *Northern Star*, to plead to an indictment framed upon the very article we have copied from the *Chronicle*: nor indeed is he safe from this, as he was actually convicted twice for matter copied from other papers, and was also extensively denounced and held up to public reprobation by the said *Chronicle* and the Whig press generally, upon a third occasion, for the crime of the *Northern Star* having copied from the *Tyne Mercury* a sketch of a "cat", and which the *Tyne Mercury* gave as a description of the sort of bed upon which it desired to see the said O'CONNOR reposing. We gave the article *from the Mercury*, "cat" and all; and at no distant period we found the whole of the Whig and Tory Press teeming with abuse of O'CONNOR for having given a sketch of a cat for injuring the horses of dragoons, with a recommendation for its adoption. Nay the infamous and lying slander was actually repeated to the cheering representatives of the people, by that greatest and meanest of all *tools, Plain* JOHN, *and urged as a reason among* others for his persecution of O'CONNOR and the Chartists.

But to the Barricade. What is it for, and what is to *be the amount of the promised victory?* A republic? No. The establishment of the universal rights of the whole people, under a limited and responsible monarchy? No. The annihilation of the Tory party? No. The means of affording to the Whigs a power of completing "Reform," in which they have been hitherto baffled by Tory opposition? No. The remission of some heavy burdens, and reduction of taxation? No. Some temporary means of helping the system-made paupers through their present distress, until permanent steps shall be taken to prevent a recurrence of the evil? No. The Repeal of the new Poor Law Act? No. The repeal of some bad law? No, no, no; no such thing! The WHIG BUDGET is the acknowledged "*casus belli.*" In decency, the *Chronicle* should have spared us the disagreeable and thankless office of taking it to task before the battle commences; for although we and the unrepresented people cannot be expected to give to Toryism another "fair trial," yet we do think that, inasmuch as the mere difference of locality, whether right or left of the Speaker's chair, constitutes the sole and only difference between Whigs and Tories, the *Chronicle* should, in common decency, have waited for some better pretext, and more practical reason, for erecting the Barricades in Manchester and Birmingham, and thus have spared us the trouble of cautioning the people against the "revolutionary and treasonable" recommendation: aye, "revolutionary and treasonable": there is no use blinking it—it amounts to that.

Mr. EASTHOPE's life and property will be just as secure under a Tory, as under a Whig Government; and he has not the same justification for his violence, as an unrepresented, neglected, despised, persecuted, and starving out-lawed people have.

Surely, then, if the Whigs cannot wait for a month for a trial without talking about Barricades, the sentences of poor "ignorant" working men, for no other crime than merely meeting, as in the case of HOEY, ASHTON, and CRABTREE and hundreds of others, were most egregiously severe, and their crime was very venial compared to that of the *Chronicle*, who cannot state any better cause of complaint than the mere change from *one* side to the other of the House of Commons.

We have some recollection of a denunciation of O'CONNOR and O'BRIEN by the *Chronicle*, by GEORGE HENRY WARD, by MACAULAY at Edinburgh, and more recently by that respectable pauper, Mr. OSWALD, at Glasgow, for having recommended the people to resort to "physical force," and then deserting them. This we never thought it worth while to contradict as the whole people were aware of its falseness, and indeed as the bankrupt M.P. for Glasgow was very significantly and flatly told upon the hustings by a large portion of the said people. However, had O'CONNOR and O'BRIEN, even by insinuation, (which they never did,) told the people to make a physical resistance to, or physical aggression upon, tyranny, the people would have been justified in insisting upon those two gentlemen taking the command of the troops: and in the same way, should the Whig Barricades be erected in Manchester and Birmingham, and should it not be convenient to send a deputation from either of these towns to London, for Mr. EASTHOPE, Lord PALMERSTON, and the Proprietor of the *Globe*, to take the command; and should the rage extend to the metropolis, which is very probable, we hereby insist upon the *Chronicle* and *Globe* offices being respectfully searched for the Editors—no, for the Proprietors; [this is another privilege of ours, so long as our writings are not objected to by our employers!] and upon Mr. EASTHOPE being compelled to take the chief command of the "Budget Barricade" which may happen to be nearest to his office. We think this a good moral doctrine for our peace-loving Chartist friends; and we beg to assure them, that the very same result as was produced in Nottingham, Newcastle, Bristol, and Dorchester, by "firing" the Whigs into office in 1831, would be produced after they were Barricaded into office in 1841; that is, the foremost men would be some hung and some more transported, which are the usual rewards of Whig soldiers after the battle.

But can anything more fully prove the injustice of class legislation than the impunity with which a set of trafficking politicians, destructives, and hired and common disturbers of the peace, are allowed thus to excite the quiet people to treason and rebellion? Why is not EASTHOPE prosecuted? Why *will* he not be prosecuted? Because, as we stated the week before last, a Jury that would hang a Chartist for half the crime, would acquit EASTHOPE and honour him as a champion and a martyr.

We are fond of giving sums to our pupils; and now suppose the second Whig campaign to have commenced with Barricades, how is it likely to end? Answer—in the establishment of the Charter, a Republic, or anything else which is found indispensible for Whig restoration to the mess if the Chartist garrison only holds out. However, they will try to accomplish it constitutionally if they can; in short, "morally if they may, physically if they must." For ourselves we ever have been, and ever shall be enemies to excessive punishment, and more especially for political offences; and the most that Mr. EASTHOPE and his violent friends can now expect at our hands, if worsted in the campaign of the "BUDGET BARRICADES," will be to insist that the critical standard for the punishment of poor political offenders, established by the Whigs, shall not be violated. If there appears a strong point of law in Mr. EASTHOPE's favour to save him from being half hanged firstly, and then to have his bowels torn out and thrown in his face, and then to be the other half hanged, and then to have his head cut off, and then to be quartered and disposed of according to her Majesty's pleasure; and if all the best and ablest of the judges are in favour of that point, and if Mr. EASTHOPE's crime appears to consist in resisting tyranny and advocating justice for all; in such case we will take care, as far as we have the power, that he shall suffer no greater punishment than transportation for life to a penal colony. If any Whig is discovered walking with a rusty old sword, or other warlike instrument, such as a pike handle without the pike, or having combustibles under his bed furnished by a hired Tory spy; and if the said Whig is convicted upon the false evidence of a *self-acknowledged perjurer*, who admits that he was hired by the police and government authorities, we will, in such case, take care as far as we can, that such Whig suffers no greater punishment than four years upon the tread-mill under the silent system: and if any Whig shall attend a meeting for the purpose of declaring his grievances, WHILE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, or being badly paid, and if no disturbance of the peace shall take place at such meeting, and if the said Whig or Whigs can get any respectable person, or persons, to give him, or them, a good character for honesty, industry, and obedience to law, we will, as far as we can, take care that such Whig, or Whigs, suffers no more than two year's imprisonment at hard labour under the silent system: and if any Whig journal shall publish illegal speeches or proceedings, we will, in such case, take care that no heavier punishment shall be inflicted than eighteen months solitary confinement, with heavy *recognizances to* keep the peace for three years; and a complete and entire violation of all prison rules, for such others as the then Secretary of State for the Home Department shall, in his wisdom, be graciously pleased to substitute. Such is the very best that we can promise to do for the "Whig Budget Barricaders."

We feel some astonishment that the torch, found to be so pre-eminently successful a Reform weapon at Bristol in 1831, should now be abandoned for the heavy, the cumberous, and more expensive Barricade.

Will the *Chronicle* have the kindness to transmit to our office a wood-cut, wheels and all, of a moveable Barricade, and also of a Reform "torch," so that we may lay the same before our readers, with a hope of inducing them to remain at home, while the Whigs are "*all abroad.*"

Perhaps Mr. STEELE, the pacificator General of Ireland, would at the same time have the kindness to furnish us with a cast of one of those "one million Irish pikes," which he assures us can be manufactured in less than a week? Ah, we said that it would come to this.

DANIEL AND THE MISCREANT CHARTISTS AGAIN.

THE nasty fellow has been spitting his venom upon Chartism in his tour of reimbursement. We just give the following specimen of this gentleman's love of truth. When addressing the people of Kilkenny, the other day, he said:—

"England never was in a greater state of jeopardy than she is at present: her artisans starving—her manufacturers complaining—her commerce declining—her revenues exhausted—and Chartism bursting over the land. And if Irishmen joined the physical-force Chartists, and assisted them in their maddened career, why, before this time, the aristocracy of England would have been reduced to howling beggars, if not assassinated by the Chartists, and the throne of our young and lovely Queen would have been overturned."

Was there ever such unpardonable folly as this?! But is there not something to deplore even in the folly? Do not the wise discover in it the foregone conclusion, that in Chartism alone the "Liberator" recognises perfect freedom, and consequent free trade and total destruction of all monopoly in humbug? Do they not also see in it full proof that, so long as he can help it, no union shall take place between the people of the *two countries? But we defy him! Knowledge* is more powerful than sophistry, bombast, or blarney, or than all three put together; and we have now before us not a few cheering communications from different parts of Ireland, assuring us of the rapid progress of the good cause made through our humble instrumentality.

"The aristocracy of England would have been reduced to prowling beggars, IF NOT ASSASSINATED BY THE CHARTISTS; and the throne of our young and lovely Queen would have been overturned." Good God! is the man "clean daft"? Has he gone quite out of his wits in anticipation of Ireland's howl when she comes to ask for her 43 Repealers that voted for her resurrection in 1834? Or does he hope to turn the curious from an investigation into their own affairs, by creating a greater curiosity about ours. This is a counter irritant. "The Chartists assassinate"! Was ever a more base and malicious slander?! But this is not all. The disinterested Liberator, in one of his recent phillipics, at Cork, stated the terms of his future support to a Whig Government; and what do our readers suppose those terms are? "Repeal, of course." No: guess again. Justice to Ireland? No: Total Abolition of Tithes? No. *Extention* of the Suffrage? No: guess again. Do you give it up? Yes. Well hear, DANIEL O'CONNELL will not again support a Whig Administration which "REFUSES TO GIVE PLACES TO REPEALERS." You don't believe it? don't you? Well then, have his own words from the correspondent of the *World* newspaper, corroborated by the press generally. "*Mr. O'Connell said, that, should the Whigs resume power, he would not support them if they refused place to any man because he is a Repealer.*" Now, do you believe it? "Aye, I do now; and it bangs Bannagher, and Bannagher bangs cock fighting."

Thus has Chartism been merged into "assassination", and Repeal into "situation"!

Ah! Dan, sold the people, body and sleeves, to Lord DUNCANNON and the Whigs in 1835, and now he offers them a cheap bargain of Repeal: but we have better hopes for Ireland. All is not lost that's in danger! The English people will heap coals of fire upon the heads of the Irish, by carrying a Repeal of the Union in spite even of the Liberator himself; and when we have, by our moral strength, and without a blow being struck, or an "*aristocrat assassinated*," or the Queen's dignity even impaired, procured, as with God's blessing and the aid of our blistered hands we shall do, FOUR MILLION SIGNATURES for a Repeal of the Union, (valueless, perhaps, from a want of the accompaniment of 2s. to each name, making the small total of *four hundred thousand pounds*;) we say, when we have done this, the odds are Lombard-street to a China orange, that the answer from DAN's "tame associates" will be: "No; we won't have it now; it must be bad, poison, rank poison, when offered by our deadly enemies, THE PEOPLE *of England*."

Just think of the folly of this man telling his gaping audience that THE PEOPLE of England must be hostile to Ireland, because the county constituencies had returned a large majority of Ireland's enemies to the present Parliament! Is this not a melancholy perversion? Why not honestly tell the Irish people that, of the batch, the English PEOPLE would not have returned a single one of those enemies of Ireland if they had a voice in the selection.

This attempt to divert public attention from the fallen state of Ireland, produced by the "Liberator's" truckling expediency policy, shall not do. In self-defence, and in defence of the English and the Irish people, we shall next week perform the unpleasant duty of enquiring how far the Irish people have even endeavoured, in the late struggle, to rescue their own country from the bloody grasp of the "proud invader" and the ruffian factions; and how far the question of questions has been advanced by the blood, the sacrifices, and the glorious, but misapplied, exertion of the brave Irish people. They *are* a brave and a noble people, and the greater our sorrow that their Milesian blood should fertilize the land of their forefathers now held by the right of conquest, which was only achieved by the very disunion so sedulously attempted to be kept alive by Mr. O'CONNELL.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

IMPRESSED with the same jealous feeling as the Noble Lord whose name adorns our frontispiece, of the equal importance of "watching details as of maintaining great principles," we have perused his "Will" more than once, in the *hope of discovering in* its details some substitute for "great principles," the disposal of which, in the excitement of so awful an undertaking, the noble testator has wholly omitted. Whether the omission proceeded from a want of such a description of property, or whether it was already disposed of by previous settlement, or mortgaged, or otherwise pawned, or encumbered beyond redemption, we cannot undertake to say; but certain are we, that we felt strong disappointment as expectant participators in what we had a right to consider as national trust property, to find that there were no assets.

The press has given to the Noble Lord's production a multiplicity of fine names, some calling it "a great state paper;" others "an important document;" others "the plain, straightforward, and manly address, bearing the signature of the Noble Lord;" others a "luminous Manifesto." All these high-flown terms raised our hopes to a great pitch, for a week, as state documents and all state affairs generally do; but at the end of that time, we find that the greatest importance *now* attached to the great document, is "*the time at which it made its appearance.*"

We regret exceedingly that the Noble Lord did not, as is the usual custom with testators, commence by assuring us that he was of "sound and disposing mind," and then return "thanks to Almighty God for the same." We really regret the absence of this usual form; because if we were to decide upon the state of the testator's mind, by comparing his document with those documents which have recently appeared from the pen of working men, as members of a representative body not recognized by law, or as individuals struggling *for their just rights*, we should undoubtedly declare that either Lord JOHN, or the authors of those national documents, were "*non compos mentis*:" and inasmuch as the latter State Papers not only express and define "*great principles*," but likewise propose the most simple details for their arrangement for use, while his Lordship's will makes no bequest of the one without which the other is inoperative; we therefore pronounce his Lordship "*non compos.*"

Now, let us just take the most important portion of this document, and see wherein its statesman-like character is to be found.

The testator, in the three first paragraphs, according to the arrangement of the *Examiner*, from which we take it, for it has been variously subdivided, says as follows:—

"LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

"GENTLEMEN,—I request you to accept my sincere and hearty thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me by electing me one of your Representatives in the Commons' House of Parliament. I should have made this acknowledgment at an earlier period, had I not been desirous of explaining to you the course which the general state of the returns will make it my duty to pursue. In order to do this the more clearly I must refer to some past events.

"In the early part of last year, when a resolution, declaring a want of confidence in the Government, was brought forward, I distinctly announced the intention of proposing additional taxes to meet the increased expenditure of the country. In the present year, so soon as the estimates had been completed, and the probable amount of the revenue could be calculated, her Majesty's Ministers took into their serious consideration the disparity which still existed between the income of the country and the cost of its establishments. We found that the new taxes were not sufficient to supply the deficiency. We were of opinion that we could not, with due regard to the honour and safety of the nation, reduce its naval and military forces.

"But, upon a careful view of our commercial imposts, we came to the conclusion that, by removing prohibitions, and lessening restrictions, it was possible to replenish the Treasury."

Now, what is there valuable in all that beyond the strong analogy, between the procrastinated compliment to his Lordship's constituents and the procrastinated announcement of his Lordship's "*great commercial reforms*," so frankly, but so foolishly avowed?

His Lordship concludes the second paragraph thus:—

"We were of opinion that we could not, with due regard to the honour and safety of the nation, reduce its naval and military forces."

Now this is unfair as well as untrue; the sentence should have run thus:—

"We were aware that we had produced a state of things which could only be upheld by brute force, and therefore we were compelled to overtax those whom we had starved, for the pay of more soldiers and sailors, and officers, and policemen."

But in the third paragraph we find, that after all the expence, the anxiety, the risk, and the inconvenience to which the country has been put, his Lordship only calculates upon the mere POSSIBILITY of replenishing the Whig Exchequer by means of the "Great Commercial Reforms."

Well, the Noble Lord labours through the remainder of a very dull and heavy paragraph of this "important and luminous State document," and thus opens the fourth paragraph. He says:—

"As soon as the new Parliaments meets, we shall take the first opportunity of asking for a clear and decided judgment upon the policy we have pursued."

What, more last words! another last judgment, and a further dig into another quartern loaf! Man alive! has not judgment been passed three several times? First, out of the House, by a clear verdict of guilty; second, in the House, by a clear verdict of insanity and imbecility; and lastly, upon appeal to the REFORM MADE PEOPLE, a clear verdict of guilty; and now, not satisfied, the Noble Lord is resolved upon pushing the people, his too lenient judges, to pronounce judgment. No, no; we have given his Lordship and his Lordship's party a very long, and a very fair trial; and in the discreet and excellent language of the *Morning Advertiser*, which, throughout, has kept the lead of the Whig press, we entirely concur.

Our able contemporary, thus weeps a tear of joy over the improved but melancholy fate of the Whigs. "The atmosphere of the opposition benches is, after all, the atmosphere in which Whigs can breathe freely. The opposition is their native element. As an opposition, they have from the time of Fox and SHERIDAN downwards achieved their greatest victories and gained their brightest laurels; and there can be no question that new triumphs and fresh trophies await them in the new sphere on which they are about to enter. In the ranks of the opposition, they will, no doubt, redeem the character they have lost, and restore the confidence which the people of England have for some time ceased to repose in them."

How the Whig epicures may relish the free and pure air upon the Opposition side *of the House, as a substitute for the* "fat dabs" of office, we are not prepared to say; but in every word of the above, which we have one hundred times impressed upon our readers, we fully concur: and of the Whig Opposition, after so high an eulogium, we would say, "*Esto perpetua.*"

We must now come back to the noble testator. After the above passage, from the fourth paragraph, he goes on to complain, in bitter terms, against all those details which in the "great principle" of Reform have acted injuriously to Whig interest. Here we shall only ask, who supplied those "important details" to the "great principle"? There does not appear to have been attached by his Lordship, IN TIME, that great importance of "watching details," which it now appears his party's interest required. Well, is not this just what we have been hammering at for years? Have we not said, a thousand times, that the measure was lost from a neglect of its proper detail moulding to its proper uses, and according to the spirit of the "great principle"? In fact, we and the people were, and have long been, before the Noble Lord; and now the stupid press begins to praise matter and assertion which merely proves the ignorance, incapacity, and backwardness of his Lordship's ignorant associates.

The Noble Lord then proceeds to tell us all about the elections, and all about what every hand-loom weaver was perfectly cognizant of. He complains of Lord CHANDOS's £50 tenant-at-will clause; of the dependency of county voters upon their landlords, and so forth; and then the Noble Lord says a something about the "certainty of the cause of civil and *religious liberty triumphing at last.*" *Yes, in faith!* but it would have been at long, long last, had it not been for the spiteful prod which the Noble Lord promises in the sixth paragraph to give, in opposition, to the poking hack which he rode while in office with so "loose a rein" and "careless seat" that he was thrown.

In the sixth paragraph he says:—

"Out of power we obliged our opponents to abolish those tests by which political office was made exclusive, and a religious sacrament profaned. Out of power we forced our adversaries themselves to free the Roman Catholics from those disabilities which they had declared indispensable for the maintenance of the Constitution, and the safety of the Church."

Bravo, Lord JOHN! Then in opposition, in God's name, remain! as in truth you appear to us to plead eloquently for the privilege and place, and as eloquently to show cause why you should never again hold office, without a committee of sane Chartists to "watch all the important details" of your "GREAT PRINCIPLES."

We now assure our readers that we have gone through this "*great state paper*;" *this* "*important* national document;" this "luminous manifesto;" this "statesman-like production;" and we ask our readers to contrast it with the luminous manifesto of the late Convention, which we published in May last; or with the Address of the Executive, which appeared in our last number; or with any one of the numerous and spirited addresses which have come from female Chartists' Associations, and say which is most in accordance with the great principles required by the present generation; and which, if moulded by proper "details," would be most calculated to arrive at that result which the Noble Lord vainly hopes to persuade the people he aims, namely, "*civil and religious liberty.*"

The press, as is its custom, has treated this "important and luminous document," each according to their several interests; while the only importance which we attach to the piece of incomparable folly, falsehood, blarney, sycophancy, and sophistry is the opportunity it affords us of exposing to our virtuous and intelligent readers the sort of bait with which golden fish are caught.

Positively, if such a communication was sent to us for insertion, bearing the initials of J. R., we should thus dispose of it in our notice to correspondents:—

"J. R. has been received, but we decline publishing it in pity to the unfortunate contributor, who must be sadly afflicted with *delirium tremens*. We would, of all things, recommend him to try CHANGE OF AIR, where he may restore that tone and confidence, and self-possession, of which he appears to stand so much in need."

The Noble Lord has not yet hit upon the proper bait to catch the mess. Black wings, blue bottom, and steel body is not the fly for the dog-days. A fly found in abundance, in fact swarming about factories and bastiles, called the "Chartist stinger," is the proper fly for the mess fish. The angler knows where to look for them, and will hear them buzzing like a swarm of bees, at an immense distance upon a summer's evening. They are a thin, lank-looking fly, like a "daddy long-legs;" all limbs and no body; and the golden fish are very greedy after them and will take them freely, when they won't rise at a "horse-fly" or "blue-bottle."

The Captain and first Lieutenant of a line-of-battle ship once got into a very warm argument as to the proper fly for the season; the Captain insisting that the "horse-fly" was then the best bait for mackerel—the Lieutenant denying that there was any such fly: whereupon an Irish sailor, who happened to be at hand, and who was an acknowledged angler, was appealed to as umpire. The Lieutenant asked him "Pat, did you ever see a "horse fly"? "No, d——n my eyes;" replied Pat—"but I tell your honour what I see, just as quair a thing—I see a cow jump down a precipice."

We have just told the anecdote to relieve the tedium of the consideration of the "mighty, great, and importantly luminous and statesmanlike" new moonshine; while we live in hope that a codicil will be added in the noble patient's next attack of spleen, to cure all defects, and making suitable disposal of all the great principles held in trust by the noble testator.

THE PEOPLE'S TACTICS.

THE elections are now settled; the New House is returned; the Whigs have been taught their proper lesson. They have been, in fact, made powerless for evil, and the next best thing for the people's attention is, the use to be made of their victory; for a popular victory over the base Whigs, their ungrateful oppressors, we hold the result of the general election to be a steady unshaken adherence to their own policy, an absolute refusal to be drawn, cajoled, or bullied into any agitation for any thing short of the entire Charter, must be joined to a careful improvement of every means by which our offensive operations against the citadel of corruption can be carried on. We have always told our readers that there are only two media through which they can look for the restoration and establishment of popular right—physical revolution, or an Act of Parliament. The former it has been the studied carefulness of our lives to avert by all means; we have been continually

anxious to make all circumstances conduce to the facilitation of the means necessary for ensuring it through the latter medium. The greatest step towards this which has been yet taken, is the unseating of the Whigs. Whipped from the mess, the hungry wolves will howl most ravenously ; and though Russell and a few others similarly gorged with Church and people plunder, may prefer political extinction to the chances attendant on the recognition of right principles, there are not a few, on whose backs the hair grows more thinly, who will be ready enough to swallow pledges of any character, trusting to the chapter of accidents, to furnish excuses for their violation. To make these the unwilling instruments in the accomplishment of their own professed intentions, we must have thirty or forty thorough-going Chartist Members in the next House ; more than that we may have, if the people do their duty, and the dissolution comes not too hastily on us ; and these will so hold the balance of the nation's power as to make the nation's will to be respected in its own House. For the procuring of this band of veterans to battle with the factions, every means must be instantly put, and incessantly kept, in operation, to convince the ten-pounders that their holding of the franchise is a trust, and that their personal interest will be best served by the honest and faithful discharge of that trust. Let but the people learn to know their friends and to avoid their enemies, and they have done much towards the attainment of their object. Nothing, however, is well done, in which anything which might have been done is left undone. The people must not only see to the exercising of their just influence over the ten-pound voters now on the register, but they must see that the law be made to do every thing for which faction has not utterly incapacitated it towards their own enfranchisement. The next register must have upon it every thorough-going Chartist, who by any fair construction can succeed in preventing the factions and their paid agents from depriving him of the power to vote. We must have done with all fastidiousness about "rates" and "shilling" paying. Pay anything ; submit to everything to get on the register, and so to obtain the means of fighting the people's foes with their own weapons. As useful and necessary instructions for this purpose, we have copied the following from a cotemporary, and recommend it to the attention of our readers:—

"HOW TO EXTEND THE SUFFRAGE.

"Every person, who is in the occupation of any house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, workshop, stable, shed, or other building, worth £10 per year, is entitled to be on the register of voters for the city or borough in which it is situate, if he has been in occupation of such premises from the 31st of July last (1840), or in several such premises in succession, in the same city or borough.

"It is necessary that it should be clearly understood what the revising barristers hold to be 'Houses, warehouses, counting-houses, shops, and other buildings,' which are as follows, viz :—

"'*House.*—A house is a separate dwelling, approached by a door from the open air.'

"Any person therefore occupying apartments, and having control over the outer door, is held to be a holder, although he may allow others the use of such door. As some misunderstanding has existed on this subject, it should therefore be particularly observed that the possession of a separate door is only necessary for those who claim for a *house*, and not necessary for the occupiers of warehouses, counting-houses, shops, &c.

'"*Warehouse.*—A warehouse is a store-room for merchandise or goods used in trade."'

'"*Counting-house.*—A counting-house is a room in which a person in trade keeps his books and accounts, whether it be a separate building, or only a room in a house for that purpose."'

'"*Shop*,—A shop is a place for the sale of goods, or a room in which manufactures are carried on, as a workshop, which may be either a detached place, or a room in a house used as such : so that a tailor, shoemaker, &c., holding an apartment or apartments, and working in one room worth 4s. per week is entitled to be on the register."'

'"*Other Buildings.*—May be a stable, shed, storehouse, stall, separate building used as an office or school, hot-house, cow-house,"' &c.

"Any person, therefore, occupying any such premises as above described, worth 4s. per week, and not rated for them, should immediately claim to be rated, as the Reform Act requires all persons either to be rated or to have claimed to be rated.

"The overseers do not always consider it necessary to alter the rating where the landlord pays the rates, more especially for shops, &c., being part of houses ; but if the party claiming should be rated, he can deduct the amount from his rent.

"No form of claim to be rated is absolutely necessary, a verbal application to an overseer being sufficient ; but the following may be adopted :—

A CLAIM TO BE RATED.

"To the Overseers of the parish of

"I hereby give you notice, that I occupy a at No. , in street in your parish, and I claim to be rated to the relief of the poor in respect of such premises, in order that I may be entitled to vote in the election of Members of Parliament for the city of Westminster. Dated this day of 184

(Signed) of

"*Instructions.*—Insert the name of the parish, and the nature of the premises, as house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, workshop, stable, shed, or as the case may be ; and the name of the street, court, &c. ; put in the date, and sign the names of the claimant, and his place of residence, at full length. Give this claim to an overseer, and carefully preserve a correct copy ; the person who serves the claim should immediately write on the copy to whom the claim was delivered, and the day of the month. If any poor's rate be due in respect of the premises occupied by the claimant, tender the amount. *If omitted from the list of voters on the 31st of July, claim to be registered on or before the 25th of August.*

"In those parishes where there have been but one rate made since the 31st July last 1840, as in St. John, St. Margaret, St. George, and St. Paul, Westminster, the claimant will (provided he claim on or before the 31st of this present month of July) be entitled to be on the fourthcoming register, as he will, in conformity with the Reform Act, have claimed to be rated to all rates made during the year; but any person claiming in other parishes, where more than one rate has been made, will be entitled in the following year, whether rated or not."

THE PORTRAITS.

On Saturday next, we shall give the portrait of Emmett to our Yorkshire subscribers ; on the following Saturday, to those of Lancashire ; on the Saturday after, to those of all other places. Price of Paper, with Portrait, 6½d.

THE MONMOUTH PLATE.

Specimens of the above splendid Engraving are now in the hands of our general Lancashire Agent, Mr. Heywood, from whom the other agents will receive theirs as usual ; in the hands of Mr. Guest, Midland Counties Agent ; and in the hands of Mr. Cleave, our general London Agent. Specimens shall be sent to our other Agents, with their Plates of Emmett. We request the particular attention of our Subscribers to this magnificent Engraving—the most splendid ever given with a newspaper.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Arbroath.—*Mr. O'Connor will have much pleasure in accepting the invitation of his good friends of Arbroath upon the conditions formerly named.*

Merthyr Tydvil.—*Mr. O'Connor acknowledges the receipt of the letter from Merthyr with inexpressible joy : thirteen thousand signatures for the Charter and the Repeal of the Union, is a banquet worth going to!*

The Chartist Seats.—*We have received a long, able, and satisfactory opinion of Counsel, with minute instructions for our guidance as to details, in the recovery of the Edinburgh, Newcastle, Norwich, and Sunderland seats, now usurped by the enemy ; which we shall lay before our readers next week. Mr. O'Connor has undertaken to furnish a legal and formal draft of petition, which must be presented within fourteen days after Parliament meets. For the present we can only assure our hearty readers that, according to the opinion of Counsel, the seats will be recovered.*

Mr. O'Connor *appears in a great fury with us, and we must say very unreasonably, for having inserted a notice of his health being drank by an Orange Society, at Horton. We thought Mr. O'Connor had too extensive a knowledge of the people of England to have been led into the error that the term Orange implied anything like the recognition of Irish Orange principles. Is he not aware that Orange is the Reform colour in Yorkshire, and many other parts of England? and that the Orange Society was a "Reformers' Society?" We trust that this explanation will be a sufficient apology to Mr. O'Connor for withholding his furious letter on the subject.*

The Distant Agents *should say immediately the way their Plates are to be sent. Those near can have theirs by calling at the office during next week, or by saying how they are to be forwarded.*

Various Poetical Favours *are declined.*

W. H. Cronin.—*If he will send his exact address, we will communicate with him on the means of conveying his "strange intelligence" to the proper quarter.*

A. C.—*His song must stand over for awhile.*

W. Clarke, Jun.—*We are sorry not to have his approbation, but cannot help it: we think he takes a too restricted view of the subject. We have no doubt there are some individual localities in which, at the late elections, the Ballot might have served, to some extent, the people's cause ; that, however, is not the question. The question is, whether it would not, as a general practice, militate against us in the present state of the franchise—and we are decidedly of opinion that it would.*

B. Stott.—*We think his present song not so good as his former one.*

A Member of the Wesleyan Society *sends us a letter to the Wesleyan Methodists of Manchester, from which we give the following:—"I wish our ministers minutely to examine Mr. O'Connor's letters to the Irish landlords, especially that in the* Northern Star *of July 24th. Now, what I wish is, that every preacher of our society (especially the present conference) would examine that letter, and either plainly and candidly refute, and point out its errors (if there are any), or otherwise candidly embrace, and use all their influence to accomplish its object. In my opinion, it points out a full, complete, and only remedy for our present temporal national calamities. And this I do, and must, and will believe, till I see it fairly refuted. I wish all the ministers of Christ either to point out Mr. O'Connor's errors, or otherwise to embrace them as important truths, and use all the means in their power to accomplish the same. And I beg respectfully to tell them, that if they intend to be made extensively useful to the souls of men, they must now begin by manifesting far more regard than they have done for their poor, pined, naked, backs, bellies, houses and bodies. Indeed, the best way of doing good to men's souls is to "heap coals of melting love upon their heads," by doing good to their bodies. Brethren, some of you have read Mr. O'Connor's letter : I advise you all to read it : and as you have a majority of our preachers among you at present, put it into their hands, and ask their candid opinion upon the same."*

W. H. Cronin, *of Newport, has written us a long letter in contradiction to the statements contained in the letter of Wm. Edwards, inserted in our last paper. Mr. Cronin denies that Mr. Edwards was proposed at all as a fit and proper person to bring the principles of the Charter before the public—such motion never being put at all ; but, on the contrary, the meeting were unanimous in favour of Dr. Price,—it being, however, understood that in the event of Dr. Price declining to come forward, Mr. Edwards was then to be invited. Mr. Cronin asserts positively, that Mr. Edwards did promise, not only to support the Doctor, but to nominate him at the hustings. Mr. Dickenson, he says, was not asked to support Dr. Price. Mr. C., after some lengthy remarks upon Mr. Edwards's conduct, says, addressing him:—"You say, If the Doctor arrived at Monmouth before the Court opened, you would not allow yourself to be put in nomination. Now, Sir, I ask you, what did you leave Newport for? was it not with an idea of putting yourself in nomination? I ask you again, what length of time the hall was open before I announced to the people that Dr. Price, the Chartist candidate, was come? If you answer true, you will say, not twenty minutes. You know there were different applications made to the Mayor of Monmouth, requesting him to admit Dr. Price as a candidate ; you know I sent in a printed bill to the Mayor, which contained Dr. Price's name, giving the Mayor to see that there was a candidate in the field ; but no answer came back. But you were a little more kind when you were applied to, and sent the following answer : "You must do your own work yourselves when the time comes." Now this proves the time was not come, though you say the Doctor was not there in time. You then go on to say that a friend of the Monmouth electors, who was with you at the time, asked you if you would have yourself put in nomination? to which you replied, 'yes, as there was no one else.' Now, mark, there were no Monmouth electors there, with the exception of Mr. Buttery, who accompanied me to the Inn. Let Buttery answer this. The question was never asked by Buttery, or any other, in my hearing, relative to you being put in nomination. I told you, in the presence of Mr. Buttery, that Newport decided in favour of Dr. Price, and that you knew it. You then said you had nothing to do with the Newport people : that it was the Monmouth people you had to do with. I asked you if you were going to put yourself in nomination? You answered 'Yes.' I told you the doctor was coming, and you were to nominate him. You said you would not nominate any man unless he were present to explain our principles to the people. I then remonstrated with you for your conduct; when, at last, you consented to propose him if he came in time."*

J. L., Makkinch.—*His stanzas next week.*

A Reader, *in Drogheda, is informed, that the tracts he mentions, with any others, may be ordered of Mr. Cleave, London, through the medium of any bookseller.*

An Engineer, *at Bath, may send all his papers by post to any body in Ireland, and they will go free. He may address them to P. M. Brophy, 4, Wormwood-gate, Dublin, or to Joseph Mac Donald, 122, High-street, Newry, or to T. P. Broady, 13, Crosshall-street, Whitechapel, Liverpool, who is the secretary to the committee for sending Northern Stars to Ireland, and who will, doubtless, dispose of them to advantage.*

W. L. Fisher.—*We admire the patriotic spirit of his letter, and are sorry that we have not room for its insertion.*

S. S. L., *Tunbridge Wells.—Direct to the office will be the most certain.*

Thomas Drake *thanks those friends who sent the letters to him in Beverley "hell," and must be excused answering, as the Governor only informed him of their arrival; but thought it advisable not to deliver them.*

A London Subscriber.—*If he will favour us with his name and address, and name the person he receives his paper from, he shall have an answer.*

F., Newcastle.—*The whole of the Papers for the Newcastle district were posted last week at half-past one, on Friday, five hours before the departure of the mail to Normanton : they should have arrived at Newcastle on Saturday afternoon, same as the previous week. How they came to be delayed till Sunday we cannot tell, but suppose they were sent to Manchester. We have applied to the Postmaster-General respecting the delay.*

FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS.

	£.	s.	d.
From a few Chartist masons at Wolverhampton, per T. Brongball ...	0	4	8
FOR RICHARDSON, MANCHESTER.			
From Mr. Cook, Duckinfield	0	1	0
— a friend near Wakefield	0	15	0
FOR A PRESS FOR J. B. O'BRIEN.			
From Dunfermline, per J. Drysdale ...	0	6	4
FOR MRS. FROST.			
From G. Elliss, Leeds	0	0	3
— the society of slop-cutters, meeting at the Sieve, Little Minories, London	0	6	0
— a few friends at Stannington, near Sheffield, per W. Ludlam	0	6	0

STARS TO IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—Could you prevail upon any of the Chartist leaders to give lectures on this subject, we are of opinion the circulation of the *Star* might be doubled, and the cause strengthened in the same ratio. If those valuable letters of Mr. O'Connor, upon Agriculture, could be pushed into every Irish cabin, we might calculate upon the assistance of a goodly number of the frieze coats in favour of our principles.

We consider it to be the duty of every man, more especially Irishmen residing in this country, to send a *Star* to Ireland, to let the labourers know their rights, and knowing them, unite with the workies of this country in demanding Universal Suffrage. Had this plan been adopted before Lowery went to Dublin, he would in all probability have been heard, and instead of groans we should have had cheers for the Chartists. How can we expect men to be Chartists who never heard of the Charter! Our principles being founded on universal justice, have only to be seen to be at once adopted. But they must be sent into every cottage before we can count on a majority in our favour. Let every Chartist become a missionary in the good cause by sending a *Star*, or other democratic paper, and success will most undoubtedly attend our efforts.

Yours,
William Taylor.

Howwood, 22d July, 1841.

Six copies have been sent to P. M. Brophy, 4, Wormwood-gate, Dublin, and six copies to Mr. Jos. M'Donald, Chartist Secretary, 119, High-street, Newry.

RODEN-LANE, GENERAL COUNCIL.

William Grimshaw, weaver.
John Ogden, dyer.
Joseph Eckersall, dyer.
William Shaw, sub-Treasurer.
Thomas Doodson, sub-Secretary.

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS.—Charge of Rape.—On Monday last, William Carter, a decent looking man from Holbeck, was charged with having committed a rape on Ann Bartliffe, an unmarried woman, on Thursday night last. The woman was found on Hunslet Moor, at eleven o'clock at night, by a watchman, in a state of exhaustion, and with evident marks of ill-treatment. From the information she gave, the man was taken into custody, but when the case came to be heard, it appeared that she had been drinking with the man and some others, at a public-house on the Dewsbury road, and she not wishing to say that she made any resistance, or any outcry, the charge was dismissed.

The Brewster Sessions.—We are given to understand, that the Brewster Sessions for this borough have been fixed to be held on Monday, the 30th of August next.

Rewards to Police Officers.—On Friday last, at the weekly meeting of the Watch Committee, a reward of £3 was awarded to Sergeant Hepworth, who has been for some time acting as inspector ; and a reward of 30s. to policeman Sotheran, who is acting as sergeant.

Fireworks.—On Monday evening, Mr. Hadfield, of Sheffield, gave his promised display of fireworks in the yard of the White Cloth Hall. The evening was at first highly favourable, but a threatened shower at near eleven o'clock had the effect of rather curtailing the exhibition. The principal pieces, however, and a very considerable number of minor ones were let off, and these fully sustained Mr. Hadfield's previously obtained and well-deserved celebrity. We are sorry the company was not so numerous as it ought to have been to have remunerated the artist.

Sudden Death.—On Tuesday evening, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. Spink, Black Bull, in Land's-lane, before E. C. Hopps, Esq., on the body of Francis Stubbs, a book-keeper, late in the employ of Mr. Pearson, carrier. He was found dead in bed on Monday, and rumours were spread that he had taken poison. These rumours were set at rest by a *post mortem* examination, which showed the entire absence of any thing wrong, and proved that he had died from natural causes alone, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. The deceased was 35 years of age.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The working men of this place, have acted with a degree of spirit, and in a manner which must prove to the "education mongers" that *they*, at least are not without intelligence. They viewed with disgust the conduct of an official named Castle, who, some weeks ago, was charged with an indecent assault upon a young female, and being determined that their sentiments should be known, they got up and presented the following requisition to the constables :—

"Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned inhabitant householders of Wolverhampton, hereby respectfully request you to convene a public meeting of our fellow townsmen, to take into consideration the propriety of addressing the commissioners under the Wolverhampton Town Act, upon the subject of the conviction of R. Castle, inspector of police, for an indecent assault upon a young female, named Mary Warner :—

Robert Willcock, tin-plate worker, B. Walton and Co.'s, Old Church-yard.
James Sully, tin-plate worker, B. Walton and Co.'s Dudley-road.
Benjamin Rowland, tin-plate worker, B. Walton and Co.'s, Temple-street.
William Smith, jappanner, B. Walton and Co.'s, Poutney-street.
William Laws, tin-plate worker, H. Fearncombe's, Poutney-terrace.
William Dalton, tin-plate worker, H. Fearncombe's, Dudley-road.
Richard Tyrer, japanner, H. Fearncombe's, Vauxhall.
William Mogg, baker, Mogg's Temperance Coffee house, Snow-hill.
Samuel Bryan, tin-plate worker, E. Perry's, Merridale-street.
Edward Banks, japanner, E. Perry's, Graiseley-street.
William Williams, warehouseman, E. Perry's Merridale-street.
Ben. Purshouse, coffeemill-maker, William Corns's, Bloomsbury-street.
Samuel Parkes, coffee-mill-maker, William Corns's, Tanhouse-lane.
Thomas Horton, warehouseman, Walton, Walker, and Co.'s, Snow-hill.
John Marsh, brassfounder, Walton, Walker, & Co.'s, Cleveland-street.
James Manning, ironfounder, T. and C. Clark's, Park-street.
Adam Stanley, warehouseman, T. and C. Clark's, Horseley-fields.
James M'Connell, warehouseman, T. and C. Clark's, Horseley-fields.
Henry Bagot, stock-taker, Chillington Iron Works, Portland-place.
Charles Newton, millman, Chillington Iron Works, Gough-street.
John Jones, engineer, Chillington Iron Works, Ettingshall-lane.
Benjamin Cox, puddler, Chillington Iron Works, Bilston-street Bridge.
Edward Tudor, blast furnaceman, Chillington Iron Works, Walsall-street.

In compliance with this requisition, Mr. R. S. Walker, one of the constables, to his credit be it spoken, convened a meeting, which took place at the public-office, Wolverhampton, last Tuesday evening. Mr. Wilcock, a working man was called to the chair; after which, so numerous was the attendance, an adjournment was made into the open air, where the "workies" showed their majesty. It was no political meeting, but was called to prove whether society was to be outraged and industry insulted with impunity; and if an official of the town was to ride rough-shod over the feelings of the mechanic and the artizan. There were eight resolutions proposed, and carried unanimously, seven or eight thousand stalwart arms and blistered hands being held up for each. The speakers were all of the working class, but all their names we have not been furnished with ; amongst them, however, were Messrs. Wilcock, Mogg, Manning, and Candy, who did themselves great credit. The principal resolution was to the effect, that if the Town Commissioners do not immediately dismiss Castle, the meeting, as rate-payers, would not pay the town-rate ; and pledging themselves, should any rate-payer be distressed, to support him in any expence which might be incurred in resisting that rate. Votes of censure were passed on the magistrates before whom Castle's case was preferred, and on the proprietor of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* ; after which, the meeting having lasted for nearly four hours, dispersed, after a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, and to Mr. Walker, the constable.

RICHMOND.—An Extraordinary Circumstance.—A Cheviot ewe, the property of Mr. Ralph Fenwick, of Gayles, near Richmond, lambed a single lamb on the first week in May last, and after an interval of ten weeks, she produced another lamb, which she is now suckling, and has quite discarded her former one.

BRADFORD.—Female Lecturer.—We perceive that a lady named Chapelsmith is to deliver two lectures on Monday and Wednesday evenings, in the Social Institution. She professes to grapple with gigantic evils, and to discuss their remedies. The first lecture is to be "on the present condition of *our country, the Charter remedies ; progress of* machinery and competition ; proofs that our foreign trade is lost never to be restored, and that a change in the arrangements of society is necessary and unavoidable." In the second lecture she proposes to consider the Corn Laws and the National Debt.

Dreadful and Fatal Accident.—On the night of Thursday week, Mr. Peter Laycock, of this town, spirit-merchant and brewer, was *killed* under very extraordinary and painful circumstances. Our Bradford readers need not be informed that he had lately built a magnificent building at the top of Ivegate, *for the sale of spirits*, which might justly aspire to be called a gin palace. A large portion of the stone for the building had been quarried out of the site, and the excavation formed into cellars, as deep as the building was high above the ground, viz, three stories. Behind the building this deep quarry lay uncovered. At the bottom water had been bored for, which ascended into a hole in the bottom two or three yards deep, and filled it with water. Mr. Laycock had begun to build some rooms on the back part of the dram shop, and had gotten them a little above the ground, and laid a number of deal battens a foot broad, and about an inch and a half in width, edgeway as rafters or supporters for the floor. This floor was covered with planks, and loaded very imprudently with an immense quantity of stones, &c. On the night in question, Mr. Laycock went upon this floor about six o'clock, with one of the masons to view the work. As he was returning the floor gave way, and he was precipitated to the tremendous depth below into the hole filled with water; besides being followed by the stones on the floor ; the battens in giving way had twisted sideway, and brought down upon him a large quantity of the newly-built superincumbent wall. Very prompt assistance was obtained, but it was about an hour before the stones could be removed and he could be got out of the water; of course, we need not say quite dead. It is believed that before he reached the water, he fell with his head against a projection of rock, as it had hair and blood on it, and would therefore be killed on the spot. He was conveyed home on a door covered with a sheet, and accompanied by hundreds of people. His wife (a second one) was near Preston at the time, but was sent for. He has left four children by a former wife. No accident that has occurred in this town has caused such a sensation.

NORFOLK.—More Blessings of the Bastiles.—A correspondent at Norwich has handed us the following, which he requests may be added to the black catalogue of atrocities perpetrated under the sanction of the Whig-concocted starvation law. The statement is in the handwriting of the unfortunate victim, who, at the close of a long and industrious life, unsullied by any other crime than poverty, is doomed by the irresponsibles to worse than death. Our correspondent says:—

"William Marjoram, aged seventy-seven years, was ordered by the humane Governor of the Swainsthorpe Union House, Norfolk, to work in the gravel pit; being unable to do such work, he withheld from the unfortunate man the tea and sugar allowed to the aged. The case having been referred to the surgeon, he ordered that he should be allowed it. Marjoram was then ordered to the pump, which work was also too hard for him. He went into the house the 31st of March last year, and upon inquiry found from his age that he ought to be allowed beer and tobacco, as there were younger men allowed those articles who did not work at all. After enduring this specimen of Whig mercy for fifteen weeks, he applied to the Board for beer and tobacco, who informed him that they had nothing to *do with it*, and that he must apply to the Governor and surgeon. He did so. They sent word by the nurse there would be no more allowed but to those who then had it. The next morning he refused to go to work, as all the young men were doing nothing all day long ; his tea and sugar were taken from him for this, and he was left no other drink during the severe winter but cold water." Truly,

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn."

OLDHAM.—Mr. Hill preached two sermons in Grosvenor-street Chapel, Oldham, on Sunday last, to very numerous and attentive congregations.

WAKEFIELD.—Railway Offence.—On Thursday last, a lad named Philip Douse, from Ossett, was charged at the Police Office, before J. Holdsworth, Esq., M.P., with placing a piece of iron called a "chair," weighing about 28lbs., upon the rails of the Manchester and Leeds Railway, near Healey Mill. It appeared from the evidence of a lad named Joseph Holroyd, aged fourteen, that he, along with his younger brother, went with the defendant on the previous evening to the railway, and the defendant put the iron on the rails, and asked witness for some band to tie it ; he did not give him any, but told him to come away, as he was doing wrong. Witness's brother, aged thirteen, corroborated this statement. They went away, leaving the iron on the rails. An engine driver deposed that he was going on the up line, when he discovered the iron upon the down line. He immediately stopped the train, and took the iron off. It was fixed as firm as it could be, without being tied. They passed the down train at Cooper Bridge. Mr. Holdsworth, addressing defendant, said it was a most serious and awful offence, and he felt it his duty to punish him ; he should fine him £5 and costs, and in default of payment three months' imprisonment, and he hoped it would be a warning to him and others. The defendant was committed.

MR. R. J. RICHARDSON AND HIS APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC AGAINST THE CHARTISTS OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE, AND, THROUGH THEM, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Fellow Labourers in the Cause of Truth and Justice,—We have seen the *Northern Star* of July 17th, in which is a letter, signed R. J. Richardson. In that letter your honesty is questioned, and a foul libel attempted on your character. It is our anxious desire that even-handed justice be meted out to every man, we, therefore, attended at the *Advertiser* office, and procured a correct statement of the matter alluded to in Mr. Richardson's letter. The facts of the case are as follows :—The amount of the whole debt brought against Mr. Richardson, on behalf of the Manchester Political Union is £16 16s. 8d. Mark, out of this sum there were £5 5s. paid for printing 1,000 reports of the first Kersal Moor Demonstration. This was a private speculation of Mr. Richardson's own, and now he brings this debt of his own against you. There is in the account £3 for printing 1,500 cards of membership for the Manchester Political Union ; these cards were sold at 6d. each. The amount of the 1,500 cards, when sold, and sold they were, is £37 10s. Now, mind the £5 5s. of his own speculation the people have nothing to do with, and deduct the £5 5s. from the £16 16s. 8d., and you have left £11 11s. 8., and to meet this expense there ought to be £37 10s. ; so that this might be comfortably paid, and a balance of £25 18s. 8d. left. Mr. Richardson knows very well that when he was remonstrated with by the working men in Newall's Buildings, on the unnecessary and extravagant expences he and his party were going to, Mr. Richardson himself replied, "Never mind the money matters; there is enough of that. You get up the people ; we will see that the money is right." By whose authority, or for for whose benefit, were 1,000 reports printed? Where are the books of the Union? Who were the money stewards, auditors, treasurer, &c.? Where are the minutes of the Union? Let these things be produced, and we hesitate not to say, but the working men of Manchester and its vicinity will pay every just claim made upon them, when fairly brought forward and clearly proved. The reading of Mr. Richardson's letter might lead people to believe that he was unjustly treated by the working men of Manchester for his services in the Convention, and that he made great sacrifices by attending that body. The answer to that part of his letter is, that he received £5 per week, besides travelling expences ; and, as to him attending the Palace Yard meeting, at his own expence, it is utterly false. The fact is, there was money collected, and his expences paid to and from London on that occasion; so that you have a plain statement of facts ; and, if others are required, we assure you they shall be forthcoming. As such you must judge for yourselves.

Joseph Linney, Chairman.
James Wood, Secretary.
Thomas Heames.
Paul Fairclough.
Samuel Chamberlain.
Henry Nuttall.
James Wheeler.
James Harrison.

National Chartist Association Rooms, Tib-street, Manchester.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Dear Sir,—I am rejoiced to inform you, and, through you, the country, that London is shaking off its sleep, and will soon arise "like a giant refreshed."

In spite of the backward-move men, there is a revival of Chartism in London ; the associations in the different localities are being re-organised, and they will, in future, take especial care to avoid the sunken rocks which broke them up before; in a word, they will be aware of the Lovettites.

The leaders in London have libelled the men, to excuse their own supineness; but the men are now awaking, and will shake off all intimidating and treacherous friends "as dew-drops from a lion's mane."

But what I am most rejoiced to tell you is, that the trades are coming out. The masons (all honour to them!) have led the way ; the coppersmiths have followed ; the tailors are likely to be the next, and we shall have all the rest in their turns; with the exception, perhaps, of the carpenters, as they are most under the benumbing influence of Lovett and Co., the London torpedos.

When the trades are all out, they will carry London, and London will carry the Charter ; if not, the country will without it.

We shall soon have a *trade wind*, and then we shall sail merrily on to the harbour where the full tide of the people will roll in and fill up the measure of content to all.

I am also happy to inform you that a Female Chartist Association is being formed in London, so that if the men won't lead, the women will, and then see if the men won't follow.

Our greatest perils are among "false brethren ;" we have hard work of it ; but we shall "reap in due time, if we *faint* not."

I am, dear Sir,
Your fellow striver in the cause,
John Watkins.

9, Bell-Yard, Temple-Bar,
28th July, 1840.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Wednesday Evening, July 28th.

The utter stagnation in politics, affords to the scribblers of both factions *time for speculation*, as to the probable issue of events, whether Sir Robert Peel shall have the reins of Government, or the Whigs, by some desperate *coup de main* continue to hold office; indeed, it appears that from Lord John's city manifesto, that the present Ministers intend to be politely kicked out of office, and are only waiting for the foot to be placed to their seat of honour, so as to enable them to fall down gently after receiving another quarter's pay, the receipt of which they are determined to have. Though both parties are shewing that they are hungry and poverty-struck, there is much to hope from the gradual yet sure steps which the friends of Chartism are taking, and the activity which begins to be exhibited here in London, and which I hope will soon assume a more bold and determined front.

Tower Hamlets.—The members had two meetings in this borough on Sunday evening last, one at the Charter Coffee House, Brick-lane ; the other at the Freemason's Arms, North-street, Whitechapel.

Saint Pancras.—The members residing here met on Monday evening last, at their room, the Feathers, Warren-street, Mr. Henwood in the chair. Some new members were enrolled, and the meeting, after some entertaining discussion, was dissolved.

Borough of Marylebone Election Committee.—This body held its meeting last Monday evening, Mr. Goodfellow in the chair. Mr. Beck moved, and Mr. Humphries seconded, "That a supper be given to W. Villiers Sankey, Esq , our late candidate, and the electors who supported him." The motion being carried, a committee was appointed to conduct the getting up of the supper and the meeting separated.

Tower Hamlets.—Registration Committee.—Upwards of 500 claims to be rated have been made by this body, which is working well.

Hoxton.—On Saturday evening last, a meeting was held for the purpose of opening a new room in this district, in Plumber-street, City-road. Mr. Hall was called to the chair ; after an animated conversation, members were enrolled, and the meeting was adjourned to the Tuesday evening ; when there was another meeting. Mr. Watts in the chair. Mr. Wall attended and addressed the meeting at some length.

City of London.—A concert was given here on Monday evening last, in aid of the election committee fund. Many patriotic songs were given, and the company separated much pleased with the evening's *amusement*.

Trades' Hall.—A public meeting to forward the building of a London Trades' Hall, was holden on Tuesday evening last, at the Social Institution, Whitechapel.

The anniversary of the Martyrs to Russian despotism of the year 1826, was commemorated on Monday last, by a meeting of the most democratic portion of the Polish, Italian, and German refugees, at the Archery Room, Bath-place, New Road. Mr. Worzell was called to the chair, over which were placed the names of "Pestel," "Bastuzly," "Muraview," "Ryleier," "Kochsyski," the five martyrs. Mr. Lucas moved the following resolution, "That this meeting of the democrats of the various nations, believing in the rights of nations and the rights of individuals, declare that the memories of the martyrs put to death by the Emperor Nicholas, in 1826, are dear to every friend to liberty, whatever may be his country ; that their cause is the cause of humanity, consequently, the cause of man, and declares itself to repudiate the doctrine of non-intervention." The resolution was seconded, in French, by a gentleman from Hayti. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting in French and German, and Major Benowiski in English, after which the meeting broke up.

Ball.—The ball in behalf of Bronterre O'Brien will take place on Monday, August 2nd, at the Working Men's Hall, Circus-street, Marylebone.

Tower Hamlets.—Through an unavoidable circumstance, Mr. Wall was not able to reach the Tower Hamlets until a late hour on Sunday last. His lecture was postponed until Sunday next, Aug. 1st, at half-past seven precisely.

Lecture.—Mr. Spurr will lecture at the Freemason's Arms, North-street, Whitechapel, on Sunday evening next.

Election of delegates for the Middlesex County Council.—At the last meeting of the members of the Charter Association, held at the National Charter Coffee-house, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, Mr Newby in the chair, it was resolved that the Social Hall, 81, High-street, Whitechapel, be engaged for the election of delegates on Tuesday, August 3d. The following bill was then agreed to:—

"A public meeting will be held at the Social Hall, 81, High-street, Whitechapel, on Tuesday, August 3rd, 1841, for the purpose of electing delegates to carry out the views of the permanent Executive of the National Charter Association of Great Britain.

"B. Newby, Chairman.
"E. Thirkell, sub-Secretary."

St. Pancras.—A public meeting will be held on Monday evening next, at the Feather's Tavern, Warren-street, Tottenham Court Road, to elect delegates to the Middlesex County Council. Chair *to be taken at eight o'clock.*

THE WHIG REFORM BILL.

No matter who may murmur at the recent triumph of the Tories at the hustings, the Whigs have no right to complain. They had the manufacturing of the Reform Bill, and the effect of the measure has been that in nine years it has given the *Tories an overwhelming* majority. The Whigs, however, do complain, and bitterly complain, but defeat has not improved their understanding. They are compelled to acknowledge that they have been driven disgracefully from many places where they were heretofore thought omnipotent, but they refuse to admit the true cause of their discomfiture. They are not unpopular—if we are to credit themselves—it is only the people who are apathetic. Had the Reformers who are entitled to the franchise registered their votes a glorious majority for the Queen and her ministers would have been the sure result. How is this difficulty to be overcome, and Whig ministers, who will do nothing for the country, secured in their occupation of Downing-street? The *Morning Chronicle* is ready with a cut-and-dry plan which will doubtless meet with due consideration. The liberal electors, it seems, will not take the trouble of attending at the Registry Courts to seek the right of the suffrage, and the *Chronicle* recommends that the wealthy and titled should exert their influence to urge their dependants to come forward, and even contribute to defray the expence of registration. This done, the *Chronicle* is confident the Whigs must be restored to office in a very short time. "The battle must be fought at the Registry," will now be the cry ; but it will quickly die, without ever putting much money in the pockets of barristers and attorneys. There are throughout the country millions of disfranchised persons anxious to obtain the suffrage, and from whom it is unjustly withheld. What would the *Chronicle* think of conferring it upon them? Ah! here is the point that bothers the Whig, and exposes him as a hypocritical and empty pretender. He would make vain professions of liberality; but is nevertheless as unwilling as the Tory to extend the constitutional privilege of the people.—*World, Dublin paper.*

EXTENSIVE FAILURES.

Glasgow, July 24.—A great sensation has been created in the commercial circles in this city, and over the west of Scotland, by an extensive run of bankruptcies which have taken place during the last three days amongst the shawl-manufacturers and shawl-merchants of Paisley. We extract a notice of the occurrence from one of the local papers, but, in addition, our correspondent of Glasgow writes that the leading causes of the disasters in business which have for some time been going on in that city have been principally the extensive connections that have been formed with America, the crippling of trade from the embarrassment in that country, owing, in a special degree, to the restrictive provisions of the British commercial code, which prevent the Americans from meeting their engagements by the transmission of the superabundant grain on that continent, an article which was at the time much wanted by the suffering manufacturing population in Scotland.

The embarrassments which have now burst out at Paisley, to the consternation of all who are acquainted with the town, as we have just stated, took their origin in those of America, in 1837. Since that time most of those who had been in the American connexion have been carrying on business under great difficulties; and in too many instances, we are sorry to state, they have been making goods and effecting sales more with the view of meeting former engagements, than with the intention of realising profits. The great object seems to have been with many just to effect sales, that, with a run of new bills, at whatever cost they could be obtained, they might turn their hand, and remove those running, as they fell due.

It is almost needless to state, that a necessary consequence of such a system of doing business has been to drive houses with real capital fairly out of trade, or, at least, to make them temporarily suspend their transactions, which to a great extent, has been the case in that quarter for some time past, and thus a limited and unhealthy market has been left almost entirely in the hands of persevering speculators, whose principal means of existence was the sacrificing of the property of those who have been so simple as to trust them with it.

To such a reckless length has this practice been carried on in Paisley, that in the present run of failures there are several instances of young men, who within these few years were well known to have commenced without capital, and who have now gone down—the lowest of them for upwards of £5,000, and some of them for as much as £25,000. The current paper of one shawl merchant in that town, who failed this week, is said to be in one bank no less than £50,000, and in another £30,000, independent of smaller sums in the other banks ; and a considerable part of the houses in this range of connection which has gone to the wall, have paper afloat to the amount of from £20,000 to £40,000.

After these statements it cannot but be obvious *that the banks are greatly to blame, by their first* encouraging speculation in thus discounting to so enormous an amount, and next, as is clearly understood to have been the case, in suddenly withdrawing their support, regardless of the result, and from no better motive that can be discovered than the whim of those who direct secret affairs in the bankers' parlours.

In addition to the circle of failures at Paisley, rumours, which we are afraid are too well founded, are this afternoon afloat, of some extensive failures in this city (Glasgow) likewise, which are quite certain to bring down a great number more. Indeed, such are the surprise and consternation, and such is the uncertainty of what houses are really down and what houses have merely suspended payments, combined with the reports against others that are perfectly solvent, that we conceive it unsafe to comment further on these affairs in this communication ; but, as soon as the result is more fully known, we shall not fail to lay it before the public. Neither shall we fail to trace to its source and expose what may appear to be the cause of such an unwholesome and improper state of things, in this or any other commercial country.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Finding the Body of a Man under Peculiar Circumstances.—On Monday night last two men, brothers, named Tubbey, were employed to empty a privy used by the workmen in the London Docks, but the soil of which is outside the dock wall in Pennington-street. In removing a large flag stone which covers the cesspool, the pickaxe of one passed through some substance floating on the top of the soil, and which the men took to be a bundle of rags. On looking at it more closely the men discovered it to be the body of a man, but in so advanced a state of decomposition that not a feature was discernible, and it presented a frightful spectacle. It was taken up, and a shell being procured it was removed to the bone house of the parish of St. John, Wapping, to wait the coroner's inquest. It is impossible from the construction of the building on the dock side of the wall that the deceased could have fallen among the soil, and there is little doubt that he came by his death by tumbling into the hole on the Pennington-street side two years ago, when the place was last emptied. The deceased, judging from his having an old pair of canvass trousers on, appears to have been a sailor, but what his age was it would be quite impossible to conjecture. Information of the circumstance has been forwarded to Mr. Baker, the coroner of the district, in order to an inquest being held on the body.

Release of Mr. Medhurst from Prison.—This person, whose case has lately acquired renewed interest in the eyes of the public in consequence of the erasure of the name of Mr. H. Moreton Dyer from the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, was on Saturday last, released from his confinement in the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, upon an order sent down from the Home-office. It appears that for some time his health has been on the decline, and that since the interference of Mr. Dyer in his affairs the symptoms of an internal disease, the early stages of which had previously manifested themselves, have been greatly aggravated. To such an extent had these symptoms increased that it was found necessary to call for the advice and assistance of an eminent physician, whose opinion was of a nature to induce the visiting justices of the prison to forward a certificate as to the state of the patient to the Marquis of Normanby. Subsequent visits tended to confirm the original impression of the medical attendant as to the danger of the attack, and further certificates were sent to the Noble Marquis, describing the character of the disease, accompanied with the expression of a conviction, that unless Mr. Medhurst were set at liberty the worst result was to be anticipated. The excitement created in the mind of the prisoner by the recent proceedings, arising out of the alleged proposition of the ex-magistrate is supposed to be the cause to which his present condition may be attributed.

Failure of the Totnes and Newton Banks.—The utmost consternation and gloom were spread through this town by the failure of these banks. Many an honest yeoman who came to market comfortable in mind and pocket, went away almost broken-hearted. On Saturday afternoon, and during Monday, the town was crowded by people, who came in to inquire, in most cases, after their lost all. It was painful to hear the numerous cries of sudden distress into which hundreds of honest and industrious persons of all classes have been thrown. In many cases this has been rendered more severe from this being the time the dividends on the funds are paid.—*Devonshire Chronicle.*

Extraordinary Escape from Prison.—Plymouth, Sunday, July 25.—This morning, when Cook, one of the town-sergeants, took their breakfasts into a cell where three men were confined, one of them, named Randell, who is under sentence of transportation for fourteen years, snatched the prison keys from Cook's hand, and with them inflicted a violent blow on his forehead, which knocked him down and stunned him. He then produced a knife, and using threats, he stripped off the town-sergeat's trousers, and put them on himself; he pocketed two sovereigns and twenty-shillings in silver, and Cook's watch; he took a frock-coat from a fellow-prisoner, and having with cords lashed the town-sergeant on the prison bed, with his face downwards, he took a bundle of spare clothes under his arm, and made his escape. It was some time before the police, who are in another part of the building, heard the disturbance. On their reaching the cell they found the other prisoners unfastening the cords from Cook, who was obliged to be put to bed in his own appartment. One of the remaining prisoners is called Martin; he is under sentence of transportation for seven years ; the other is undergoing an imprisonment for six months. They both declare they were afraid to interfere in consequence of Randell's threats. The escaped convict, in the year 1837, was sent to the hulks for seven years, for a robbery. In consequence of good conduct he was freed after four years' imprisonment. He had only been at liberty sixteen days when he stole a cheque for £40 or £50 from the master of a ship lying here. For this robbery he was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation at our last assizes, about three weeks since. He is a native of Harbury, in Warwickshire, about twenty-six years of age, five feet six inches high, stout built, sallow complexion, freckled, oval visage, dark eyes, and hair and eye-brows light brown. He is a butcher by trade, but assumes the manners of a sailor.

Death and Whisky.—A man named Death, still a resident of this state, formerly lived in this city. Over the door of his store was the sign of "Rectified Whisky," and directly under that name, "Absalom Death." An old lady from the country, with her son, a hearty lad, was one day quietly wending her way through the street in a waggon ; this sign caught her eye. "Stop! 'Rectified Whisky, Absolute Death.' That's a fact! Johnny, let me get out, there is one honest man in Connecticut ; I want to see what he looks like."

Mysterious Case.—By particular request, we readily give insertion to the following singular particulars :—About three weeks ago, a female, nearly twenty years of age, and apparently well brought up, who calls herself Amelia Parsons, was detained by the authorities of Plymouth, having been wandering about the quays at midnight, without any means to procure a shelter, and being, as she alleged, just arrived from London. She refuses to give a proper account of herself ; and the only information which has been incidentally obtained from her is, that she deserted her father's house eighteen months since, and went to London, where she procured a livelihood by working for a bazaar in Parliament-street. She quitted her employ in consequence of a quarrel with another female with whom she lived, and left London about two months since with £2 11s., and can assign no reason for coming to Plymouth. She is the youngest of six children (two sons and four daughters), has no mother living, was educated at a boarding school, and can speak French. She appears to have resided some time at Brighton. She persists in a determination never to discover her father's condition, place of abode, or the cause which led her to desert her friends. She will attain the age of twenty on the 28th instant; she is well made, and her height is five feet one inch ; hair dark brown, and worn plain ; eyes dark brown ; features oval ; complexion dark, freckled, and small ; teeth good, and white ; expression agreeable ; voice pleasing, and deportment easy. She is dressed in a mousselin-de-laine gown of red, blue, and drab colours, a light mohair half turnover, and a small black silk bonnet, lined with white, and her linen is marked "A. P. I." As it is most earnestly wished that she should be restored to her friends, such information as may lead to a discovery of them is solicited by Mr. William Truman Harris, Governor of the Corporation Guardians of the Poor, Plymouth.

More Young Patriots.

George Feargus O'Connor, son of George and Ann Beswick, of Sheffield, was duly registered on the 27th instant.

On Tuesday, July 20th, was duly registered, James Robert Emmett West, son of John and Mary West, of Union-street, Dams, Macclesfield.

Lately, in Selby, the son of Joseph and Sarah Jordan was christened in the name of William Henry Vincent.

On Sunday last, in the Abbey Church, Selby, the son of Richard and Mary Mabbot was christened Feargus O'Connor Mabbot. Prior to the ceremony of sprinkling, Mr. Amen, a little sleepy-looking pigmy, whose altitude does not exceed four feet, squeaked out "What is the name?" The sponsor then handed to him the name written on paper, on reading which his pigmyship looked wonderful things, and with a sigh and sob, thus addressed his earthly master,—"Feargus O'Connor Mabbot, O! what a shame for working people to call their children so many names!" "Yes," answered his Reverence, "I suppose they want to have the child hanged." He then asked the trade of the father, and where he was employed, which none need marvel at, as the holy man declares it to be "the duty of all Christians to do all in their power to strangle democracy, which, he is sorry to say, is making rapid progress." Poor fellow!

MARRIAGES.

On Monday last, at Dewsbury, by the Rev Thomas Allbutt, vicar, Mr. Wm. Ward, clothier, of Ossett, to Arabella, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Gosney, butcher, of Wakefield.

On Thursday last, at Harrogate, Mr. James Wilman, mill owner, to Miss Mary Ellis, both of Batley Carr, near Dewsbury.

Same day, at Leeds parish church, Frederick Calder, Esq., B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and one of the University Masters of the West Riding Proprietary School, to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Wade Appleyard, of this town.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday morning, in York, in the [illegible] her age, Mrs. Turner, relict of the late Mr. John Turner, of Selby.

On Saturday morning last, at Grove Terrace, in the 67th year of his age, after a protracted illness, borne with pious fortitude and resignation, John Wolstenholme, Esq., Alderman, of York.

NORTHERN STAR NEWSPAPER

DANIEL O'CONNELL, THE FRIEND OF THE POOR.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, THE REVILER OF THE WIVES AND DAUGHTERS OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

(Continued from our last.)

From this general charge against the people of England, which it was necessary to place in its true light, I come to your several charges against "*English Poor Laws*," which might, perhaps, have experienced from you some little mitigation of censure, if you had, by any accident, happened to know that they were, too, *American* Poor Laws, as you will (to your indignant surprise, I dare say) learn more circumstantially by-and-by. The first thing you urge against our Poor Laws is, that they "*interfere with wages*," and that this is one of the things that "*frightens*" you. As an Irish lawyer, you might be excused for your ignorance of these laws, but not for a *misrepresentation of them*: and here we have a mere *fact* to deal with, and have the written proof at hand. To the original poor law of the 43rd of Elizabeth, many acts have been added, relating to the relief and management of the poor; and, in no one of these acts is there any authority given to anybody to *interfere with the wages* of labour, nor is there in any of them, nor in the original law itself, any countenance given to any such interference. So that it appears that you have been frightened by the workings of your own imagination. That, in many cases, the magistrates in settling the amount of relief, have taken the amount of *the wages of the party into view*; and that they have, in most cases, made the relief too small in proportion to the wages; and that, in many cases, the employers of farm-labourers have, in order to ease themselves at the expense of gentlemen and tradespeople, given the labourers *less in wages* and *more in poor-rates*; all this is true enough, and it certainly involves a missapplication of the powers of the poor-laws; but what charge does this imply *against the poor-laws themselves*? And, after all, what is this evil? what does this crooked-working of self-interest amount to, compared with the frightful evil of leaving thousands to perish with hunger and cold for want of legal and sure relief?

For "*sick* and *maimed*," however, *you* would, it seems, have relief provided by "*the State*." It is impossible to know what you mean by *the State*; but at any rate, you would have *them* provided for by a compulsory assessment of some sort; but not *the aged*, nor *the hale*, though these latter be without work, and without the means of obtaining food or raiment; and, you add, that *you* "*believe*" that "it was not, *at first* intended by the poor-laws to provide for the wants of this class." When a *lawyer* is speaking of an *act of Parliament*, and especially when its tendency is the subject matter of his discourse, he should not "*believe*" anything about its provisions; and, before you pronounced so decided a condemnation of this, the greatest of all our acts of Parliament, which, in fact, furnishes a great part of the machinery for carrying on all our internal affairs, and which raises and disposes of more than seven millions of pounds sterling in a year in England and Wales; before you so boldly condemned this great act, your mind ought to have had left in it not the smallest ground for *belief* respecting the provisions. This *belief* is, however, erroneous; for the act *does* provide, and it clearly *intends* to provide, for this class of persons; and, if it had not provided for them, it would have been nugatory at the time; and if they were not provided for now, an army of five hundred thousand men would not uphold the Government of England for a month! I thank God, that it does provide for their wants; I thank God, that it gives them a *right* to relief, and that they *know* and *feel* it. It is the bond of peace; it is the cement of English society; and accursed be all those who would enfeeble it!

But, "the *sick and maimed*," you would have the *state* provide for these; *but not for the aged*; and if there be, in "almost *every village* of Ireland, a *dispensary*, and in every county town *an hospital*," there is provision already made for the "*sick and maimed*;" so that the Irish poor have all that you want them to have! Glad to know it! It certainly is *news* to me. I wish it may be *true*! Yet there must want a "*dispensary*" *of food* and *clothing*, or else we have been told *most monstrous lies* about the people eating stinking shell-fish, sea-weed, and nettles, and about whole parishes receiving the *extreme unction* preparatory to death from starvation, and about whole families of females being in a state of *complete nakedness*; and our own eyes must deceive us, and mine especially must deceive me, when I think I see *every month of my life, hundreds of squalid* creatures tramping into London, by my door, without shoes, stockings, or shirts, with nothing on the head worthy of the name of hat, and with rags hardly sufficient to hide the nakedness of their bodies! However, for *the aged* you will have *no provision*. And *why*? What is your *reason* for this? For, upon the face of the proposition, it does seem to be dictated by anything but *that tenderness* which you are constantly expressing towards the Irish people. Your reasons are these:—1. That, by making provision for the destitute in old age, you take away the great inducement *to industry and frugality in the days of youth*: and, 2. That you deprive the *aged parents of the aid of their children*, who, seeing a provision for them in the poor house, will leave them to go to perish in its "*naked cells*." As to the first of these reasons, it would be equally good against a provision for the "*sick and maimed*," if they *happened to be old*. But are *all* the *labouring* people *able*, in youth, to lay by something for old age? It is the decree of God that the human race shall be sustained by labour; nine-tenths of labour is painful in some degree; very few of the human race will encounter pain, but from *necessity*; and none will, therefore, seldom encounter more of this pain than is demanded by their *present wants*. To call upon men who are engaged in pursuits *not bodily painful*, to lay by, in their youth, for the days of old age, is reasonable and just; but to call upon the hard-working man to do this, is neither. If he do it (and, in *England*, he, to a great extent does it, in five cases out of six, after all); if he do it, where is the tongue or pen to speak the praise that is his due! But if he have not, from *whatever* cause, been able to do it, or have not done it, he has a *clear right* to a provision in old age: he has spent his life and worn out his strength in the service of the community; and that reluctance which every man naturally feels to ask another for something, is a sufficient security against his being *lazy* and *prodigal* in his youth, upon a *cool calculation* of the *benefit* of parochial provision in his old age. With regard to your second objection; namely, that by making a provision for old age, you *deprive the indigent parents of the aid of their children*, who, seeing the "*naked cell*" provided for them, will *let them go to it*; with regard to this matter, you appear to regard the Irish people as being capable of setting at defiance, and as likely to set at defiance, not only the laws of *nature*, but also the express and a hundred-times-repeated laws of *God*. No very high compliment to your countrymen! No very strong proof of the sincerity of your belief in that "*generosity*," that "*active and practical compassion for the poor*," and that "*deep sense of religion*" which we shall presently see you ascribing to them! But you, as a *lawyer*, might have told them one thing, and since you did not do it, I will; and that is, that if neither the laws of nature nor those of God could induce them so far to honour their father and their mother as to keep them from the poor-house, *the poor-laws would compel them to do it*, they having *the ability*; and if they *have not the ability*, how can poor-laws deprive the parents of their aid? As a *lawyer*, you ought to have known that those poor-laws which you so vehemently decry, compel all persons, being able to do it, to maintain their indigent *fathers, mothers, grandfathers, grandmothers, children*, and *grand-children*. This is what you ought to have told your Dublin audience, though it might have cost you the loss of some of those valuable *cheers*, which you obtained by this suppression of the *truth*, and by supplying its place with the "*naked cell*," existing no-where but in your imagination. Either you *did not know the law* as to this matter, or you *did know it*. If *the former*, you ought to have known it before you made this speech; and *if the latter*, I decline to characterize your conduct.

But, Sir, in your anxious haste to narrow the effect of poor-laws, you forgot that, besides the sick, the maimed, and the aged, there were some other parties who are, however, by no means overlooked in that HOLY WRIT, for not believing in which we shall presently find you condemning the "infidel" to be dealt with in a way "to *supersede all legal punishment*"; namely, the *widow*, the *orphan*, and the *stranger*. In your comprehensive scheme of "active and practical compassion for the poor," you will make *no provision for these!* The English poor-laws, which do not cry, "Lord! Lord!" but which *do his will*, make provision for them all; and well, indeed, is it that they do, or thousands upon thousands of *Irishmen* would, at this very moment, be dying and lying dead from starvation; and that, too, if your doctrine be sound, without having the smallest ground for accusing the English of injustice or cruelty.

The *law of settlement* you represent as an *instrument of oppression*. Your story about yearly servants being obliged to be *one month* out of employ, in order to prevent them from gaining a settlement, is mere romance, the thing being *impossible*; because the whole of the business in all the farm houses in the country must, in that case, be suspended for *a month*; and, to believe that this can take place, you must know about English farming as little as, for your sake, I hope you know about our poor laws. In some cases, for the reason here assigned, the master will hire the servant for some days less than a year; but it much oftener happens that this sort of bargain is from the wish of the servant, who does not, in general, wish to "*lose his parish*;" and, at this moment I have a country-boy living with me, whose mother would not consent to his coming unless the bargain was such as not to cause him "to lose his parish." This, at once, shows the light in which the *working people* view the poor laws. Instead of deeming them a bond of "*slavery*," as you choose to represent them, they deem them the *title of their right* to their patrimony. And with regard to the compelling of married people to *stick to their parishes*, it is a great good, instead of being an evil; it being evident that people in that state of life will be, in all respects, more careful of their characters, and will be more likely to be of better behaviour, if resident amongst those who know them, than if wandering about from place to place. If they quit their parishes, and become chargeable to another, or likely to be so, the poor laws expose them not to oppression, but consider them in the light of "*the stranger*," relieve them if necessary, and take them home to their parish. Well would it have been, Sir, for the thousands of poor *forty-shilling freeholders of Ireland*, whom the "LIBERATOR" saw driven off the estates, as the price of that "*Emancipation*" which gave *him* a seat in Parliament; well would it have been for these poor sacrificed creatures, if there had been an English law of *settlement* to compel the savage landlords to keep them; and in that case, indeed, they would never have been driven off the estates, and, finally, as they were, exposed to all the horrors of famine and pestilence.

We now come to two assertions, which, from their character, and from one and the same term being applicable to both, ought not, for a moment, to be separated; namely, 1. That, in the town of Shrewsbury, *you saw* placards, on which were inscribed the words, "VAGRANTS *and Irish* LABOURERS *whipped out of the town*;" and, 2. That "MR. STURGES BOURNE *made an improvement in the law; for* HE *provided that, after the* IRISH LABOURER *was whipped, he should be sent home*." As you *positively assert* that you saw these placards at Shrewsbury, I must suppose that Shrewsbury is in Ireland; for I am sure you never saw such a placard *in England*. This town is certainly in Tipperary or Connaught, or somewhere: at any rate, I assert that you never saw it in *an English* town. As to the second of this couple of assertions; FIRST, in no bill ever brought in by STURGES BOURNE is there one single word about "*Irish labourers*," and in no law that is now in existence, or that *ever was in existence*, is there any provision for, or one word about, the *whipping of Irish labourers*. Therefore had you not said that the matter of this speech was the fruit of your "daily thoughts, nightly musings, and morning meditations," I should have concluded that it was the subject of *a dream*, or an effusion, emanating from an exhilarating draught at Bellamy's.

But suppose we were to disregard the sufferings of the Irish *here*; were to let them die in the streets, instead of *sending them home*, we should only be acting upon *your own principle*; for you propose to leave *the stranger*, even in his own country, without any relief at all. But how can you, Sir, reconcile with your profession of a desire to see the two countries cordially united; how can you reconcile with this profession this assertion, that there is a law, in England, authorising *the whipping of Irish labourers before they be sent home*? I hope that some one has told you the story, and that want of time prevented you from looking after *this law*. The falsehood being so entire, it not having a shadow of truth to give it countenance, I cannot help hoping that this is the case. I see, in the course of the year, many hundreds of them going off to Bristol in very commodious caravans, drawn by good horses, smoking their pipes, and full of your admired "*wild merriment*." Never are they whipped, and there is no law for whipping them, in any case, in which an Englishman would not be whipped.

Equally *destitute of truth* is the assertion, that "clergymen of the Church of England have *sworn*, that, out of every *twenty* women of the poorer classes, that were married by them, *nineteen were pregnant*." No clergyman in England ever swore this, and no one ever said it. The tale is a gross misrepresentation of evidence given before a committee of the House of Commons in 1828, when the overseer of Pelham, in Hertfordshire, told the committee, that nearly the whole of the young women were pregnant before they were married; because, being *too poor to pay the expences of the wedding*, they generally put it off, *till the parish was glad to pay for it*. But was this the fault of the poor laws? No; but, as was shown by the same evidence, the *fault of the taxes* which made the farmers unable to pay the labourers a sufficiency of wages, and that this latter made the labourers so poor, that they were unable to get married before the pregnancy became obvious to the parish officers. Thus the poor laws, instead of being the *cause of this shame* to the young people, actually came in and prevented the children being born out of wedlock.

The same may be said of your statements relative to the letting out of the English labourers to hire to the highest bidder, and of all the other degrading measures adopted by overseers. They are *abuses* of the poor laws, and not evils *created* by the poor laws: they have arisen out of *recent alterations* in those laws, and not out of those laws themselves, as is clear from the fact, that those laws existed for about two hundred years before any of these evils and oppressions were ever heard of.

As to the *farming of the poor*, supposing it to be done upon just principles, what is it more than *putting children to be boarded by the year*? If care be taken that the contractor do what he ought to do, there is nothing either unjust or degrading in this; and if he do not do his duty, and the poor people complain, the payers of the rates have no interest, and can have no inclination to uphold him in his wrong-doing. So that this is a perfectly futile objection to poor laws, of which, however, this species of contract forms no essential part.

Your next statement is, that "*in consequence* of the poor laws, the FIRES *are now blazing in England from north to south*." The cause of these fires is well known; it is openly avowed, it is specific; and it is, that the farmers *do not give the labourers so much wages as they say they ought to have*. This is notoriously the cause. In many cases the *fires* have stopped when the wages have been *raised*; and have begun again when the wages have been *lowered*. This has, indeed, been the case all over the country; and, in the face of these well-known facts, considering also that the poor-laws have existed about two hundred and forty years, and never produced such effects before, it required, certainly, nothing short of a *Dublin audience* to embolden you to describe the FIRES as "*a consequence of the poor-laws*;" after which, who need to wonder if you were to ascribe the national debt and the cholera morbus to the poor-laws?

You have known "committee after committee sit in vain, to discover some way of making an *effective amelioration* in the poor-laws." Have you, indeed! and so have I too. But that may be an argument *in favour* of the poor-laws. LORD COKE said, that MAGNA CHARTA was too *strong a fellow* to be overcome by puny acts of Parliament:" and the same may be said of Old Betsy's poor-law. But, do you know what they mean by "*amelioration*?" I will tell you: *taking away the relief*. This is what they have been trying at for about twenty years. But they find the law "too strong a fellow" for them. It is the Magna Charta of the working people; it is written in their hearts; the writing descends from the heart of the father to that of the son; and God forbid that it should ever be effaced; for, if ever that day come, English society and English manners, and English happiness, will all be effaced along with it, and the world will lose the example of a working-people, such as it never had in any other country upon earth.

Now, Sir, before I come to your general and sweeping denunciations against the English poor-laws, let me, in finishing these particular assertions and arguments, just put under your eyes one remaining assertion: it is this: "Apothecaries to supply the poor with medicines are *hired*, whose *interest* it is, that the sick poor *should die as soon as possible*, in order that they may be at the *less expense for medicines*." This, too, was the result of your "thoughts by day, your musings by night, and your morning meditations," was it? If you, Sir, can now again see this your insinuation upon paper, and not change colour, anything addressed to you, though by a pen a million times as eloquent as mine, must be wholly thrown away.

Leaving you to consider of, to think, muse, and meditate on, the figure you make before Englishmen, with this insinuation on your lips, I now come to your sweeping assertions relative to the effects of the poor-laws, and to the picture which you give us of the people of the two countries so much in favour of the Irish. You told your cheering audience, that the poor-laws made *slaves* of the English working-people; that it completely *destroyed their character for independence*; that you preferred the *wild merriment* of the Irishman to the *half-sulky, half-miserable tones* of the English *slave* to the poor-laws; that the Irishman certainly had his *distresses* [indeed!], but then he had his *hopes* [of what?]; he endured much misery, but then he *entertained expectations of redress*!

Here, it seems, there was "*great cheering*;" and well there might, if the matter conveyed *surprise as agreeable* to your audience as it does to me. Well, then, here you wipe away the heavy charge of our poor "half-sulky, half-miserable" slaves having made the Irish *poor*! And if this really be the state of the Irish people (and who can doubt it since *you* say it is); if they have those cheering hopes and flowery expectations; if they save in youth wherewithal to support them in age; if they have dispensaries in all the villages, and hospitals in all the county towns; and if they be (as under such happy circumstances they naturally must be) *wild in merriment*; this being (as we now *know* it is) their state, then, upon my word, if they still come here to mock with their mirth our poor, "half-sulky" souls, I shall be for giving their hides a little firking, *à la Shrewsbury*; for "United Kingdom" here, or "United Kingdom there" there, they are not to come here with their "wild merriment," and taunt us with our "half-miserable" tones! However, when I get upon the same floor with you, we will soon make an equitable adjustment as to *this* matter, at any rate. You shall move and I will second a bill, which when it become a law, shall be called the ACT OF RECIPROCITY, giving you power to whip all the "half-miserable" English slaves that go to Ireland, and me power to whip all the youths of "wild merriment" that come to England. This would set all to rights in a trice: you would *preserve* your "*green* island" from the contagion of the *sulks*; and if I did not clear ours of the "wild merriment," there should be neither whalebone nor whipcord left in England.

But now let us (and soberly, *if it be possible*) take a more minute look at these general assertions made by you. They, taken fairly and without exaggeration, amount to this: that the English poor laws *degrade* a people, destroy all *independence of spirit*, and, in fact, *make them slaves*. Before I come to ask you how these assertions are sustained by the comparative condition and character and manners of the English and the Irish, you will perhaps permit me to ask you how MOSES came to make such ample provision for the indigent poor; how THE APOSTLES came to do the same, and to establish the order of DEACONS for the express purpose of superintending the tables at which the poor were relieved; how the CATHOLIC CHURCH came to receive all lands and other real property, as well as gifts in money, *in the name of the poor*, and in no other name; how THAT CHURCH came to allot one-third part of the tithes to the poor, which in Ireland, you say, the Protestant parsons "*filched*" from them: you will, perhaps, permit me to ask you how all this came to be, *if poor laws*, that is to say, *regular relief to the indigent*, have a natural tendency to degrade, break down the spirit, and enslave men; for, mind, the act of Old Betsy only came to supply the place of the *certain* and *regular parochial relief*, before secured to the people by the *statute* as well as the *common* and the *canon law*.—You will, I dare say, answer, by saying, that if Moses, the Apostles, St. Austin, Pope Gregory, and the makers of Magna Charta, had been aware of the manifold blessings of stinking shell-fish, sea-weed, nettles, and *agitation*, they would have made an exception as to the "*green* island." Well, but the mere *colour* cannot signify much in such a case; and then let me ask you, whether you deem the people of the *United States of America* to be *degraded*, destitute of *independent spirit*, and *slaves*?

(To be continued in our next.)

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—MONDAY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Bowen.)

RE GEORGE CONWAY MONTAGU, ESQ.

A RATHER EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—The case involves an immense mass of property, and debts to a very large amount. The insolvent (who appeared to be about seventy years of age) had been in prison ever since the year 1827. His debts and liabilities were stated on the schedule to be about £23,000 and his assets to meet this sum, a shadow. The cause of his insolvency he attributed to his long imprisonment, &c. The detainers at the Queen's Bench were very heavy.

His discharge was opposed by Mr. Woodroffe on behalf of a lady named Mary Elizabeth Rudd as executrix, &c.

The insolvent supported his own petition, and objected *in limine* to the opposition, and said Mrs. Rudd had no *locus standi* in court, and called on her to prove her debt.

Documents were then put in by the Learned Counsel in proof, and the case proceeded, by which it appeared he had given a warrant of attorney, dated May, 1830.

Mr. Woodroffe—Looking at your schedule, Mr. Montagu, I should suppose that you imagine yourself a victim of imprisonment for debt?

Insolvent—I do, indeed, Sir.

Mr. Woodroffe—Have you not received, since you have been in prison, the sum of £26,500?

Insolvent—No, Sir, not so much.

Mr. Woodroffe—Look to your special balance-sheet.

Insolvent—I labour under great disadvantages in not having the assistance of counsel.

Mr. Woodroffe—You have been badly advised in not having one of my Learned Friends to assist you.

Insolvent—I paid £4,800 law costs in a Chancery suit. My estates involved property to the amount of £200,000 and odd.

Mr. Woodroffe—I see from your schedule that you have won at "play," from 1827 to 1841, the sum of £1,500.

Insolvent—That is an error; the date ought to be from 1821 to 1841.

Mr. Woodroffe—How much did you win in prison?

Insolvent—I lost £1,000 by play in prison.

Mr. Woodroffe—Then you found some clever fellows in prison, eh?

The insolvent looked at the Learned Counsel, and then at the Learned Commissioner, and made protestations as to his motives.

The Court desired him not to talk so much if he wished to have his case properly investigated.

Mr. Woodroffe—What did you lose by cards?

Insolvent—£3,500.

A long examination then took place as to the disposal of £6,000 he had received in one sum whilst in prison. He was questioned whether he had not received a considerable sum with his first wife, to which he answered in the negative, for she had only one gown, &c; and as to the little boy *that* was *before marriage*. (Roars of laughter.) She was only a carpenter's daughter. He had married, since, a Miss Campbell.

Mr. Robins, solicitor, stated that the insolvent's property had been valued at £210,000, which property was situate in Wiltshire. His life interest had been valued by Mr. Morgan, the actuary, at £30,000. He stated that Mr. Flight got £18,000, by raising annuities, and the insolvent nothing, as the charges swallowed up all. Mr. Robins denied he was a debtor to the insolvent's estate.

Mr. George Padmore opposed in person, and proved a debt of £500. He (the creditor) was formerly a draper in Bond-street, but was now himself a prisoner for debt.

The insolvent said he did not owe the debt, and denied that he had lost with Russell, the celebrated gambler, a few years since so much as £1,800 in the Queen's Bench.

Mr. Woodroffe, in his address to the court, complained of the insolvent's conduct in remaining in prison for so long a period, and now coming up, after he had spent every farthing, and had nothing left for his creditors. Since his imprisonment, he had received in hard cash no less a sum than £12,000, and had frittered a life interest worth £98,000, and all he had paid to his *bona fide* creditors had been only £1,800, and, therefore, he charged him with making away with £11,000 in prison, which ought to have been divided amongst his creditors, and which, had it been properly applied, would have paid 40s. in the pound—be owing (as it was stated in his schedule) when he went to prison in 1827 only £5,080 or £6,000.

Mr. Padmore followed, and said the insolvent had been connected with all the notorious gamblers that infest London, which had been the principal cause of his ruin.

The insolvent addressed the court with much energy, and said that having such great expectancies he had a right to spend the money if he pleased. He had hoped to have paid his creditors, but had been disappointed in his expectations.

The insolvent having been sworn to his schedule,

The Learned Commissioner gave judgment. Addressing the insolvent in a very marked manner, he said, "I am sorry to be obliged to remand a person at your advanced time of life for a period much longer than usual. Since I first took my seat on this bench," said the Learned Commissioner, "I never met a case that called more strongly for the court's marked reprobation. Your balance-sheet proves that, but for your perverse disposition, all your creditors could have been paid 20s. in the pound. Considering your case so discreditable, and it affording such a dangerous example generally, I feel bound, notwithstanding the duration of your former confinement, to adjudge you to an imprisonment of two years (within the walls of your prison), at the suit of some one or more of your creditors, from the date of the vesting order, and not within any rules or liberties thereof, for making away with property."

The insolvent was guarded by two of the Queen's Bench tipstaffs back to prison, greatly dejected.

BRONTERRE'S PETITION FUND.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

GENTLEMEN,—We, Mr. James Bronterre O'Brien's Election Committee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, consider it our duty to submit the case of that gentlemen to the Chartist body generally, confident that his first-rate talents and services to the cause of British liberty will command the aid necessary to render his exertions still more powerful, by securing for him that representative authority which he was legally invested with by an overwhelming majority of both the electors and non-electors of this borough.

It will be, however, unnecessary to enter into a full detail: suffice it to say, that immediately on the declaration of the Returning Officer (which was the most absurd and unjust affair ever witnessed) one of Mr. O'Brien's committee rose and protested against the injustice of the decision. The Committee then retired to their meeting room, drew up a formal protest, and appointed a deputation to carry it to the Sheriff, who admitted, in the interview with the deputation, what he had admitted on the hustings, and what was obvious to all present on the occasion, viz., that Mr. O'Brien was indisputably the choice of a great majority of the citizens of Newcastle.

Since the election, we (the committee) have lost not a moment in prosecuting the claims of Mr. O'Brien. Legal proceedings are now pending; and we have already received the opinions of several eminent professional gentlemen, all of whom admit the obvious legality of Mr. O'Brien's claims.

The entire expence which may be incurred will not exceed from £40 to £60; and, considering the magnificent mind, the incorruptible heart, and the indefatigable disposition of Mr. O'Brien—whose abilities would be rendered a thousand-fold more powerful on his accession to the House of Commons—we rest with a certainty that this appeal will instantly procure a sufficient sum to carry out this glorious undertaking. It would be but a trifle for every district.

Mr. O'Connor has been appointed treasurer; the contributions should therefore be forwarded to him. Let every town appoint a committee, with a sub-treasurer, and let the Government behold, by the activity and energy of our conduct, that we are worthy of the services of so exalted a patriot.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN MASON, chairman,
JAMES SINCLAIR, sub-treasurer,
No. 3, Pipewellgate, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

Mr. O'Brien's election committee have got 2,000 copies of his address, (of the 23rd June and of 20th of July, to the electors and non-electors of Newcastle, &c., as corrected by himself) struck off, in pamphlet form, which they intend to sell at 1d. each. Any person may be supplied with any number, by applying to the Secretary, James Sinclair, No. 3, Pipewellgate, Gateshead.

TO THE MEN OF NEWCASTLE.

Lancaster Castle, July 20, 1841.

MY WORTHY FRIENDS AND CONSTITUENTS,—Right gallantly and well you did the work! Your conduct in the late election surpassed my most sanguine anticipations. It has outshot everything hitherto known in the history of elections. You have flung into the shade wealth, rank, station, local connections—everything that ignorance worships, and that commands the homage of slaves and parasites; and you have chosen for your representative an oppressed victim of tyranny, whose only home, at the moment you chose him, was a felon's cell—and whose only claims of your suffrages were his known love of justice, and sufferings in the cause of humanity. How am I to thank you, men of Newcastle? On the word of an honest man, I know not how! I lack both ideas and language for it. If your beaten townsman, Mr. Ord, has found you deserving of his thanks for giving him the benefit of some eighty or one hundred hands, how am I to return you adequate thanks for eleven thousand hearts and twice as many hands? for you, one and all, I believe, gave me the benefit of both hands. Indeed, I cannot thank you as I should wish, nor shall I attempt it—not, at any rate, before we meet face to face in Newcastle, which, God willing! shall be on or before the 24th of October next; and then, mayhap, your representative, inspired by the presence of his constituents, may be able to express the sentiments which now animate him, and which make him pant for the hour when he shall be free to assist in completing the work you have so nobly begun. Till then, you must be content, my friends, to take the will for the deed. And meanwhile the country will not, I hope, fail to do you justice;—for as it was the country in general, and not you in particular, I always sought to serve, so was the honour you conferred upon me intended for the entire country's benefit, and not for my individual aggrandisement. Yes, men of Newcastle, you have established for yourselves a claim on the country's gratitude. You are fully entitled to its best thanks. You have set an example, which, if followed by every other city, borough, and county at the next general election, will prove the means of carrying our Charter without the sacrifice of a single life, or of a shilling's worth of property! and which (had it been successfully imitated at all the recent elections) would have, ere this, unlocked all our prison doors, and made it impossible for any Ministry to carry on the Government another three months without conceding the whole of our demands, as set forth in the People's Charter. If this has not already happened, the fault was neither yours nor mine. You have done all that one constituency could do, and I have done all (during the last seven years) that one man could do, to get the work done; but I had no cordial support from any quarter. The next time, mayhap, I shall, and if so, the people of England will owe it to the glorious example you have set.

I am, my Friends,
Your devoted Representative and Servant,
JAMES BRONTERRE O'BRIEN.

EXECUTION OF THE BISHOP OF ERMELAND'S MURDERER.

Rudolph Kuhnapfel, the tailor, who murdered Bishop Von Hatten and his housekeeper, in the episcopal residence at Frauenburgh, was executed early on the morning of the 7th inst., on the hill about a mile from that town, near the Elbing-road. The judgments pronounced in both instances by the criminal tribunals concurred in sentencing him to suffer death by the wheel, commencing at the lower extremities and proceeding upwards (*von unten auf.*) The sentence was confirmed by the Royal assent, dated the 15th ult., to which a new form was given. In the late reign it used to run thus:—

"We have read the sentence, and order the execution."

The present King has adopted the following phrase:—"We have read this sentence, and shall leave free course to the law."

The prisoner behaved in a very regardless manner for a long time, and showed nothing like remorse or contrition until after the sentence of the Court in the last resort was made known to him. A marked alteration then took place in his conduct. On the 28th ult., when the Cabinet order for his execution was read to him he was so agitated that he could not speak. He then willingly received the spiritual assistance of the priest. The day before the execution he confessed, and received the sacrament. The *Elbing Zeitung* gives the following account of the execution:—

At half-past four in the morning the prisoner was removed in a cart from Braunsberg under a secure escort, and arrived about six o'clock at the place appointed for the execution.

A crowd of persons, exceeding 10,000, had assembled by daylight from all parts of the diocese, and it is worthy of remark that more than one-half of the collected mass consisted of females. The delinquent having alighted from the car in a very low state, a restorative draught was administered to him, after which he was conducted to the scaffold. There, on his fetters being struck off, he kneeled down with the accompanying priest and prayed. The chief of the Braunsberg tribunal then read the sentence, which ordered the execution by breaking on the wheel from below upwards, and closed with an address to the three executioners present in these words—"And now I deliver him to you for the due fulfilment of this judgment."

On hearing this the malefactor looked round to the priest, sank again on his knees, and ejaculated a short prayer. Then rising, he laid himself, with calm resolution, on the scaffold, and, refusing the assistance of the executioners, placed his limbs in the required position. This done, he said with a firm voice—"God have mercy on my poor soul!" One of the executioners covered his face with a cloth. The terrible operation by the wheel now commenced. In ten minutes the wretched man was dead, and the body was deposited in a coffin prepared to receive it. The spectators looked on in a calm, orderly manner, preserving a silence suited to the awful scene before them, and the crime of the sufferer. When all was over, they dispersed quietly, but apparently under the influence of deep emotion.

LIBERALITY OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

A Correspondent writes thus:—A great number of the working classes have lately sent in their claims to the overseers of the various parishes of the Tower Hamlets, amongst whom is a friend of mine, (a Mr. Rogers.) Yesterday morning, on leaving home, he desired his wife, if the landlord called, to tell him that he (Mr. Rogers) had sent in his claim to be registered. Shortly after the landlord called, to whom the wife delivered the information requested by her husband, when the following dialogue commenced:—

Landlord—What is your husband, a Whig or Tory?

Wife—I don't know the meaning of either one or the other.

Landlord—If you cannot tell me what his politics are, can you tell me who he would have voted for, had he had a vote at the late election?

Wife—Yes, Sir, Mr. Thompson.

Landlord—Mr. Thompson! why, then, your husband is a downright Radical; he shall not live in this house any longer than the end of the month: then taking a pen and ink, he wrote the following notice:—

MR. GEORGE ROGERS,—Sir, I hereby give you notice to quit, and deliver up possession of the house you now hold of me, No. 109, Heath-street, Commercial Road, on or before the 24th of August, 1841.

WM. S. FRANCIS, Landlord.

Dated the 26th of July, 1841.

Now, this Mr. S. Francis is a broker, residing in Ratcliff Highway; and, in future, I hope every Radical of the Tower Hamlets will shun him and his shop as they would the devil and hell. No doubt, this Mr. Francis calls himself an honest, upright, and honourable man. Now, I think, it requires no logic of mine to prove that he must be a downright blackguard, or otherwise he would not be guilty of such a base and tyrannical action. This, with ten thousand similar instances, shows the fallacy of the ballot without Universal Suffrage, (as in a limited constituency the political opinions of householders would be known), and landlords in general would act a similar trick, especially when their tenant's opinions would be in direct opposition to that of their own.

In conclusion, I must say, that no man can be an honest man, to deny his fellow-man the exercise of that to which the laws of his country entitle him, and the principles of justice demands of him.

BOW-STREET.

Emma Watson was placed at the bar on a charge of destitution. It appeared that she had been taken into custody by a police-officer, who, having seen her leaning against a doorway in King-street, Westminster, thought she was a prostitute, and under that impression desired her to walk on. It was then about one o'clock in the morning, and the woman, in reply to the policeman, said that she was friendless; that she had no where to go, and was completely destitute. She was thereupon taken to the station-house, and the inspector, after inquiring more particularly into the circumstances of her case, sent an officer with her to St. Margaret's workhouse. On arriving there, however, the officers attached to the workhouse actually refused to admit the poor girl, and the person whom the policeman saw said, "We don't take in poor people at such late hours, and you know it."

Mr. Hall thought it very extraordinary that the officers of St. Margaret's workhouse should act in this way, and sent a messenger to request the relieving officer to come to the court.

Some time afterwards an officer belonging to the workhouse attended before the magistrate, and said that he had been sent by the relieving officer (who was then engaged in giving relief to paupers) to ascertain what information Mr. Hall required.

Mr. Hall inquired how the paupers obtained admission to the workhouse?

The person who attended for the parish said it was the business of the overseers and Mr. Elliot, the master of the workhouse, to admit them.

Mr. Hall asked if there were any orders or instructions against the admission of casual paupers found destitute during the night, or if there was any order that poor persons should be refused relief at night when they appeared in a state of destitution?

The officer did not know the instructions given, but he said he would ask the overseer that question.

Mr. Hall remarked that a person who could answer such a question ought to have given his attendance in the court. If there were any such orders or instructions they were of a most scandalous nature. If there were not, the person who refused to assist destitute people was a heartless individual, and had no authority to act in such a manner.

The officer asked if the woman belonged to the in question?

Mr. Hall—No. She does not pretend to be an inhabitant of the parish; but, nevertheless, the parish ought to relieve casual paupers under such distressing circumstances. The prisoner was a poor girl, found destitute in the streets. She had behaved with no impropriety, and she was very properly conveyed to the workhouse; but they refused to take her in, or relieve her. I want to know who gave such an order, and who authorised the persons at the workhouse to act in such a manner, because it is very discreditable, and ought to be made known to the public.

The person who attended for the overseer stated, that he would go to the workhouse and mention to the proper authority what the magistrate had said. Upon this the individual left the court, and in the course of an hour's time, the overseer came to the court, and

Mr. Hall ordered the officer who took the girl into custody to place her again at the bar.

The magistrate then explained to the overseer the nature of the case, and stated that the young woman was a poor servant girl who had left her situation, and having no friend in London, and being quite destitute, was compelled to wander about the streets in the night time. Notwithstanding such distressing circumstances she was refused admittance into the workhouse. He (Mr. Hall) now wished to know if there was any order against the relief of casual paupers.

The overseer said that the person to whom the officer had applied could not have given the girl relief, but if he had been there he would have admitted her. He thought the inspector was to blame in not sending to him instead of applying to the person at the workhouse.

Mr. Hall asked if the person at the workhouse was not allowed to exercise some discretion, and if he was always obliged to communicate with the overseer before a pauper could be admitted.

Overseer—In cases of complete destitution we take the applicants in.

Mr. Hall—Well, this young woman is entirely destitute.

Overseer—I do not know about this case; nor do I even know the name of the girl yet.

Mr. Hall then stated that her name was Emma Watson, and that she had come from Hertfordshire. It was stated that she had lately been in the service of Colonel Daniels, in Camden Town, but had left her situation about a fortnight ago, and having no friends or relations in town, and having spent all her money, she was now quite destitute.

The result of the inquiry was that Mr. Hall, after expressing his sympathy for the condition of the girl, advised the overseer to admit her into the workhouse, according to the rules and regulations laid down in such cases.

The Overseer promised to obey the instruction of the magistrate, and the parties left the court.

TO THE QUALIFIED BRICKS AND MORTAR OF THE UNITED QUEENDOM.

MR. BRICKS,—I scarcely feel satisfied, as a worm of the earth, that you should take upon yourself so much, and so far exclude me from a supply of the materials out of which you, through my excavations and labour, are permitted to exist.

Know ye not, that were not the worms to refine the earth and purify the soil, by a process which you yourself could not perform—the ingredients out of which your qualification arises, would so far cease to exist, that the land would become poor, impure, useless, and void. Show me a yard of land impurified by the labour of the worms, and I will show you a piece of poorer soil.

I assure you, Mr. *Bricks*, your qualification, without the worms refining, is dead and useless. Bricks cannot be made without labour, nor can you make them without clay. *Worms can live by use of the soil, but extract the worms and the bricks will fall into dust.* The wind of the North will scatter its substance—that your hard-dried stripped extractions will become useless, void, and *null*, while the bare substantial upon which you now stand, will become rather weak and insecure.

I feel confident, that should you still go on in the power of your ignorance, the worms you so much *labour to extinguish*, will prey upon your vital powers, and you, through weakness, will fall a prey to their devouring appetite, *i. e.* the extinguishing of class-monopoly.

Mr. Mortar, the materials out of which you form a subsistence, is nothing more than a compound of maladministration; that which the worms reject, you accept, and by so doing you become more and more the companions of the worms you sneeringly persecute, imprison, and kill. *The worms are too wise to partake of poison*; therefore, however sweet the surface of the soil may be made, without the fruit the worms will not devour poison. *Worms are of the earth earthy*, and can without you live; whereas you, without their labour, would not be able to subsist.

The worms are a living class of excavators—purifiers, cleansers, and remodellers of imperfections upon the earth; and without the living, all things would be *useless*. *If you will destroy your own strength, power*, and substance, destroy the worms, the poor, rejected, despised, persecuted, and imprisoned worms, and you yourselves will *quickly become a mass of corruptible* matter, obnoxious to the eye, detestable to the taste, and despicable to the presence of all creeping worms; therefore, as a worm I cry, suffer me to live, that I may yet fulfil that command given by God, "Be fruitful, multiply, and replenish the earth."

And by so doing, you will ever find me

A USEFUL WORM.

RELEASE OF A VICTIM.—Thomas Drake, of Thornton, a poor old veteran in the Bradford troop, has been discharged from Beverley 'hell' before the expiration of his term of imprisonment. His friends intended to welcome his return by a dinner, instead of which it has been wisely considered to present him with a subscription, which we hope will be such as to do honour to all concerned.

POOR DUFFY, the Whig victim, who was last week lying so dangerously ill in Leeds, is somewhat recovered, although still confined to his bed. Mr. Hick has received the following subscriptions, which have been handed over to the proper quarter:—

			s.	d.
Mr. Josh. Hobson,	Leeds	...	10	0
A Friend	ditto	...	0	3
Mr. Stocks	ditto	...	0	6
Mr. George Myers,	ditto	...	0	3
Mr. Bleasby	ditto	...	0	6
			11	6

It is but fair to state that many of our excellent Chartist friends have paid their personal respects to the injured invalid, and have contributed to his necessities. We hope this will continue.

A MONSTER.—A miscreant, residing at Hanwell, Middlesex, named John Cavel, a master carpenter, was on Friday, finally examined before the Rev. Dr. Walmesley, and other magistrates, on a charge of having repeatedly violated his own daughter, a child seven years of age. A surgeon, who was present, proved the completion of the crime, and the monster was committed to Newgate for trial. The particulars are of too horrible and disgusting a nature to be published.

ALLITERATION EXTRAORDINARY.—The eighteenth letter of our alphabet, R, is the initial of Russell, the champion of Reform and Retrenchment, who Rode Rampant into power, aided by Revolutionary Rhetoric, Riots, Romage, and Rebellious Rows, Reducing Bristol and Nottingham to Ruins. This Ravenous Rabble Ravaged, with Ruthless Rapacity, the houses of the Refractory Tories and Radicals,—committing Robbery and Rapine. Russell is now a Railer against Reform—a Relentless, Remorseless, Revengeful Renegade—a Recusant; Reprobating Reformers and Repudiating all further Reform—Refusing to Redress the grievances of 1,300,000 Chartists, whom he designates a Rabblement, and Rancourously, Roguishly, and Rigourously, Reproaches them as Revolutionists. The Rational Radicals Ridicule his Ricketty, Rambling Rattle-headed policy, and look upon him as a Recanting, Raving, Retracting, Rambling, Rancid, Ranting, Rascallion, and a Runagate member of the Rump.

BRIGHTON, JULY 26.—Yesterday, on the arrival of the passengers by the first railroad coaches, a report was spread that a shocking accident had occurred to one of the red vans (Pocock's), from London, and it was said that the driver and guard were almost killed, and the passengers, three or four of whom came on by the railroad train, much injured. It appears that the van, which is the only night conveyance to Brighton, left at the usual time, laden with about seven tons of luggage and eight passengers. On proceeding down Reigate-hill, the skid was put upon the wheels, when the van, which was groaning under the immense weight, broke down, crushing the wheels, and falling on one side. The driver and guard saved themselves by jumping off, but met with several severe injuries. The passengers, inside and out, were dreadfully injured by the heavy boxes, &c., in which they were literally buried. On extricating them, one, an elderly gentleman residing at Reigate, and who had adopted the conveyance to get home the same night, was at first thought to have been killed on the spot, but was found only to have been stunned. Another had his head cut and bruised; a third the calf of his leg extensively injured; in fact, none escaped without severe injuries. The gentleman who lived at Reigate, after he had recovered, very kindly offered his house for the accommodation of his fellow passengers, and took charge of a young man who was seriously ill, and who was proceeding to Brighton for a change of air. As soon as the passengers were released from their perilous situation, assistance was procured, and as it was impossible to move the vehicle, it was necessary to dig out under the lamp, which it was feared would set it on fire. Vans were forwarded in the course of the day to bring the luggage to Brighton, amongst which were two tons of salmon, the non-arrival of which spoiled the dinner of numbers of individuals. It is rather singular that another of the red vans broke down at the same place the previous night.

A FOOL.—The *National* states that as a lady of Rouen was walking on the boulevards of that city two or three days ago, an elegantly-dressed young man, who had been noticing her for some time with very tender looks, suddenly slipped a letter into her hand, exclaiming—"Madame, I can resist no longer; accept this letter, or I die." The lady was at first frightened, but, recovering herself, tore up the letter without reading it. Upon this the young man knelt at her feet, and, taking out a pistol, said—"Take this weapon, madame, and destroy my life with it, for it would be a burden to me which you have rendered insupportable. I cannot live without your love." A person who was passing by knocked the pistol out of the hand of the prostrate lover, and removed the lady, who was much affected, into a neighbouring house, leaving the young madman still on his knees in the middle of the boulevards.

TRUTH BY MISTAKE.—The present king of Prussia is accustomed to walk out in the plain dress of a private gentleman, and in reference to this habit the *Dorf Zeitung* relates an amusing anecdote. As his Majesty was strolling about in the neighbourhood of Sans Souci, he met a woman scolding and beating an ass, yoked in a milk cart; the donkey was obstinate, and showed no disposition to move. The king asked her why she put *herself in* such a passion? "O, Sir, I must make haste with my milk, and this stupid animal stands still here, in spite of all I can say to him. If I am not in time with my milk at Potsdam I shall be ruined. But I know his whim. If I had any body to take hold of him by the ear while I beat him behind, he would then go on." The king seized the ass firmly by the ear, and the milk woman applied the lash unsparingly to his rump. The donkey, *getting into a trot*, proceeded on his way without further urging, and the poor woman dismissed her unknown assistant with a thousand thanks. When the king returned from his walk, he gave the Queen an account of the service he had performed. Her Majesty appeared to have some scruples about the decorum of such adventures on the part of her royal consort with milkwomen, and she said, "Dear Fritz, doings of *this sort might do very well for a Crown Prince*, but it is quite a different thing for a king." "O, my dear," interrupted the monarch, "it is nothing out of the way. I assure you that my father has helped forward *many an ass* in his time."

MURDER AT EXETER.—The body of a young gentleman named Bennett, was on Saturday last taken out of the river Exe, close to the city. He was missing during the day, and from its being known that he had been in the neighbourhood of the spot where he was found, a search was immediately instituted, and at half-past five the body was taken up. His watch and money were gone, and from the appearance of his head he evidently had received some tremendous blows. The bridge of the nose was broken, both eyes were blackened, the forehead was bruised above the right eye, and the lips were bruised and cut by being pressed *against the teeth* with violence. A Coroner's Inquest was fixed for Monday, but the Coroner decided on holding the inquiry with closed doors. A man is in custody who, it is rumoured, committed the offence; and a woman of ill fame is said to have confessed having seen the murder committed.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, July 23.

BANKRUPTS.

William Newton and John Newton, Macclesfield, silk-throwsters, to surrender August 3, at one, September 3, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Crowder and Maynard, Mansion House Place; official assignee, Mr. Pennell.

William Butterworth, Peckham, corn-merchant, August 3, September 3, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Rhodes, Beevor, and Lane, Chancery-lane; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Finsbury-square.

Joshua Butterworth, Bermondsey, leather-factor, August 3, at twelve, September 3, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Rhodes, Beevor, and Lane, Chancery-lane; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Finsbury-square.

Thomas Lingham, Cross-lane, St. Mary-at-Hill, wine-merchant, July 30, at half-past twelve, September 3, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street.

John Fox, Minories, tailor, July 30, September 3, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Biggenden, Walbrook; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings.

John Morris, Earl's-court, Leicester-square, cow-keeper, August 4, at twelve, September 3, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Smith, Barnard's Inn; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street.

Charles Strutton, Nine Elms, Surrey, timber-merchant, August 3, at one, September 3, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Newbon and Evans, Wardrobe-place, Doctors' Commons; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings.

George Baldry, jun., Ipswich, innkeeper, July 31, September 3, at twelve, at the Angel Inn, Bury St. Edmund's. Solicitors, Messrs. Wayman and Green, Bury St. Edmund's; and Messrs. Walter and Pemberton, Symond's Inn, Chancery-lane.

Henry Cunliffe, Green Haworth, Lancashire, shop-keeper, August 14, at ten, September 3, at eleven, at the Town Hall, Preston. Solicitors, Messrs. Wiglesworth, Ridsdale, and Craddock, Gray's Inn; and Mr. Robinson, or Messrs. Wilkinson and Kenyon, Blackburn, Lancashire.

Benjamin Coleman, Liverpool, stockbroker, August 6, September 3, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr. Cross, Liverpool; and Messrs. Vincent and Sherwood, King's Bench-walk, Inner Temple.

John Green and William Green, Wetherby, Yorkshire, timber-merchants, August 6, September 3, at eleven, at the Guildhall, York. Solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, King's Bench-walk, Temple; and Mr. Leeman, York.

Richard Westhead, Waterloo, Lancashire, victualler, August 5, September 3, at twelve, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Holme, Loftus, and Young, New Inn, London; and Mr. Yates, jun., Liverpool.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

A. G. Robinson and H. W. Blackburn, Bradford, woolstaplers. A. Henry, W. F. Scholfield, W. R. Johnson, H. Todd, and W. Firth, Leeds, general commission agents; so far as regards H. Todd. J. Staniland and A. Staniland, Kingston-upon-Hull, shipbrokers. R. Johnston and A. L. Saul, Manchester, stockbrokers. R. Dierden and E. Dierden, Newton-in-the-Willows, Lancashire, grocers. W. Hudson and J. B. Hudson, Manchester, calico-manufacturers. W. S. Birch and H. Birch, Salford, Lancashire, grocers. J. Milne, J. Travis, sen., J. Milne, J. Milne, jun., J. Travis, jun., G. Travis, B. Travis, E. Travis, and J. Hoyle, Oldham, cotton-spinners; so far as regards J. Hoyle. D. Drake and W. W. Glover, Wakefield, tobacco-manufacturers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, July 27.

BANKRUPTS.

Mary Wardall, lodging-house keeper, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, to surrender, August 3, at half-past one, and September 7, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Graham official assignee, Basinghall-street; Webb, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.

George Stanley, bituminous pavement manufacturer, Southampton, August 4, at half-past ten, and September 7, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Turquand, Copthall-buildings, official assignee; Lambert, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn.

Jonas Bradley, iron-merchant, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, August 10, at one, and September 7, at eleven, at the Court-house, Bradford, Yorkshire. Walter and Pemberton, Symond's-inn, London; Tolson, Bradford.

William Haskayne, ship-chandler, Liverpool, August 14, and September 7, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Leigh, George-street, Mansion-house, London; Leather, Liverpool.

Thomas Porter, egg-merchant, Liverpool, August 14, and September 7, at two, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Cornthwaite, Dean's-court, Doctor's-commons, London; Cornthwaite, Liverpool.

James Woods, horse-dealer, Roundhill, Lancashire, August 7 and September 7, at eleven, at the Swan Inn, Bolton-le-Moors. Cragg, Harpur-street, Red Lion-square, London; Robinson, Blackburn.

James Patterson, warehouseman, Cateaton-street, London, August 3, at one, and September 7, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Whitmore, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Simpson and Cobb, Austin-friars.

Benjamin Sarson, iron-master, Birmingham, August 3 and September 7, at two, at the Waterloo-rooms, Birmingham. Chaplin, Gray's Inn-square, London; Richards, Birmingham.

John Lloyd and William Lloyd, cabinet-makers, Atherstone, Warwickshire, August 18, at two, at the Red Lion Inn, Atherstone, and September 7, at twelve, at the Newdigate Arms, Nuneaton, Warwickshire. Hawkins, Bloxham, and Stocker, New Boswell-court, Carey-street, London; Power and Pilgrim, Atherstone.

John Heap, jun., merchant, Manchester, August 16, at ten, and September 7, at three, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Makinson and Sanders, Elm-court, Middle-temple, London; Atkinson and Saunders, Manchester.

John Gratrix, machine-maker, Preston, August 17, at two, and September 7, at eleven, at the Town-hall, Preston. Mayhew, Johnston, and Mayhew, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, London; Backhurst and Son, Preston.

William White and Thomas Broad, wine and brandy merchant, Newport, Isle of Wight, August 9 and September 7, at twelve, at the Bugle Inn, Newport. Dimmock, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury, London; Allen, Newport.

THE RUSSELL FAMILY.

Mr. Richardson, in his "Peep at the Peers," p. 11—Duke of Bedford—has given us a list of lands, once the property of the poor, amounting in value to £48,889 ...s. 4d., which this great leviathan of Church property ... calls his own. Mr. R. then asks—*how did he get them?* To this question I find the following answer in "The New British Traveller, by James Dugdale, LL.D." ...dee, Ivy Lane, 1817:—

"The history of the noble family of Russell is curious and interesting. They appear to have originated in Dorsetshire, and owe their greatness to an accident on that coast. In the reign of Henry VII., Philip, Archduke of Austria, being bound for Spain, the heiress of which kingdom he had married, was obliged by a storm to put on shore at Weymouth, where he was received by Sir Thomas Frenchard, of Wolverton, Knt., who, till he could inform the court of the event, sent for his neighbour, Mr. John Russell, then lately returned from his travels, to entertain his illustrious guest. The Archduke was so pleased with his conversation that he recommended him to the King of England, who soon advanced him to several honourable posts, and his son, Henry VIII., created him Baron Russell, of Cheneys, in the county of Bucks, which estate he afterwards acquired by marriage. He was made by Henry VIII. Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Lord Admiral of England and Ireland, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Privy Seal. In the reign of Edward VI. he was Lord High Steward for the Coronation, and had a grant of Woburn Abbey, and was, in the 3rd of Edward VI., created Earl of Bedford. He had the honour to conduct over to England Philip of Spain, grandson to the Prince who first brought him to court and advancement. He died 1554, and was succeeded by his son Francis, who died in 1585, and was buried at Cheneys, as were most of his descendants. His son, Francis, being killed a day or two before his father's death, by the Scotch in the marshes, his son Edward succeeded his grandfather, and died in 1627. He was succeeded by his cousin Francis, son of his uncle William, Lord Russell, of Thornhaugh, Lord Deputy of Ireland, in the reign of Elizabeth. This Francis was the first projector of the draining of the great level of the fens, called after him Bedford Level, and dying in 1641, was succeeded by his eldest son William, who, after having several times joined both parties during the Civil War, at last adhered to the royal cause, and suffered a severe loss in the death of his only son by the very family whom he had supported, to compensate for which he was created by King William, Marquis of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford, and, dying in 1700, was succeeded by his grandson Wriothesley. He, in 1711, by his son and namesake, and he, in 1732, by his brother John, who, dying in 1771, was succeeded by his grandson, Francis, who died rather suddenly of an illness, occasioned by a rupture, March 2, 1802, aged 37. His brother, Lord John Russell, succeeded him in his title and estate. The nobleman so suddenly and unexpectedly raised to ducal honours, was born July 6, 1766, and on March 21, 1786, before he had completed his 20th year, he married at Brussels Georgiana Elizabeth, the second daughter of Viscount Torrington. This lady died on the 11th of October, 1801, leaving issue, Francis, *Marquis of Tavistock*, born May 13, 1788—George William, born May 8, 1790, and the present Lord John, born August 19, 1792. Shortly after Francis's accession to the title, he married a second time to Georgiana, the fifth daughter of the Duke of Gordon, by whom he had several children; and, after the death of Pitt, when Fox was in power, he was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Vol. 1st, page 13.

No family (says Mr. Pennant) profited so much by the plunder of the Church as that of Bedford. To the grant of Woburn in 1547, it owes much of its property in Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. To that of the rich abbey of Tavistock, vast fortune and interest in Devonshire; and, to render them more extensive, that of Dunkeswell was added. The donation of Thorney Abbey gave Lord Russell an *amazing* tract of fens in Cambridgeshire, together with a great revenue. Melchburn Abbey increased his property in Bedfordshire. *The Priory of Castle Hymel* gave him *footing* in Northamptonshire, and he came on for parcels of the appurtenances of St. Albans, and Mount Grace in Yorkshire. Not to mention the house of the Friars Preachers in Exeter, *with the revenues belonging to the foundation*; and, finally, the estate about Covent Garden, with a field adjoining, called the Seven Acres, and on which Long Acre is built.—Vol. I. page 47.

It was such an account as this that our friend, Mr. Frost, had in view when he made his speech at the White Conduit, and promised us its publication in such terms as roused the ire of his persecutor, and laid the foundation of all his future troubles.

You will have the goodness to give us this in the Star, and let the Dissenters see what ground they have to hope for any relief from such a man of the Church as this; and what the poor can expect from one who holds so much of that property originally given for their support; and what can a nation, crying for bread, expect from such an overgrown landed proprietor as this, but to be deceived in his fine "finality" promises, as they have been.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Pentonville, London,
July 5th, 1841.

MORE EXPOSURES OF THE WORKING OF THAT MASTER-PIECE OF WHIG VILLANY, THE BRUTAL NEW POOR LAW, OR CONFESSIONS OF AN INMATE OF THE DEPWADE (NORFOLK) UNION.

A poor but determined Chartist, named George Ellis, an inhabitant of Harleston, Norfolk, was compelled by adverse circumstances to seek an asylum in the above house, in the beginning of last January, where he remained seven weeks.

Horrified with the deeds of iniquity he there saw and heard of, he determined to come out, and let the world know the shameful transactions carried on therein. At his especial request, I now forward to the *Northern Star*, a record of a few, and only a few, of the many barbarities he related to the writer. So common, however, are the exposures of the brutal proceedings in these dens of iniquity becoming, that they are now looked on as common "appendages" of a newspaper. If, therefore, these confessions contain nothing peculiarly novel, they will at least tend to confirm preceding revelations, and convince every unprejudiced person, that the New Poor Law is a "philosophical" systematic scheme for the punishment of poverty as a crime, and making the poor bond-slaves *to the rich*.

The first case to which I beg the attention of the reader, is that of an old man of the name of Moore, of the parish of Toncett, Norfolk, who had become an inmate of the Union House, at Pulham.

On Wednesday, February 17, the Visiting Guardians came to the house and asked the poor old fellow how he was? He replied, very poorly. The Governor, who, I understand, has been employed in a transport ship, and who, from his skill in "bullying" the unfortunates over whom he has been placed, was doubtless chosen as "a fit and proper person" to victimise the no less unfortunate victims of social crimes of this country.

This "bully" was at the heels of the Guardians, and hearing the pauper's answer that he was very ill, exclaimed, "Ah! he brought it all on himself." Old Moore kept up till near supper, when he crawled up stairs on his hands and knees to his bed—the Wardsman carried up his supper,—he could not eat it. The Governor was gone out; when he came home, the Wardsman told him "that the man Moore could not eat his supper." "Well, I can't help that," was petulantly roared out. "But, Sir, he is very ill," said the Wardsman. The brute again repeated "I can't help it," and took no more notice of the poor wretch who had committed himself to the vagabond's keeping, and he was thus left, through a long night, by the villain, to perish miserably for aught he knew or cared, "without a friend to close his eyes." However, death, though not far off, visited him not that night—he was alive next morning; the common "dietary" breakfast, "skilley," was sent up to the poor old fellow—again he could not eat it. Whilst the pauper was in this state, in bed, the Governor actually went up stairs and threw open all the windows on both sides the room!!

The doctor arrived about noon time, and visited the old man, then in bed; he pronounced him very ill and ordered him something "nourishing" to take. A wardsman suggested his removal to the "old man's ward." The doctor replied he was too ill for that, and must not be removed. Immediately after the Doctor was gone, the "bully" ordered two men to remove the poor fellow, in direct defiance of Mr. Burton's command: to the old men's ward he was carried, and now ye grumbling Chartists mark the humane treatment to which the sick old members of your class are subjected in these houses which you are so prejudiced against. The Governor told the attendants, after his removal to the ward, "that now he was to have every and anything that house could afford." Thus, ye discontented rabble, how delusive are your complaints about men being inhumanely treated under the new law. What matters it, that the excitement caused by his removal contrary to the order of the Doctor, prevented his partaking of the bounties offered—offered they were, and of course, man could not THEN do more. "Heaven favoured" his removal from this troublesome scene, twenty-four hours after this liberal offer to one of the "filth of the earth"—a pauper!

Ellis, we have said, is a Chartist, and with the usual "obstinacy" which characterizes his party, he was commenting to some of his fellow paupers on what he deemed the "mock liberality" of the above transaction, and on the absurdity of making such "liberal" offers, when men were nearly starved to death. He was overheard by a wardsman, who said, "Boy, you are right; ever since I have been in the house, I have found that exactly the case. When men are too far gone to take anything, *then* they may have 'every thing the house can afford.'"

The next case Ellis acquainted me with is equally atrocious with the MURDER above related,—that of James Nunn, a pauper of the parish of Rushell. This case will plainly prove that the diet is neither more nor less than a starvation diet. After having the legal allowance at his different meals, Ellis has seen him go repeatedly to the heap of vegetable refuse, and *raven up potato peelings, &c.* as if he had had no food for weeks; and Ellis was informed that when working in the garden he ate some parsnips in the same ravenous manner, *with the dirt on*, for fear of being seen by the "bully," or his officials. It was no doubt from this insufficient and filthy nutriment that a high fever was brought on, and he was confined to his bed. Had even the precious rules of the Bashaws been abided by, he would in this dangerous state have been removed to the sick ward Rules, however, and every thing else seem, in these dens of iniquity, to bend to the will of the tyrannous villains who are placed over them. Nunn was left in his usual sleeping apartment, a sixteen bedded room. Whilst laying thus in this dangerous condition, the brute of a tyrant ordered the eight windows of the chamber to be thrown open, so that, as he expressed it, "there might be a thorough draft." Aye, reader, a *thorough draft* in the month of February, and the man in a high fever! A wardsman remonstrated with the "bully," but it was of no use; but after he went down stairs, the wardsman (he was one of the "coarse, unfeeling mob") shut four of the windows on one side of the room. The old brute, however, perceived it, and actually went up stairs and threw them all open again! If this was not an attempt at murder, whenever was there such a thing? This poor fellow has all through been especially a victim to the brutal feelings of the governor. We will just mention an instance or two, as it will tend to show the cruel system of tyranny which Whiggery has brought on the poor and defenceless members of society. The "bully" not seeing Nunn in his place, one day, roared out, "Where is Nunn?" A pauper replied, "He is ill in bed, sir." "He's only lazy—he's a lazy vagabond," was the reply. The convict driver then went to the stairs, and ordered him down, else he should have no dinner. The doctor arriving, went up to see Nunn, who was dressing, and told him he was ill, and not fit to get up. The doctor then came down and told the "bully" that Nunn was very ill. "He's not ill—he's only lazy," roared the tyrant. The doctor repeated again and again that the man was ill; but it was no use, this worthy employed of as worthy employers insisted that the poor fellow was "lazy—a lazy vagabond." But an evident proof that the poor wretch *was* ill, is, that ravenous as he generally was, he was nearly an hour in getting down the portion allowed for his dinner, and his supper he went entirely without. Another time four of the visiting guardians came to the house, and Nunn, who had a child very ill, thinking one of them was the Doctor, bowed to him, and asked him how his child was? The old "bully" saw him and asked him why he was talking to that gentleman, without being spoken to? Nunn replied, he thought it was the doctor. "Thought!" roared "bully," "you have no business to think here; its my place to think, and don't let me know you think any more."

Ellis went to see this poor wretch just before he left. He asked him how he was? He put out his tongue, which was truly an *enormous size*, and replied that he was perishing—perishing, for want of victuals," these were his very words.

The next case is as equally brutal as the two preceding, though the loss of life is not involved in this one. A poor boy had a sore head, which was shaved, and to prevent his scratching it, at least that is the excuse, he was laid in his bed every night for twelve hours, with small cords tied tight round his waist, which confined his hands, one on each side of the bed, and, from this inhuman treatment, his wrists became quite black.

But this is not the worst—the boys are not allowed to speak from the time they sup till breakfast time next morning. Fastened in the manner above described; not allowed to speak under penalty of flagellation, loss of breakfast, &c., who can sufficiently abominate a system which permits, the vile wretch of a schoolmaster to turn up a boy's bedclothes, and on perceiving that he had wetted the bed, flagelleted the lower part of the poor boy's body with a black-thorn rod, for an act which their vile conduct and restriction forced him to! Yet this barbarous act was introduced several different times, by a boy of Ellis's housekeeper, who slept only two beds from this victim of the "system."

As I have before stated, it is through Ellis's express wishes that I now forward these atrocities to the people's paper for publication. I have known him some time, and believe him to be an intelligent, upright, though unfortunate working man. It appears to be entirely from public and patriotic motives that he wishes the exposure to be made; he declares that he certainly was one of the best treated men in the house, (and he looks wretchedly bad from this "best" treatment) though the old "bully" gave him a lecture or two on his Chartism; but he is a man who can soar above private considerations in performing a public duty. It would be well if his example in this respect was more strictly followed. Surely that society must be rotten indeed, which reduces very steady men, and very superior workmen to the necessity of becoming inmates of such hells as these Union Houses! Let all who love God and man unite to "overturn, overturn, overturn" it; and erect the glorious temple of liberty and love in its place.

Do not, Mr. Editor, the atrocities I have given above plainly prove that the working man is without the pale of the law? Where is redress to be had for these clearly illegal atrocities committed against liberty and life? Aye, where, and how? As well might a working man attempt to wade through the Atlantic to America as to dive into our courts of law. However lamentable, it is too true, that unless some benevolent and charitably disposed person of the "higher" and enfranchised orders come forward to aid the poor man to protect his liberty and life, his injuries, be they never so deep, must go unredressed. Yet our laws are all equal—there is NOT one law for the rich and another for the poor; at least, thus saith the "LIARS!"

I think, Sir, I shall not be deemed out of order if I ask who are the cause of the dark and fearful picture I have traced above? Are not the middle class the principal supporters of these unscriptural atrocities—these grinding, oppressing, harassing, crushing, murderous Bastile laws? Who so loudly complained of the enormous amount of poor rates, as the profit mongers? Who after having wrung 20, 30, 40, or even more per cent from the wages of industry, grumbled at disgorging the trumpery trifle of about one or two per cent of their easy gotten gains? Yet with this very class, who are the chief instruments in carrying out the law of devils, and who rejoice in their task, with these fellows a certain class of "patriots" would have working men *write to obtain our "glorious Charter."* Never, never, till they humbly, repentantly, acknowledge that they have "erred and strayed from the paths of truth," and are "desirous of leading new lives"—that the doctrine held by them, almost to a man, that an increase in the productive powers of the nation increases the happiness of the nation, is a fallacy—a shoot of that "fashionable political economy" which *they must entirely forego*. Let working men hold proudly, yes, conjointly, aloof from this class till they acknowledge that the evils of our social system arise from our wilful ignorance of *distributive*, not productive, science. Believe me, no union will be beneficial till their opinion is changed thus far.

After careful observation of my own class, I firmly believe they will never unite for heaven-sprung equality, unless impelled by a diminution of a portion of those luxuries, in which they have been wont to revel; and then it will be with the hope of getting a greater portion of "dishonest gain" from the Chartists, than from the present institutions.

Never were the peculiar characteristics of this class better pourtrayed than in the "Letter to the Queen, on the State of the Monarchy," generally attributed to five-thousand-a-year Brougham. It certainly is a most perfect picture. "Union with the middle class," *alias* the profit-mongers! What rank humbug! In whose hands are the greater portion of the elective franchises of the country but in their own? We want acts, not blarney: it really is too stale. Let them use these franchises to send wise and just legislators to the Commons' House, instead of the imbecile crew who now sit there, and who would be a disgrace to a body of lunatic electors. Let them act thus, and they will then shew their "faith by their works"—then can we truly believe them.

Till then, "workies," let them, and all who seek union with them, alone: in the meantime, look you to your joint stock shops—your Trades' and Charter Halls—your plan of organisation, &c. Have a little—aye, only a little—confidence in the tremendous powers you possess; budge not a hair's breadth from Universal Suffrage, and

"The Charter—the Charter soon, soon must be law!"

I remain, Sir,
Yours, most respectfully,
WALTER MASON.

Harleston, Norfolk, March, 1841.

Chartist Intelligence.

SALFORD.—Mr. Leech delivered an animated lecture to a large and respectable meeting of Chartists, on Sunday evening last. The cause progresses well and steadily here. We have lectures and discussions regularly every Monday evening, and our Chartist Sunday school is going on well. We are about getting up a tea-party to welcome Benbow from his "Hell Hole."

DERBY.—The Chartists met on Sunday evening. Mr. O'Connor's letter was read amidst much applause. Mr. Bairstow gave an animated account of his tour to Heanor, Burton, and other places. An excellent spirit seemed to animate the meeting, and several new members were enrolled. Fourteen new members have been enrolled during the last week.

BRISTOL.—At a meeting of the Bristol Chartist youths, held at No. 21, Temple-street, the following resolution was agreed upon:—"That this meeting being convinced that the present sufferings of the working classes arise from a corrupt system of Government, and that corruption being the consequence of the people not being properly represented in Parliament; and that an extension of the franchise is the only means by which their condition may be improved, pledges itself never to cease agitating until such time as Universal Suffrage becomes the law of the land; and we take this opportunity of calling on our fellow-youths of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales to aid in this glorious struggle."

SOWERBY.—Mr. Thomas Crossley has been appointed sub-Secretary, in the room of Mr. William Crossley.

BARNSLEY.—The Chartists met, as usual, at Peter Hoey's, and had a very full meeting. The people here are no way dispirited, but are as determined as ever to gain their just and legal rights.

UNSWORTH.—Mr. Linney, of Manchester, delivered an excellent lecture to the Chartists of Unsworth, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on Monday evening.

CITY OF LONDON.—POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, 55, OLD BAILEY.—The members of the city locality held their weekly meeting, on the 25th July, in the above place, Mr. Joslyn in the chair; it was moved by Mr. Parker, and seconded by Mr. Carter, "That a committee be appointed to draw up an address to the working classes of this city, to come forward and co-operate with their fellow-degraded and persecuted men; to declare their determination to their oppressors and tyrants, and to use all lawful means in their power, to hasten the social and political manumission of themselves and fellow slaves in the forthcoming factional struggle of their common enemies." The election of the committee was deferred a fortnight on the account that the election committee are about to similarly address the trade societies, which will be attended with pecuniary exertions to the members of this locality; after which Mr. G. Wyatt, the member of the County Council, gave in his report of the same, and read a code of rules for the newly-elected council's future guidance. On Sunday morning, the Committee of Management for the shareholders of the above place, met as usual, and it was agreed that they should get up a social concert on the 9th of August next, two-thirds of the proceeds of which should go towards the purchase of type for Mr. O'Brien. Admission by tickets to be threepence each. In the course of the morning, the doors were opened to the public as usual, and a portion of the *Star* was read. It is almost needless to state that the account from Birmingham of John Collin's proceedings, was received with great indignation. In the evening, in the same place, Mr. Cameron delivered a very excellent theological Chartist lecture, to a very respectable audience, for which he received an unanimous vote of heartfelt thanks. On Monday evening following, a social concert took place in the above Hall, for the benefit of the election committee. The place was elegantly decorated with the portraits of Emmett, Frost, Williams, Jones, F. O'Connor, M'Douall, Oastler, and many other glorious patriots decorated with laurel, and very handsome banners, &c. Mr. J. D. Parker was master of the ceremonies. Many patriotic songs were sung, and recitations given by most of the leading Chartists of London, who kept up the amusement till twelve o'clock with the greatest good feeling and harmony. Next Sunday evening, Mr. Spur will preach in the same place, to commence precisely at seven o'clock.

BERMONDSEY.—*On Monday evening*, a public meeting took place of the members of the Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Teetotal Society, at the Cambrian Chapel, Horsleydown. Several excellent speeches were made by Messrs. Sherman, Brown, and others, who told the white slaves of Rotherhithe, that they would never gain their social or political rights until they became a sober and thinking people. After a short address from the Chairman, who is a master carpenter, and who also takes delight in doing all the good he can for the working classes, the meeting separated highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening. A great many ladies were present on this interesting occasion.

A CO-OPERATIVE STORE has been opened in Bermondsey. Every information relative to this important business can be had at Sherman's Circulating Library and Newspaper-office, 2, Grange-terrace, Grange-road, Bermondsey.

MR. COLLINS.—One of the admirers of Collins, in Manchester, having had his portrait framed and hung up in his house, after *reading the report of his doings* at Birmingham last week, took down his portrait and burnt it.

MIDDLESEX.—COUNCIL.—At the Middlesex Council Meeting, held on Sunday last, at 55, Old Bailey, after the transaction of the usual business, the Committee reported that they had forwarded the letters of invitation to Messrs. O'Connor, O'Brien, and Benbow, to be present, at their earliest opportunity, at a grand banquet, to be given by their admirers in the metropolis, but had not yet received any answers. The accounts of the Council were then audited, and found to be correct. Mr. Fussell moved, and Mr. Humphries seconded, "That the Council do now dissolve." Mr. Ford moved, as an amendment, "That we continue our sittings for another week." This was seconded by Mr. Granshaw. The original motion was carried by a majority of one. It was then resolved that the ensuing delegate meeting should be held on Sunday afternoon, August 8th, 1841. Mr. Wheeler strongly pressed upon the members of the Surrey Council present the necessity of uniting with the Middlesex Council, to carry out efficiently the new plan of local organisation, that the energies of the whole of the Chartists of London might be brought into one common focus, to bear upon the apathy and listlessness which has so long distinguished this mighty metropolis. The sub-Secretaries are requested to bear in mind that the delegates to the ensuing Council must be elected in public meetings called for that special purpose.

CHELSEA.—A public meeting of the Chartists, residing in Kensington, Hammersmith, and Chelsea, was held at the United Coffee House, George-street, Chelsea, on Monday last, to elect two delegates to the ensuing London Delegate Council meeting. Messrs. Heath, Wheeler, Ridley, Porter, Dalibar, Dowling, and Twyford, having been duly proposed and seconded, the chairman put it to the vote, when the show of hands was in favour of Thomas M. Wheeler and Ruffy Ridley, late M.C., who were then declared duly elected. The secretary reported that he had received an answer from the Chelsea Anti-Corn Law Association, declining the challenge to discuss the question—"Whether the proposed alteration in the Corn Laws would benefit *the working classes of Great Britain and Ireland?*" on the ground that they did not advocate the repeal of the Corn Laws, because it would benefit the working classes; but because it would benefit all classes of society, and, therefore, could take no cognizance of its workings with respect to any particular class. The secretary was instructed to forward them a reply. The balance sheet of the Victim Fund was ordered to be audited, and the amount in hand sent to its destination. Owing to the pressure of business, Mr. Wheeler's lecture was postponed till the ensuing Monday, at eight o'clock precisely; subject—"The past and present condition, and the future prospects of the working classes of Britain." Discussion is particularly invited.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—*On Friday evening* an immense assembly was convened to hear a lecture from Mr. Bairstow, the Derbyshire Chartist lecturer, in the Market-place. Mr. Bairstow's lecture comprised an able review of the causes which had led to the present appalling condition of the industrious classes, which he detailed and described as being one of extreme poverty, privation, and distress; he pointed out the alarming increase of vagrancy, pauperism, and crime, and shewed the gradual process by which our countrymen had been reduced to worse than West Indian slavery. Mr. B. concluded an eloquent lecture, by a most impassioned and glowing appeal to the stalwart lads of Burton to join the Charter Association, and sat down amid the loudest plaudits of the auditory, who dispersed after giving three cheers respectively for the lecturer, the Charter, Frost, Williams, and Jones, O'Connor, and the imprisoned victims. On Saturday evening, in the same place, a still more numerous meeting was assembled, among whom were many middle-class men, who listened with attention to Mr. Bairstow's lecture, which he began by apostrophising England—descanting on its soil—population—resources—colonial dependencies—wealth—and colossal power. He then took an extensive survey of the capabilities of the land—the necessity of its cultivation—its prior claims to manufacture—the amount of produced wealth—the mode of its distribution—and the channels of consumption—exposing the egregious sophisms spouted by the Plague, and demonstrated, in the most conclusive manner, that the wealth now produced was amply sufficient for the comfortable maintenance of every Briton. He then explained *seriatim* the six cardinal principles of the Charter, defending them by facts and argument, and appealing most powerfully to his auditors. By way of interruption, the bells were set a ringing, to drown, if possible, Mr. Bairstow's voice; but this had no effect, for he continued for upwards of two hours, after which a number of names were enrolled, and an excellent collection was made in support of the cause. Hurrah, then, for the Charter in Burton! On Sunday evening, Mr. Bairstow delivered a sermon to more than 2,000 people in New-street, Burton, which was listened to with unmingled approbation and delight.

HOLBROOKE.—On Monday evening, Mr. Bairstow gave an address on Holbrooke Moor to a numerous auditory. After its close the indefatigable Mr. Vickers, of Belper, briefly addressed them. A very liberal collection was made.

FAILSWORTH.—DISCUSSION ON SOCIALISM AND CHARTISM.—On Monday evening, the Chartist room of this place was densely filled, to hear a discussion betwixt Mr. Ellis, Social Missionary, and Mr. Leach, Chartist Missionary, as to which system is best calculated to benefit the starving millions. The arrangements mode by the committee were such as did credit to both parties; no approbation or disapprobation was to be shown while each man was speaking, to which the meeting strictly adhered. Mr. Ellis defended his principles, contending that by communities the people could get possession of the land, which would soonest alleviate their miseries. Mr. Leach contended that it was impossible for the working classes, by such means, to get possession of sufficient land to benefit the many, owing to the small amount of wages which they received. The speaking continued till ten o'clock. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned till that night week. In justice to the parties we would say, that the committee, the disputants, and the meeting conducted themselves as rational men, as men wishing to promote truth and not victory, in which the present rotten and artificial system got a proper analizing, some wholesome truths were advanced, and much good must be the result.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Dr. M'Douall addressed the Chartists of Tib-street, in his usual severe and sarcastic style.

SEIZURE FOR CHURCH RATES.—The process of seizure of household goods and subsequent sale thereof by public auction, for non-payment of church-rates, was performed on Monday last, opposite the Red Lion Inn, Chorley. The transaction excited little interest, though the heads of the high church party gave their attendance to countenance the affair.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO PRIVATES OF THE SCOTCH FUSILEER GUARDS.—On Monday afternoon an inquest was held before Messrs. Gell and Higgs, Coroner and Deputy Coroner for Westminster, at the Feathers, Grosvenor-place, on the body of Alexander Bremner, aged twenty-one, a private in the second battalion of the Scotch Fusilier Guards. Mr. Thomas Richardson, assistant-surgeon to the regiment, said that he saw deceased about ten o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst. at the regimental hospital, Grosvenor-place, to which he was brought from the St. George's barracks, Charing-cross. Deceased was then insensible and vomiting, and exhibited symptoms of having recently received very serious injury on the head. *Witness attended him* to the 22nd, when he died. Since death witness had examined the body internally, and discovered a transverse fracture of the left temporal bone, about three inches in length, apparently by a fall against some sharp body. That injury was certainly the cause of deceased's death. By Mr. Gell—I conversed with deceased before his death. He told me he had no recollection of having fallen down, and made no charge against any person. Edward Jones, a private in the same battalion with deceased, said—About nine o'clock on the morning of Saturday, 17th instant, I was in the barrack-room of St. George's Barracks. Deceased, and about nineteen other privates and a corporal were at the time in the room. Deceased said he had lost his clothes brush, and asked every one in the room if he had got it. No one answered. He particularly asked private James Blissett whether he had got it, who said "No," and shortly afterwards left the room. In Blissett's absence deceased found his brush in the former's haversack, and then strewed all the other things that were in it on the floor. When Blissett returned and saw his things scattered on the floor, and, having been told that it was deceased who had so scattered them, he began quarrelling, and said, "*I will* do something for you," on which deceased replied, "Two can play at that game." Blisset appeared to be in a great rage, and sat down on his bed for four or five minutes. The corporal then left the room, and the moment he did Blisset got up, and walked silently across the room towards deceased, who had one foot (the boot of which he was cleaning) on a bench, and, seizing him by the throat with the right hand, and placing the other on deceased's loins, he threw him down, and fell upon him. Deceased fell backwards over the fender, and his head struck strongly against the hearthstone. By the Jury—The fall rendered deceased insensible. He became black in the face. Blissett, seeing what he had done, became deadly pale, and the perspiration flowed down his face profusely. He seemed frightened at and sorry for what he had done, and tried to lift deceased up. I *do not think he meant to* injure deceased, but merely to throw him down. They were usually on good terms. As speedily as possible, deceased was conveyed to the regimental hospital. Verdict, after corroboratory evidence having been adduced, "Accidental death," the Jury requesting that their censure might be conveyed to Blisset for what they considered his cowardly conduct towards a defenceless fellow-soldier.

A FEMALE SAILOR.—A considerable degree of excitement was caused last week in the town of Brixham, Devon, by the discovery of a female sailor, on board one of the trawl boats, in which capacity she had been employed for some time with much credit, and in which she would have continued but for the exposé which discovered her sex. It appears she was left an orphan, and was bound an apprentice to a farmer, whom she served as an out-door male-servant; before her term expired she determined to leave the plough to plough the deep, and having dressed herself in a deceased brother's clothes, who had been unfortunately drowned, she entered on board a trawling sloop as an apprentice, to serve three years; she performed her duty manfully, enduring all the privations of such a precarious calling with a degree of hardihood and recklessness necessary to such a life, and her exertions were such as to cause a degree of envy in the other lads. On Sunday last, she accompanied two lasses to a fruit garden in the neighbourhood where she treated them, behaving with all the gallantry imaginable; while there a tailor, who was enjoying his *otium*, attempted to interfere with our hero's girls; the sailor boy resented it, high words ensued and blows followed; Snip showed fight like a man, while the pretended sailor was no less active, but, alas! fortune does not always favour the brave; the tailor was too much for his opponent, and the sailor lassey was so beaten that she was obliged to give in, and on several persons coming around her to offer her assistanse, her sex was discovered, to the great surprise of every one, the tailor not excepted. She is now dressed in apparel more becoming her sex; she is an interesting and rather good-looking girl. The reason she states for adopting her late mode of life, was, that she could enjoy more freedom than in domestic servitude. She is sixteen years of age, and her name is Ellen Watts; she adopted the name of Charles Watts, and stated that she was a native of Plymouth.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN ENGLAND.—Forty years ago, when the wealth of the country was far less than it now is, every man, woman, and child, in the United Kingdom consumed, on the average, 22½lbs. of sugar in the year. There are no means of *finding out* with accuracy the consumption of the various ranks into which society is divided' but that this rate of consumption is not considered to be lavish for any—even the humblest class in the community—may fairly be inferred from the dictaries now in use in various workhouses in England, where the aged paupers are allowed seven ounces of sugar per week, or at the rate of 22¾lbs. per annum. If *this quantity is thought no more than is reasonable* for the inmates of a workhouse, we may be pretty certain that it is greatly below the rate of consumption among the easy classes. We have been at some pains to ascertain the yearly consumption of sugar per head among persons in the middle rank of life, to whom the cost is not a matter of much importance, and who do not vary their mode of living with every *change in the market price of provisions*. In such families the yearly consumption is 37lb. for each individual, or 1⅝ ounce per diem. In many families the consumption is far greater than this; but if we suppose that one-fourth of the people of England use this moderate quantity, the average consumption in 1801, of the remaining three-fourths, must have been 11lb. Last year the average consumption per head throughout the kingdom was 15¼lb. Assuming that one-fourth of the people used 37lb., the average yearly consumption of the remaining three-fourths was eight pounds per head, or just one-third of the allowance given to paupers, and not one-half the quantity used by the working classes in 1801. That the consumption here stated of 37lb. per annum is not an excessive estimate, is shown by the further fact, that every person serving in her Majesty's ships receives for daily use 1½ ounces of sugar, being at the rate of 34lb. 3 ounces per annum. At this same rate the consumption of the kingdom would be more than 120 per cent greater than it actually was in 1840.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.—On Friday evening, about half-past nine o'clock, five shots were fired through as many panes of the window of the *Norfolk Times* office, No. 8, Exchange-street, Norwich, while the proprietor and several other persons were conversing inside. Luckily, no one was injured, as the shots seemed to have been fired in a slanting direction. It has not been ascertained who were the perpetrators of this disgraceful attempt, originating in party spite. Information had been given a few days before, that twenty ruffians, hired by a notorious Whig, were waiting an opportunity to make an assault, in consequence of some handbills being issued from the *Norfolk Times* office, descriptive of Whig doings at the late elections. These seem to have excited the rage of some of the principals, and led to the above cowardly attack. An investigation takes place on Monday, before the Mayor and some of the Whig magistrates, who will, probably, trouble themselves but little to bring the perpetrators to light.—*Morning Herald*, Tuesday.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—The first question to be decided on the meeting of the newly-elected House of Commons will, of course, be the choice of a Speaker. Mr. Shaw Lefevre will, so says the *Times*, be set aside in favour of a gentleman of sound Conservative principles. Mr. Henry Goulburn and Mr. C. W. W. Wynn, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, are mentioned as candidates for the vacant chair of the House of Commons—the latter appears the most likely to be selected. Mr. Goulburn, it will be remembered, contested the Speakership in May, 1839, with the late Speaker, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and was defeated by a majority of 18 votes, the numbers being 317 and 299. Mr. C. W. W. Wynn contested it in the year 1817 with Mr. C. Manners Sutton, and was defeated by a majority of 160 votes; the numbers being 312 and 152. The late Speaker, Mr. S. Lefevre, has only held office about two years, but his predecessor, the Right Hon. James Abercromby (now Lord Dunfermline) remained speaker nearly four years and a half, having served in two consecutive Parliaments. He was first elected in February, 1835 in the Peel Parlaament, by a majority of 10 votes over Mr. C. M. Sutton, who was afterwards elevated to the Peerage by the title of Viscount Canterbury. Mr. Abercromby was re-elected without opposition by the new Parliament, which was elected in 1837, and he continued to occupy the honourable post of Speaker to the House of Commons until May, 1839, when he resigned, *just two days before the temporary resignation of* of the late Melbourne Ministry, after the defeat upon the Jamaica question. Mr. S. Lefevre was then proposed as the new Speaker by the resuscitated Whig Government, and was elected, as we have already stated, by a majority of 18, in a House of 620 members (including the tellers.)

LOSS OF LIFE OFF DOVER.—A collision took place off Dover, on Saturday morning, between two foreign vessels, by which one was sunk, and eight lives were lost.

NEGRO HUNTING.—The following disgusting and disgraceful advertisement is copied from an Albany paper of May 26, 1841:—"*Notice*: the subscriber would inform the citizens of Alabama and Mississipi that he has dogs for the purpose of trailing and ketching runaway negres. His terms are five dollars a day for hunting—if he ketches the negro, twenty dollars. Any person wishing his services may find him at Mr. John H. Sherrar's, near Livingston, Sunter County, Alabama.—James W. Bell."

MAIL GUARDS.—By a recent regulation of the Post Office, guards of mail coachs are prohibited from receiving fees from passengers, under penalty of dismissal; and their salaries have consequently been increased on a scale which is graduated by length of service. We believe that the lowest rate of remuneration is fixed at £70 per annum, and that the highest salary does not exceed £120. The new arrangement will be beneficial to the passenger traffic on the mails.

NEW STEAMER.——The great iron steamer at Bristol will probably combine a greater number and variety of untried principles than were ever yet united in one enter prise of the same magnitude. The vessel herself—her enormity—her material (plate-iron)—her engines, nearly 1,200 horse-power—*her cylinders, 120 inches in diameter—no piston*-rods—no beams—the connecting rod laying hold immediately on the piston, and a moveable hollow casting playing through a box in the top of the piston—no paddle-wheels, no paddle-boxes, but an unseen agent revolving under her quarters, instead of any apparent propelling power.

ANOTHER DEFINITION OF LAW.—Mr. Clive, a *Kensington Magistrate*, has decided that there is no offence in a man's stealing into a house in the night, or any other time, unless it be with the intention of stealing something out of the said house, or some illegal purpose, and that the houskeeper whose premises are so invaded is not even justified in chastising the intruder. If this be sound law, for what was the boy Jones imprisoned? Mr. Clive's doc*trine will* be a great comfort and encouragement to all persons of a curious turn of mind, who like to see what is going on in houses without invitation.

WORTH THE ATTENTION OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—Mr. John Stanwell, of the White Hart, Newport-market, was complained of at the Court of Excise, for selling beer, wine and spirits, without a license. The case being fully proved, Mr. Bell, the auctioneer, stated that he sold the business in question by order of the creditors of Simmons, the late landlord, to the defendant, who immediately took possession. Proper notices for the transfer of the licenses were at once prepared and delivered, but unfortunately the licensing magistrates would not assemble until the 19th of next month. He, therefore, submitted that as the revenue was not suffering, the house being duly licensed, his friend the defendant ought not to be fined or inconvenienced. Sir John Mortlock—"The licensing is a police regulation over which we have no control, and according to the present state of the law, we are bound to convict the defendant, he not being in the licensed trade." Mr. Bell—"This is a very great hardship." Mr. Commissioner Stephenson—"We grant that it is, and are sorry we cannot give you relief." Mr. Mayow—"You are a numerous and a respectable body, and why not apply to Parliament on the subject. While the law is as at present with respect to licences, this Court must enforce obedience. Fined £5.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY A POLICEMAN.—At Union Hall Police Court, a few days ago, Thomas Surley, a shoemaker, with a deep gash in his forehead, from which the blood was oozing, was charged with being intoxicated, and assaulting a policeman of the M division, while on duty. Policeman Payne, 110 M, stated that on the preceding night he saw the defendant near Broad-street, Blackfriars Road, drunk and very noisy, and when he desired him to go on, *instead of doing so*, he made use of an offensive expression, and ultimately assaulted him in the attempt to get him home. The magistrate inquired what the offensive expression was? The policeman replied that the defendant called him "a Tory." Mr. Traill, perceiving that the defendant had a severe wound on his forehead, inquired how it was inflicted, whether he had fallen down when drunk? The policeman said that the defendant was so obstreperous, he was compelled to draw his truncheon and strike him with it. Mr. Traill said the wound appeared to be a very severe one, and that there could be no occasion for striking a drunken man with such force as to produce such a wound. The policeman again reiterated that the defendant was very disorderly, and struck him two or three times with his clenched fist. The defendant said that he was a shoemaker, and that he went to his club on the preceding night, and drank rather more than he was in the habit of doing; that he might have been rather noisy on his way home, but he could declare that he did nothing whatever to justify the policeman in treating him in the savage manner he had done. "See here," said the poor fellow, putting the hair on his forehead back, and exhibiting an extensive wound, "this was given to me by the policeman before I attempted to resist, with his truncheon; it was too bad to strike a man in the brutal manner he did me, as he knew who I was, where I lived, and that I was close at home at the time." The policeman said that although he had no marks to shew, yet that he was struck three times before he used his truncheon. Mr. Traill said that the policeman used unnecessary violence, and discharged the defendant, saying that he had brought himself into the dilemma by foolishly getting intoxicated. [These policemen and magistrates are rather an odd "lot," and seem to have a law entirely to themselves; the former to do as they like, and the latter to pass over their gross violations of the most sacred rights with impunity. The above case is not without its parallel, and 110 M ought to have been taught to use his truncheon with less effect. Had the poor fellow served the "raw lobster" with the same sauce, he would have been committed for trial. And then the wiseacres say the law knows no distinction.]

POLICE JUSTICE.—One of those cases which induce people to look with suspicion at the dispensation of justice occurred at Greenwich a few days ago. It appears that Mr. Charles Williams, a member of the Common Council, had been intrusted by a lady in the city to escort her sister to Deptford, on Tuesday night last, which duty he fulfilled by conducting her in a cab to her mother's door. The old lady, however, being about eighty years of age, is somewhat deaf, which caused the parties outside to ring the bell more frequently than would otherwise have been necessary. While so engaged, they were passed by Lovell, a superintendent, on his round, then by the ordinary watchman, who thrust his light in the face of Mr. Williams more rudely than he or the lady thought becoming. The lady made herself known to the policeman, but, while so doing, Lovell again came up and accosted them in no very decorous manner. It also appears that Mr. Williams had so far committed himself as to call the superintendent a "fellow," an indignity to which that official could not bring his temper to submit. Instead of waiting to see the lady enter her mother's house, Lovell threatened to take them both to the station-house; upon which Mr. W. gave up to the lady a basket and parcel he was carrying, and expressed his determination of going there himself. This so outraged the offended superintendent that he and the policeman seized Mr. W. violently by the collar, dragged him along the road, and threatened him with personal vengeance. At the station-house in Greenwich, he was locked up, and passed the night in a cell. The most remarkable feature in the case, however, is the conduct of the magistrate. That dignitary, while he apparently gave credit to the statements of the officers, stated that he considered Mr. W. had suffered quite enough by a night's imprisonment, and would, therefore, discharge him. Mr. W., in retiring, enountered Lovell, and openly stated to him that he should lay his conduct before the Commisioners. Upon this the magistrate coloured up, and inquired if Mr. W. meant to take any future steps to intimidate the police in the discharge of their duty. Some altercation ensued, Mr. W. broadly asserting that the police had sworn falsely against him. "Oh, if that is the case," said the occupant of the bench, "I shall fine you five shillings for being drunk!" Mr. W. immediately paid the fine, and retired, accompanied by his friends. It has been frequently asserted that persons have been tried for one offence, and punished for another, but very seldom has it occurred in an open court of justice, that an individual has been discharged as having suffered enough, on the supposition that the charge against him was true, and then, on his expressing his dissent, and giving open and public notice of an appeal against the conduct of a subordinate officer, that the magistrate should suddenly, and without form, place him again at the bar, and inflict a penalty on him for an offence for which he had already suffered sufficiently. Should this dispensation of justice be submitted to by the public, the police will be elevated into a band of irresponsible prosecutors—acting as witnesses to themselves, and against whose oaths the testimony of spectators will not avail. Whatever may be our opinion of the magisterial conduct, and it is a pretty strong one, we suspect that the Police Commissioners will not quietly submit to their duties of superintendence over the force being thus rudely taken from them; nor will Mr. Williams discharge his duty to himself, to his friends, or the public, unless he follows up, rigidly and at once, his intention of submitting his case to the authorities in Scotland-yard. With every respect for the police-force—admitting to the fullest the many difficulties *they have to encounter—we hesitate not to assert*, that unless their conduct will bear the strictest scrutiny, the sooner they are entirely disbanded the better. Be that as it may, there are too many violent and disreputable characters allowed admission into the force; and their speedy weeding out is necessary.—*London paper.*

GENEROSITY.—On Sunday evening, between six and seven o'clock, as a well-dressed woman and a little boy, about six years of age, were standing at the barriers opposite the archbishop's-walk, Lambeth, viewing the boats passing, on a suddden the little boy slipped, and fell into the water. The lady was in a state of distraction, and fainted. A young man, in the garb of a mechanic, who witnessed the the accident, threw off his jacket and plunged in, and, with some difficulty, succeeded in bringing the poor fellow safely to shore, and restored him to the lady, who had by this time recovered. She was profuse in her thanks for the great service the young man had rendered her, and, drawing a well-filled purse from her reticule, presented the boy's deliverer with *sixpence*.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A few days since, a boy named Abbott, thirteen years of age, effected an entrance at the roof St. Martin's Church, Colchester, in search of young jackdaws, and in stepping between the joists of the ceiling, the lath and plaster gave way, and he fell a depth of upwards of forty feet upon the pavement of the middle aisle of the church. Two other boys were in the churchyard, holding the ladder by which Abbott ascended; and, on seeing him fall into the church, they ran away. About four hours after, two men were surprised to see Abbott come out of one of the church windows; and on inquiring the cause, the boy, unconscious of what had happened, said he had fallen asleep in the church; and strange to say, he had lain in the aisle in a state of insensibility *during that period, and on* recovering, he got out of the church, not knowing what imminent peril he had been placed in, as none of his limbs were fractured, and all the inconvenience he sustains is a soreness of the feet.

BERLIN, JULY 19.—A thunder storm, accompanied by a real hurricane, passed over Berlin yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock. The damage done is considerable. In the park and in other places, many of the largest trees were thrown down; the corn which was cut in the fields was raised into the air, and carried to a distance of several miles; the roofs of several buildings were stripped off, the windows driven in, and many persons thrown down The fine roof of the tavern belonging to the Iron Railway Company, before the Anhalt gate, was torn off and carried into the city. An idea may be formed of the power of the storm, when we add, that this roof weighed about 200 cwt. It was necessary to cut it to pieces in order to remove it. The same storm did considerable damage at Frankfort on the Maine, and other places; it was felt at Hamburgh during the eclipse of the sun, but happily did no damage of any consequence.

INFORMATION FOR ELECTORS.—Overseers are bound to fix on the doors of churches and chapels in their parish, on the two first Sundays in August, two printed lists of all persons entitled to vote for the next year. One list to contain the ten-pound householders, and the other the scot and lot voters. Electors whose names are omitted in such lists will be disfranchised for the ensuing year, unless they give notice to the Overseers on or before the 25th August next, claiming to have their names duly inserted. Electors should inspect the Overseers' lists on Sunday, August 1, and the following Sunday, to see that their names are duly inserted. Such lists can also be inspected without fee, at the houses of the Overseers, at any time within the first fortnight in August. Persons omitted for non-payment of poor-rates should bear in mind that they are entitled to be registered, provided such rates were not demanded on or before the 6th April last.

AN IRISHMAN'S IDEA OF COMFORT.—Matthew Cahill, a poor old Irishman from the county of Roscommon, entered Hatton-garden Police, a few days ago, for the purpose of soliciting advice how to be passed to Ireland. Duke, one of the ushers, informed him that his course was to apply to the overseer of the parish in which he had last slept, and he inquired where he had slept last. Applicant (*in a broad Irish dialect*)—"I slept down there in Coldbath-fields." "Do you mean in the House of Correction?"—"Yes, sure they may call it that if they like, but there is very little correction used there, unless you call good ating, dhrinking, and comfortable lodging by that name." (A laugh.) "What were you there for?" Applicant—"Only for begging. I was committed from this place for begging abroad there in Russell-square, and a better place I would not wish to be in, and I would'nt have left it, only they turned me out, and wouldn't keep me there any longer. (Laughter.) Its the finest prison in all the world, and if you would send me back, it isn't meself that would wish to be sent home." (Immense laughter.) Duke—"But you have to work there, haven't you?" Applicant—"Sure, only what is good for your mind and body, a little natural exercise, which gives you an appetite to ate and dhrink what they give you; and its plenty you get there." Duke—"Didn't they put you on the tread-mill? Applicant—"No; they put me to pick oakum in a comfortable room, with several others, and sure that was very easy to do; there's many a gentleman's son, faith, that would be glad to get to ate and dhrink what they give there. You go to a comfortable bed with blankets to cover you, early, and when you get up in the morning you have people to wait upon you; and they give you half-a-pound of bread and a pint of good gruel for breakfast; then at dinner time they give you half a pound of beef another half-a-pound of bread for dinner, and you have the same quantity for tea as for breakfast, and sure its in a fine, open, airy, healthy situation." (Laughter.) Duke—"You have been in other prisons, then?" Applicant—"Yes, I am 73 years of age, and I want to leave off begging, and go home to my childer, and if I wasn't so old, and my eyes so bad, *I wouldn't leave off now, for its a pleasure to* think of the treatment you receive when you're sent to such a place. Sure, when you're there, you are the same as if you had your servants to attend upon you. If you're ill, there's a doctor for you, and everything you want, and is'nt it better to be there with all these comforts and conveniences, than to be outside, and unable to get any of them!" (A laugh.) He was proceeding to give a further description of the beauties and comforts of the prison, when he was introduced to Mr. Coombe, who directed that he should be taken to Clerkenwell workhouse, in order to be passed to Ireland, for which he thanked his Lordship, and hobbled out of the court.

A YOUTH RESCUED FROM UNJUST PUNISHMENT.—At the session of the Central Criminal Court, held in September, 1840, a lad named William Butler, who was apprenticed to a watch escape movement maker, was tried upon four indictments, charging him with having uttered forged checks for sums of money, and convicted upon two of the charges, and sentenced by Baron Gurney to fifteen years' transportation. Daniel Forrester, the city officer, upon hearing of the conviction, and reading the particulars of the trial, believed it to be very possible, coupling all the circumstances with the operations of a gang of forgers who have been very active about town, that the lad was the innocent victim of the fellows who had already obtained a great deal of money by employing unthinking boys to go on errands to brewers and distillers for cash for checks enclosed in notes, purporting to be from customers. The officer immediately communicated his suspicion to Sir Chapman Marshall, who was at the time Lord Mayor, and who, knowing the sagacity and excellent feeling of Forrester, rejoiced in the hope of witnessing the success of such an inquiry, and desired him to proceed according to his own judgment in the business. Forrester ascertained that several boys of good characters had been engaged in similar matters in different parts of the metropolis, and the letters used upon all the occasions into which he inquired, had been dictated, and most of them written, in a similar way. He had reason, as he proceeded in the investigation, to believe that William Butler had not conveyed a letter, except in the one instance (to the house of Messrs. Hanbury and Co., the brewers), upon which occasion he was detained, and that the witnesses in the other cases were mistaken as to the boy's identity, and confirmation of that belief poured in with increased strength upon the statements of the master and others, who knew this poor fellow's general conduct and habits, and swore, without hesitation, to the fact, that it was impossible for him to have been the bearer of any other than the one communication alluded to on the occasion in question. Forrester, the chief constable, having prepared his documentary matter, and having received all the necessary assistance from *the necessary authorities, with a letter to Baron* Gurney on the subject, was referred by the Learned Judge to Lord Normanby, to whom, without delay, he sent in testimonials from the father and master of the condemned, stating the particulars of the information which had been received subsequently to the trial and conviction, and praying for further investigation. By this time the lad was on board the Lady Raffles ship, bound for Hobart Town, to which destination he had been sentenced to fifteen years. The memorial was attended to, and an answer was returned on the 11th of December last, stating that the boy had been ordered to be sent to the General Penitentiary. *In June, after some further* communications, tending more powerfully to show the innocence of young Butler, the father sent in, by Forrester's advice, another memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the son might be handed over to his master, *in order to finish his* apprenticeship; and on the 6th of the present month, Lord Normanby transmitted a letter to his memo*rialist, stating that her Majesty* had been graciously pleased to grant to William Butler a free pardon. In the course of Saturday the father and son appeared at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of returning thanks to Sir Chapman Marshall and other City authorities, for the great services which they had rendered by the vigorous inquiry into the circumstances. Mr. Hobler said he would convey to Sir Chapman Marshall the thanks of the father and son, and mentioned to them at the same time that he knew the alderman would desire them to be informed that they owed everything that had turned out prosperously for them in the case to the benevolent and able exertions of Daniel Forrester. They both retired evidently overpowered with gratitude.

GUILDHALL.

On Tuesday, Charlotte Clements, an old woman, was brought up on a charge of begging.

The charge was no sooner made than the wretched prisoner, made bold and almost eloquent by hunger and extreme distress, exclaimed—"Well, if I did beg, is it not better to beg than to steal? One or the other I must do, or I must starve. I have not a bit to eat. I have not a place in which to put my head. I have not a rag to put on. What must I do?" She cried, and her voice rang through the Court.

Alderman Kelly was much affected, and evidently puzzled to answer her question.

"Look at my body," said she, raising her arms, which were each thrust into an old stocking leg, and turning herself round in the dock, exhibiting her breast and her back, covered only with a piece of ragged linen—no dress, shoes, or anything.

"Now tell me," said she, with great vehemence, the tears streaming down her aged cheeks, "what am I to do? I could sell little things, but they must be bought; and if I go to beg the money, I am seized and taken to prison."

Alderman Kelly—Where is your home? Prisoner—Have I not said I have none.

Alderman Kelly—But you surely know where you come from? Prisoner—Oh, yes, I know that. I come from Hunslet, near Leeds.

One of the clerks stated that she was sent down to Hunslet some time ago, but had returned.

Alderman Kelly—Why did you return? Prisoner—I'll tell you why. My daughter, the only child I had left out of thirteen, was taken up and transported. She was innocent, I know she was, as you, Sir, who never saw her. But before she went I came to London to see her. That was not a guilty act was it?

Alderman Kelly—Have you no friends at Hunslet? Prisoner—None. Father, mother, brother, sister, husband, and children, are all gone. I have not a friend in the world, but God Almighty above me; and sometimes I think he is hard upon me to take all away and leave me behind.

The worthy Alderman ordered the keeper of Bridewell to take charge of her for a few days, and supply her with clothes. Afterwards they must see if something could not be done for her.

[We invite our readers to read the above, to read it till every word is engraven not merely upon the tablet of the memory, but upon the more durable one of the heart, and then say if a state of things which can first produce, and then punish such wretchedness, ought any longer to be suffered to exist. We dare not say the tenth part of what we feel on this heart-rending tale of horror. Here is a female, one who has been wife, parent, daughter, sister,—all that woman can be to man—in a state of absolute destitution. Prop after prop has in the mysterious arrangements of Providence, been removed, till she has neither staff nor stay remaining; and, to add to her misery, her efforts to exist without being criminal, are, by the accursed system which the supineness and indifference of the people have suffered to be established in this country, converted into a crime; and all that a humane magistrate can do is to send her to a prison, to keep her from becoming a thief. Talk about society! but society exists not for her: she is an outcast. But though society refuses her her rights, it sternly demands a respect for its institutions, and tells her, in effect, that should she starve, it has no tribunal before which to cite those whose cupidity and avarice have thus rendered them guilty of murder; but if she steal to satisfy her hunger and to clothe her nakedness, it has laws for the protection of property, the iron grasp of which she must speedily be made to feel. It is fair to conclude that this woman, in bye-gone days, has rendered service to society; she has, it appears, been the mother of thirteen children, the last of whom the laws of the country has doomed to exile, for a crime of which the mother deems her innocent; and this seems the only consolation for the seared and widowed heart. She comes, she says, from Hunslet, near Leeds, and she finds her way to the emporium of wealth, to the abode of royalty, the British Metropolis, for what? To give the last embrace to her sole remaining child: and how touchingly she asks—"That was not a guilty act, was it?" Yes, in the eyes of bloated capitalists, landlords, and fundlords, a parent's feelings are, indeed, a deadly crime! What right had she to feel? How dared she to leave Hunslet in obedience to the calls of nature and humanity? How had she the assurance to come to beg in London, rather than stay and starve at Hunslet? Alas! she had no tie to Hunslet? "Have you no friends at Hunslet?" asked the worthy magistrate. "None," replies the *prisoner*—the PRISONER!! made such by her efforts to be honest! "None! Father, mother, brother, sister, husband, and children all are gone. I have not a friend in the world, but God Almighty above me; and sometimes I think he is hard upon me to take all away, and leave me behind!!" We ask those who prate about "the obedience due to the laws," and "the respect which the *poor* are bound to pay to the regulations of society," what claim the law can put forth to the respect and obedience of a being so wretched? "I could sell little things," she says, "but they must be bought; and if I go to beg the money, I am seized and taken to prison." Poor wretch! and had she begged the money, and gone to sell her things, another class-made law would have taken them from her, and consigned her to a dungeon for the crime of wanting four pounds to pay the Government for a licence to do so! She has no ties to bind her to the world, and in the agony of her despair she is almost ready to "Curse God and die." We shall probably be told that the Poor Law offers assistance in such cases of destitution; this we grant, and we need no better proof of the horrid system of the present English Poor Laws, than this can afford. No one but a maniac, under the old system, would have preferred such a state of destitution to the provisions of the workhouse; but see how such provisions are loathed and spurned since the Malthusian wretches took the management of the poor out of the hands of the Magistrates and Board of Guardians chosen by and responsible to the rate-payers, and placed it in the hands of the triple-headed monster, the "Devil King" of Somerset House. Under the new order of things, matters are turned upside down. Our prisons are become "hells" instead of places of correctional punishment and discipline, and yet bad as they are, they are preferred to the Bastiles, as being less demoralising, less evil, than the dens which faction and political economy have prepared for the slow but certain murder of the destitute poor.—Ed.]

SUNDERLAND.——On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Williams lectured at the Life Boat House, to an unusually large audience. The object of the lecture was to develope the prospects of Chartist Reform. The lecturer observed in the introduction of the subject, that the question, whether the ardent wishes and hopes of the enslaved, for the attainment of a free and happy state of society, were likely to be gratified or not, could only be satisfactorily answered by an inquiry into the nature of man, and a calm examination of the tendency of those elements of change, which society now contained. Mr. W. then showed that man was a progressive, and not a stationary being; that the law of his nature was onward, onward; notwithstanding the most powerful obstacles offered by existing institutions, the people had advanced in the knowledge of their rights, interests, and duties, and were advancing, in that knowledge, while the spirit of fraternity was still extending, embracing one after another in one common bond of union, upon the principles of equal interests and duties;—that these elements made change inevitable;—the question then was, what that change would be—what direction that spirit of progression was taking? He then showed that Toryism was *not* the coming change, that the reaction which had placed the Tories in power, was *not* a Tory reaction, that it was in fact a new action of the spirit of Reform (which in 1831, had carried the Reform Bill,) upon more rational and comprehensive principles, than the people as a mass had ever yet been wedded to. The prospects of Whiggery were summarily dealt with; the lecturer showing that Whiggism was only a hypocritical form of Toryism, and was, like that system, doomed to immediate and utter destruction. The lecturer then gave various and striking reasons, for hoping that the next successful reform move would be one upon the principles of the People's Charter. The peculiar nature of Chartist Reform was then examined; the speaker proving that it was the only just, comprehensive, and efficient system of political reform; that it was a system which tended immediately on its reception, to improve the individual in mind, feeling, and character, as well as ultimately to regenerate and bless society. The knowledge of its principles and objects expanded the mind, infused a patriotic and philanthropic spirit into the heart, and led to that union and co-operation for mutual objects, by which the spirit of selfishness was crushed and the finest features in human character were formed. The lecturer then contended, from the extent to which the principles had already been embraced, from the fact that other systems had been tried and found wanting, and still more from the fact that no other body or class of real or pretended reformers could compare with the union, firmness, constancy, and energy displayed by the Chartists, that the Charter would speedily, as well as inevitably, become the law of the land. He then concluded by impressing upon his audience the importance of individual duty in the great national struggle in which we are now engaged.—Mr. W. announced that next Sunday afternoon, Mr. Binns would lecture, upon which occasion there would be a collection made on behalf of Mrs. Frost.

MOSSLEY.—At the weekly meeting of Chartists, held on Monday evening, an unanimous vote of censure was passed on John Collins and Arthur O'Neil.

BOLTON.—The democrats of this town have given a dinner to Mr. J. P. Kenyon, formerly a resident there, but who has been for a few weeks on a visit to his native country, and who was again about to embark for the land of liberty. An excellent dinner was served up by Mrs. Teddon, of the Temperance Hotel. Mr. J. Lowe presided, and the evening was spent in a friendly manner. An address was presented to Mr. Kenyon, and on his health being drunk he returned thanks in an excellent speech.

MANCHESTER.—The Chartist Room, Salter-street, was entirely crammed on Tuesday evening. A great many of our Sister countrymen were present. Mr. Christopher Doyle was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting for about a quarter of an hour, expressing his joy that a room which had been closed by the despotic Whigs was again opened, and hoped they (the people) of that district would come out, and go on as they had begun, until their efforts were crowned with success. When they had that room before, many able addresses were delivered from the platform on which he then stood, and so formidable were the Chartists at that time, that the middle class and shopkeepers, many of whom resided contiguous, professed to be Chartists. After a few appropriate remarks, he introduced Dr. M'Douall, who, on coming forward, was greeted with loud cheers. The Dr. then went through a very able heart-stirring and convincing address, touching upon the obstacles which the Chartists have had to contend against. The lecturer spoke in his usual explicit style, cleared up his points to the satisfaction of the meeting. Mr. Leech afterwards delivered a short and effective address on the position of the Chartists. A vote of thanks was given to the speakers, and it was announced that Mr. Philp would lecture in that room on the next Tuesday evening, after which the crowded assembly dispersed, evidently highly pleased with what they had heard.

LEEDS.—O'Connor and O'Brien's Demonstration.—The time will soon arrive when the "caged lion," and that noble of nature, O'Brien, will be liberated from the grasp of Whig tyranny. The Chartists of Leeds and its neighbourhood have determined to welcome the above gentlemen, on their liberation, by a public demonstration, to shew them the people know how to appreciate honesty and patriotism, and prove to the factions that Chartism in Leeds is not dead, nor yet sleepeth. A committee has been formed for the above purpose, and have determined upon issuing, at their next meeting, collecting books, with printed headings, and appointing places where subscriptions will be received. The committee will meet again on Tuesday evening next, at the Association Room, Shambles, at eight o'clock precisely, when it is hoped there will be a numerous attendance of the committee and friends of the good cause, as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting.

THE ADDRESS OF THE FEMALE CHARTISTS OF MANCHESTER TO THEIR SISTERS OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND 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 ruin, why we engage 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 we have the same right to subsistence, 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 ball-room, 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 is now pending over us; and which will certainly overtake us if not thus averted.

We take our stand, also, as a matter of right; as fully and fairly illustrated by circumstances before our eyes. Surely, if by our labour we are compelled to maintain two Queens at the expence of £570,000 a year; and if a female is allowed to take the highest seat in the state, and give directions for the government of the country, we have a right to struggle to gain for ourselves, our husbands, brothers, and children, suitable houses, proper clothing, and good food. Then, Sisters, we call upon you in behalf of upwards of four hundred females, who had their husbands torn from them at the instigation of class-made law in 1839, and placed in dungeons for merely wishing to redress the grievances which press upon both you and us;—left without their guardians and protectors at the mercy of the public, with a forlorn, sorrowful, and agitated mind by day, weeping and mourning and sighing over their husbands' sufferings; and dreary, restless, and sleepless hours by night, their children bereft of kind and affectionate fathers, and the long affection and concord which existed betwixt them cut asunder by the tyrants. We call upon you on behalf of the wives of those unfortunate men, Frost, Williams, and Jones, who are left disconsolate, heart-broken, and in a state of anxiety for their husbands, who are sent across the seas; subject to insult, torture, and slavery; on behalf of the widow, Mrs. Clayton, whose husband died in Northallerton prison; and on behalf of the good, true, and virtuous men who have suffered, and are now suffering imprisonment.

Sisters, if ever there was a time when it was our duty to shake off our lethargy, and engage in a grand struggle for liberty, surely it is now. Does not the sword of persecution draw nearer and nearer every day, tyrannising over us in various ways? Thousands of both males and females are walking the streets for the want of employment, compelled to pledge and sell their clothes and furniture to purchase food to supply their physical wants, until their houses and clothes boxes are nearly empty, while the pawn-brokers and furniture-brokers' shops are wedged and crammed with the furniture and clothes of the industrious poor. Our granaries are full of the food which providence has sent, and the warehouses are full of clothing, while thousands are starving. How grievous must it be to see our husbands wandering the streets, willing to work but unable to procure it, thrown out in consequence 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 crying for food to satisfy the cravings of hunger, and she none to give to them! And after pledging and selling all they have, driven to begging from their neighbours, who are in the same condition as themselves, or nearly so!

What prospect is there for us, when our husbands are supplanted by machinery, except to emigrate to a foreign land, or be inmates of a Poor Law bastile, which will be inevitably the lot of a large number of our fellow creatures without a speedy change?

Sisters, suffering humanity cries for your assistance at this most important crisis, to endeavour to alleviate the miseries which every where abound 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 of the field, and every other living agent, have enough, 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 hats, shoes, and coats, and till the land—cannot get enough to quell the ravings of hunger? Why, because they have no power to make laws that influence the distribution of such wealth.

It rests with the industrious people whether they will any longer submit to a system so wicked, fraught with injustice and misrule.

Up, then, brave women of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and join us in the cry for the Charter, which will protect labour, and secure plenty, comfort, and happiness to all! Give us 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.

Sisters, in the cause of democracy, we remain,

Yours, in the bonds of affection,

The Female Chartists of Manchester.

Hannah Leggith, Treasurer.
Sarah Cowle, Secretary.

GUILDHALL, Wednesday, July 21.

(Before Mr. Justice Wightman.)

MANSLAUGHTER.

William Plewse was charged with the manslaughter 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. Temple 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 one o'clock on the following morning. At that time 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 they saw two men standing on the opposite side of the street, next door to Mrs. Tyne's, who keeps a 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 you can." The prisoner replied, "I'll mill you, you b—r." The deceased who did not interfere with the prisoner, also said "Don't fight my good man; what trade or occupation are you." The prisoner and Mr. Monkman then began fighting, and the latter, finding he was going to have the worst of it, ran away into King's-square, he being followed by the prisoner, who repeatedly told him that he would "mill" 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 head 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.

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

Joseph Ward, and *Henry Kirby, jun.*, were charged with breaking into the dwelling house of Henry Kirby, sen.

Mr. Bliss and Mr. Travis were for the prosecution, and Sir J. Lewin defended 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 prosecutor's wife fastened the doors and windows of the house, and left her husband in bed, up stairs, whilst 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 Parliament-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 of a train that was about to proceed to Hull. During their journey there he saw him give a bag to Ward. Information was given to Beard, a railway policeman, and he apprehended the prisoners. Upon Ward was found the bag, which contained seventy-nine sovereigns and three half-sovereigns. About four o'clock in the afternoon, when the money was missed, the prisoners hired a cab, in which they proceeded to Selby.

The Jury found the prisoners Guilty.

Kirby was sentenced to be transported fifteen years; Ward to be transported ten years.

James Wheldon pleaded Guilty to having forged an order for the payment of 12s., with intent to defraud George Hey, of Walmgate.

Sentence deferred.

This finished the business at the Guildhall.

CROWN COURT.—Thursday, July 22.

(Before Mr. Justice Wightman.)

SENTENCES.

Wilfra Holdridge, who had been convicted of robbing his master at North Newbald, was sentenced to be transported for life.

Joseph Sharp and *John Sharp*, who had been convicted of a highway robbery at Southowram, and stealing money from John Pearson, were sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

James Haigh, who had been convicted of highway robbery, was also sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

Joseph Turner and *William Houseley*, who had been convicted of a burglary in the house of Wm Dyson, at Ecclesfield, were then sentenced.—The Learned Judge observed that this burglary had been committed under circumstances of particular aggravation; they had attacked the house of two old persons who were grievously and most fearfully alarmed at their conduct. He (the Judge) concluded by observing that it was necessary that a severe sentence should be passed, for the purpose, if possible, to repress such crimes, and the sentence therefore was that they be transported fourteen years.

Joseph Pilling, who had been convicted of a burglary in the dwelling-house of George Carver, the toll collector, at Shelf, was then sentenced. The Judge said the circumstances in this case were also of particular aggravation; a more violent attack was scarcely ever proved in a court of justice, and it was with great difficulty that he could escape 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 Wilson Tingle, at Low Ash, were severally sentenced to be transported for ten years.

James Shute, who had been convicted of stabbing John Brocreles, at Gargrave, was sentenced to be imprisoned two years to hard labour.

Eli Hopkinson, who had been convicted of stabbing Daniel Walker, of Clifton, was sentenced to be imprisoned eighteen months to hard labour.

William Watson, *Joseph Race*, *John Wood*, and *Samuel Cotton*, who had been convicted of sheep and cattle stealing, were severally sentenced to be transported for ten years.

James Parker and *James Wheldon*, who had been convicted of forgery, were next placed at the bar. In the case of the former,

The Learned Judge said it was of the very first importance to repress such offences, and it would be contrary to the interests of justice and of the state that such a crime as this should be lightly passed over. The sentence of the Court therefore, was, that he should be transported for seven years. Wheldon, who had been convicted on two indictments, was sentenced to be transported for seven years on each of them.

The prisoners on leaving the bar said "thank you, Sir."

Thomas Stone, *Samuel Gelder*, and *Samuel Martin*, were next sentenced.

His Lordship remarked that each of them had been convicted of aggravated assaults, in the course of which they had also been guilty of the offence of wounding the parties. It was very fortunate for them that the Juries, before whom they were tried, had acquitted them of the heavy part of the offence. He observed that it was an un-English and unmanly act to use such weapons as they had done. He sentenced them to be imprisoned for one year each t hard labour.

John Hanson, who had been convicted of having counterfeit coin in his possession at Bradford, was sentenced to be imprisoned six calendar months.

William Haggas, who had been convicted of bigamy at Leeds, was placed at the bar. The Judge said he had been convicted of the crime of bigamy, by which he had inflicted a serious and irreparable injury upon a woman who seemed to have reposed her confidence in him. It might possibly happen that he was labouring under the impression that his first wife was not alive; but whether that was so or not, he could not but see that he ought to have made further inquiries, and to have ascertained more particularly the fact before he had entered into so serious a contract. It was necessary that he should pass such a sentence as would act as a warning to others.—To be imprisoned one year to hard labour.

James Dealtry Steele, who had been found guilty of a conspiracy, with intent to defraud, was next placed at the bar, and on his being asked if he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him, Mr. Bliss, his counsel, rose and urged several objections to the indictment, the result of which was that the prisoner was ordered to stand down.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT MIRFIELD.

Sarah Goldthorpe, who was charged with the murder of her illegitimate child, at Mirfield, and who was found guilty of concealing the birth, was not sentenced, and we understand that she will be kept in custody till the next Assizes, an objection having been taken to the pronouncing of judgment against her for the offence in question.

John Fothergill, who had pleaded Guilty to assaulting 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 other 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 RIGHT" AND "LANDLORD-RIGHT."

Mr. Cresswell and Mr. Hildyard were for the plaintiff; Mr. Knowles and Mr. Tomlinson were for the defendants.

The claim of the plaintiffs was for two sums, one for £289, and the other £62, of which £110 had been paid into Court. The plaintiffs were tenants of T. Thornhill, Esq., of Fixby Hall, near Huddersfield. The father of the plaintiffs, some sixteen years ago, became tenant of two farms under Mr. Thornhill, one called Wadland Hills, and the other Woodland Hills, which he occupied till his death. When he entered on the farms, he paid a certain valuation. Mr. Craven died in March, 1839, and his three sons (the plaintiffs) succeeded as tenants to the farms, which they occupied till the autumn of 1839, when a notice to quit was served upon them by Mr. Thornhill's agent, Mr. Ramsbottom. Before the period arrived when they were to quit, an intimation was given by Mr. Ramsbottom, that he had appointed a Mr. Lister to value the out-going crops on the farms; the Cravens appointed a Mr. Butler to value on their side. After some delay, caused by Mr. Ramsbottom intimating to Lister that he had better defer his valuation, as he suspected that the Cravens had not truly stated the terms upon which their father had entered on the farm, the valuation was gone into. The valuers had completed their valuation on the 20th of February, but in consequence of this intimation, Mr. Lister did not decide the valuation till after May. When he did make his valuation, the defendant said the Cravens had 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 £289. As the two valuers could not agree upon the amount, it was determined that the matter should be referred to a Mr. Smith, as umpire, whose award was to be abided by. The before-named intimation of Mr. Ramsbottom's, that there was a special agreement, prevented an appointed meeting for the umpire to decide this matter; and as Mr. Thornhill's agent refused to pay more than £110, the present action was brought to recover the amount of the valuation as made by Mr. Thornhill's own valuer, Mr. Lister.

Mr. Knowles, for the defence, said, that Mr. Thornhill had paid £110 into Court, which he contended was sufficient, and more than sufficient to pay all that the plaintiffs were legally entitled to. Mr. Craven held under a special agreement, and had no right to claim under the custom of the country. He accused the Cravens of obtaining the valuation by direct falsehood and fraud, in stating that they entered to the farms without any special agreement, when the fact was, that they held under the terms of a lease which had formerly been granted to a tenant of the very farm in question; which lease required that a certain proportion of the land only should be ploughed, one-third; and the Jury would at once infer that the remaining portion, two-thirds, should be left in grass. He should also prove that so far from James Craven, the father of the plaintiffs, having paid any valuation when he entered upon the farms as was alleged, he had not paid one single shilling. These facts he should prove by the mouth of competent witnesses.

Witnesses were then examined for the defence, by whom it was attempted to be shown that when the farms were taken the conditions of a lease that had formerly existed were named as the conditions by which the tenant would have to abide; and that, under those conditions, the sum of £110, paid into Court by the defendant, was amply sufficient for the valuation. The difference arose from there being more than one third of the land under the plough at the time the tenant left. One of the witnesses, a Mr. Lee, the former tenant of the farm, was called to prove that "old Craven" had paid *him* nothing, as out-going tenant, for tenant-right, or valuation; and this he swore to most lustily: on cross-examination, however, he let out the ugly fact that he had *claimed* a valuation as out-going tenant; that it had been allowed him to the extent (he only occupied one of the farms) of *more* than £135; that he owed *more* than £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 sought to bring the Cravens, was also put in and read. It turned out to have been granted in the year 1792, to the then tenant, and was for a period of fifteen years. The provision which was sought to be established against the plaintiffs was, that *during the last two years of the tenure*, the holder should not plough more than one-third of the land.

Mr. Cresswell, in his reply, animadverted in severe terms on the conduct of Mr. Ramsbottom, in bringing charges of fraud against the Cravens, which the evidence he had offered was incapable of supporting. He observed that such men as Mr. Thornhill were completely in the hands of his agents; and that he was not to blame for the pitiful and humiliating exhibition which had been made in that Court: but agents were bound, in justice to those whose characters were at stake, to weigh well what they were about; to be sure that they had a good case before they dragged their principals into a Court of Justice to prefer charges of fraud and falsehood against honest men, for which charges they had not a tittle of evidence to adduce. With respect to the monstrous attempt that had been made, to bring the Cravens, who were merely tenants from year-to-year, liable to be quitted (as they had been quitted) by *six month's notice*; *with regard to the* attempt to bring men so situate under the provisions of a lease granted for a certain term of years, he must characterise it as the most impudent and unjust thing that he had ever known. The provisions of the lease where wholly *inapplicable* to a 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 third of the land should be ploughed;—(it did not require that the remainder should be in grass;—it it merely required that not more than a certain proportion should be ploughed)—but how could this apply to a tenancy from year to year? How could the tenant know *which* were the "two last years of his tenure?" when six months' notice could quit him? The attempt was monstrously absurd—and as unjust as it was monstrous. He again characterised the whole defence as miserable and shameful—reflecting disgrace upon those agents of Mr. Thornhill who had made him appear as a man wanting to defraud his tenantry of their just rights. He was satisfied the attempt would fail. The Jury would stand between his clients and the attempted injustice. He confidently relied on their giving a verdict for the plaintiffs.

Lord Denman then summed up. He observed that this was an important case—a very important one. It involved many and high considerations; and in order that they might have the case fully before them, he would read over to them the whole of the evidence taken on both sides, commenting on such portions as he might deem it necessary to give his opinion upon. He claimed their best attention while he did so. His 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 is to say, under the provisions of the old lease produced, they would find a verdict for the defendant; for it would be then apparent that 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 which had been made, was made in accordance with the custom of the country, (and of all these things they must judge from the evidence adduced by both parties); if they were of opinion that these things were so, they would find a verdict for the plaintiffs.

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 landlord, all the advantages of a lease, while the tenantry 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 subpœna him as a witness. Mr. Oastler, however, as was learned from Mr. Cresswell's opening speech, refused to give any information 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 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 his case was fully established by the two witnesses he did call; but he offered to place him in the box, if the other side wished it. *This*, Mr. Ramsbottom did not desire—so Mr. Oastler was not examined.

The "good Old King" looked much better than could be expected, considering that he has lately been suffering from an intermittent fever, brought on 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, defendants, jurymen, and witnesses, and attorneys, and coroners, and farmers, and labourers, were truly delightful to witness! One scene was peculiarly affecting. Mr. Oastler met an "old and faithful (fellow) servant"—one who has been *discarded* like himself—(Ramsbottom and Redhead know *why* 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 steward," Oastler, and the no-less faithful James Thompson. The meeting was so cordial, so affectionate, that many an eye was moistened amongst the lookers on.

Mr. Oastler had the pleasure of seeing Mr. O'Connor in his cell twice during the day he was at York. He was evidently highly gratified at being favoured with the opportunity the trial afforded him of meeting Mr. O'Connor so much sooner than he expected. We heard Mr. Oastler declare, after he had left Mr. O'Connor, that the room in which he is confined is much worse than the strong room where the refractory prisoners are confined in the Fleet; and in this opinion Mr. Oastler was fully borne out by the officers who had him in charge. Mr. Oastler (with his two attendants) arrived in York on Wednesday evening; he departed back to his prison by the quarter to nine o'clock train on Friday morning; and would sleep in the Fleet that night. He was evidently much gratified with this visit to Yorkshire; it fully proved to him that he holds the increased esteem and good-will of all who know him.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

Hunslet.—Mr. W. Hick will preach on Stockhill, Hunslet, on Sunday, the 1st of August, at half-past six o'clock in the evening, weather permitting.

Nottinghamshire.—Mr. W. D. Taylor will lecture in the Chapel, Rice-place, on Monday, August 1st; at Arnold, on Tuesday; at Sutton-in-Ashfield, on Wednesday; and at Mansfield, on Thursday.

Milnrow—Mr. Francis Louis, of Oldham, will lecture here on Sunday evening, at six o'clock.

Ashton.—The Chartists of this place are requested to meet in their room, on Sunday (to-morrow), at nine o'clock in the morning.

West Riding.—Mr. George Julian Harney will lecture on Monday, August 2nd, at Huddersfield; Tuesday, Lepton; Wednesday, Honley; Thursday, Paddock; Friday, Ripponden; and Saturday, Aug. 7th, Warley.

Mr. Skevington will lecture at Bradford on Saturday, (this evening); at Leeds, in the Association Room, Cheapside, Shambles, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, and on Monday evening, the 2nd of August, at eight o'clock; at York, on Tuesday, the 3rd of August; at Selby, on the 4th; and at Hull, on the 5th; at which places it is requested that arrangements will be made for the above purposes.

Camberwell and Walworth.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this district will be holden at the Rose and Crown, on Tuesday, August 3rd, to elect delegates to the Middlesex county meeting.

Manchester—A Chartist ball will be holden in the Brown-street Room, on Monday, August 9, for the benefit of O'Brien. Gentlemen's tickets, 9d; Ladies', 6d.

Derbyshire—Mr. Bairstow lectures at Derby on Monday evening; at Brearton, on Tuesday; at Sawles, on Wednesday; at Melbourne, on Thursday; and at Castle Donnington, on Friday; at seven o'clock each evening. On Sunday he preaches at Derby Market-place, at six in the evening. Collections after each lecture.

Wigan—Mr. William Dixon will lecture on Sunday evening next, August 1st, at half-past seven, in the Chartist Association Room, Millgate, on the principles of the People's Charter, and the necessity of the people joining in a thorough union to achieve their political rights.

Staffordshire.—Mr. Candy will lecture at Darlaston, on Monday; at Wednesbury, on Tuesday; at Wolverhampton, on Wednesday; and at Bilston, on Thursday.

Sunderland.—Mr. Binns will lecture at the Life Boat House, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

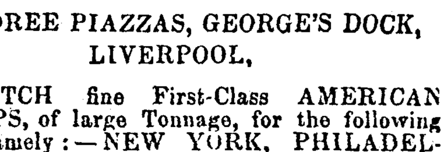
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The List also sets forth the comparative Whig and Tory gain, with the places where each one has displaced the other.

The List is corrected by the very latest returns.

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FOR NEW YORK,

Ship.	Capt.	Tons Register.	Tons Burthen.	To Sail.
B. AYMAR,	Carver	450	750	3rd Aug.
ELI WHITNEY,	Harding	630	1050	10th —

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Ship.	Capt.	Tons Register.	Tons Burthen.	To Sail.
JOHN TAYLOR,	Mallett	750	1200	25th Aug.

N.B. Emigrants for New Orleans ought not to embark sooner than the above date, if they wish to avoid the sickly season on arrival.

Apply as above.

Liverpool, July 27th, 1841.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Leeds Corn Market, July 27th.—The arrivals of Wheat and Oats to this day's market are smaller than last week—Bean larger. The weather has become more favourable, but the stock of Wheat in Granary is very small, that there has been a fair demand at an advance of 1s. per quarter. Oats and Beans full as well sold.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27TH, 1841.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs
5953	20	658	—	333	117
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 10 6¾	1 10 0	1 3 1	0 0 0	1 19 4¾	2 8 2½

Leeds Cloth Markets.—There was not so much business done at the Cloth Halls on Tuesday last, as on the week previous, and manufacturers again complain that they cannot sell their goods. There is, however, some small improvement in the general trade, as compared with what as been the case for some time.

Newcastle Corn Market, July 24.—We had a very moderate supply of Wheat offering this morning, which at the commencement of the market realised an advance of 2s. per quarter, but before the close the sale became languid, and the extent of business done was not great. Rye of fine quality meets with a ready sale, but inferior sorts move off slowly. Grinding Barley is much inquired after, and would command full prices. Malt, Beans, and Peas are without alteration. The show of Oats from the country to-day was small, and prices were the turn dearer. The arrivals of Flour this week from Norfolk and Suffolk are considerable, but the demand being good, the greater part has been disposed of. Our millers have only partially succeeded in establishing the advance noted last week, and in consequence 50s. has not yet been exceeded for households.

York Corn Market, July 24.—The few samples of Wheat at to-day's market are held at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per qr., and our millers are eager buyers of fresh thrashed samples. Oats are fully 0½d. per stone, and Beans 1s. per qr. dearer. The past week has been equally unseasonable with the preceding one. A great deal of rain fell in the former part of it, and for the last two days we have had cloudy dull weather, with very cold north winds.

Malton Corn Market, July 24.—There was a limited supply of Wheat, and a fair quantity of Oats offering to this day's market. Wheat was 1s. to 2s. per quarter dearer, but the demand was not brisk. Barley nominal. Oats ½d. per stone dearer. Wheat, Red, 58s. to to 76s.; White ditto, 70s. to 82s. per qr. of 40 st. Oats, 10½d. to 11d., and superfine 12d. per stone.

Bedale Fortnight Fair, July 27.—We had an excellent show of fat cattle, both with regard to numbers and quality. Buyers being numerous, a ready sale was effected. Beef was sold from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d. Mutton, 6d. per lb.

Rochdale Flannel Market, Monday, July 26.—We have had another brisk market to-day, and the buyers have purchased freely at last week's prices. Wool still continues to advance a little; yet the manufacturers buy very *sparingly*, under the impression that the present prices cannot long be maintained.

Richmond Corn Market, Saturday, July 24.—We had a very thin supply of Grain in our market to-day, particularly Wheat, which was quickly bought up at an advance of 1s. 6d. per bushel. Wheat sold from 9s. to 11s.; Oats 3s. to 4s.; Barley 4s. to 4s. 3d.; Beans 5s. to 5s. 9d. per bushel.

State of Trade at Stockport.—The utmost distress prevails among the manufacturing population of this town, in consequence of the number of hands out of employ, and the short time which has been worked at a number of mills during several months. This state of things, we are sorry to say, is likely to be augmented, as the whole of the workpeople employed at Messrs. Lane's mills, situate in Higher Hillgate, and Newbridge-lane, will be thrown out of employment this week end—they having received notice that the concerns will be closed, and their services no longer required. The above extensive establishments have for several years been working under inspection. Upwards of 4,000 hands will be thrown out of employment by the stoppage of these mills.

State of Trade.—The gloom which hung over the Manchester market, in consequence of the continental bankruptcies alluded to last week, has been deepened by accounts of very extensive failures at Paisley, where thirteen houses are said to have stopped payment, at the latter end of last week, for an amount, collectively, about £300,000. Though the immediate effect of these failures upon parties resident in Manchester will probably not be very serious, they are calculated to inspire great distrust, and, coupled with two or three failures which have recently occurred in this town, had, no doubt, a material effect upon the market yesterday, which was one of the worst that has been experienced during the present year. Yarns and goods were both depressed in price, and very few sales could be made, even at the very lowest rates hitherto current. The depression was probably in some degree increased by the unfavourable appearance of the weather, which, after three or four comparatively favourable days, has again put on a threatening appearance, and serious fears are now entertained that a late and defective harvest may be added to the other causes which press with such tremendous severity upon the manufacturing interests. Two large spinning and manufacturing concerns, one at Macclesfield and the other at Stockport, which have been for some time past worked under the inspection of creditors, are about to be closed, in consequence of the unprofitable nature of the business. It is stated that the stoppage at Stockport will only be temporary; but that, we presume, must depend in some degree upon the future state of the trade. In the mean time, at all events, the effect upon the workpeople will be very serious.—*Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday.

Manchester Corn Market, Saturday, July 24.—There was a fair supply of Wheat, Oats, and Oatmeal from Ireland, and the arrivals coastwise are likewise to a moderate extent. Of Foreign Wheat and Flour the imports were not large, but there are 19,173 barrels of Flour and 2190 quarters of Wheat from Canada. At our market this morning holders of Wheat demanded an advance of 4d. to 6d. per 70lbs. and the transactions in Flour were at an improvement of 2s. per 280lbs. on the rates of this day se'nnight. Oats were held at 1d. per 45lbs. advance. Of choice parcels of Oatmeal there were but few samples offering, and an improvement of 6d. to 1s. per 240lbs may be noted; and for Beans and prime samples of Malt we raise our quotations 1s. per quarter and load respectively.

Liverpool Corn Market, Monday, July 26.—We have this week had moderate arrivals of British Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal. The imports of Wheat from Foreign States are liberal; these, however, have been placed under the Queen's locks, and the arrivals of Wheat and Flour from Canada (consisting of 3,049 quarters, and 15,381 barrels respectively), have also, for the most part, been put into bond, under the expectation of the colonial duty falling to the minimum—6d. per quarter, and 3½d. per barrel. During the greater part of the week, the weather has been unsettled, giving further excitement to the Grain trade, under which large transactions have again occurred in bonded Wheat and Flour at advancing prices; 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. has been paid for Baltic red, and 8s. per 70lbs. for good mixed Danzig Wheat; 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per barrel for United States; 33s. to 34s. per barrel for Canadian Flour. Free Wheat has been taken to a moderate extent by the millers and dealers at an advance of 2d. per bushel for finer qualities. Free Flour must also be noted 1s. per sack and barrel dearer. Both Oats and Oatmeal have been held for higher rates; 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per 45lbs. obtained for best mealing qualities of the former; 26s. 3d. to 27s. 3d. per load for Irish Oatmeal; grinding Barley must be quoted 2d. per bushel; Beans and Peas each 1s per quarter higher than at the close of last week.

Liverpool Cattle Market, Monday, July 26.—The number of Cattle at market to-day has been somewhat larger than the preceding week, but of Sheep and Lambs considerably less. There was a good attendance of buyers and dealers, but sales on the whole not so brisk. Good Beef sold at 6½d., varying from that down to 5½d. agreeable to quality. Good Wether Mutton was in fair request at last week's quotations, about 6½d., but the middling and ordinary qualities were but little *sought after from* 6d. down to 5d. per pound, and Lamb from 6d. to 6½d. sinking the offal, and a good number left unsold at the close. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts, 966; Sheep and Lambs 7971.

London Smithfield, Monday, July 26th.—On account of the arrival of Beasts up to our market this morning being considerably on the increase, anS the weather somewhat unfavourable to slaughtering, the Beef trade was exceedingly heavy, at a depression in the currencies noted on Monday last of 4d. per 1lbs.; the highest price obtained for the best Scots being 4s. 8d., and some portion of them were turned out unsold. From Scotland, we received 200 Scots and 370 Sheep in excellent condition. We were very moderately supplied with Sheep, whilst the sale for them was steady, at fully last week's quotations. Although the number of Lambs on the market was small, the demand was heavy, at barely stationary prices. Calves were in fair supply, and sluggish inquiry, at previous rates. In Pigs, scarcely anything doing.

London Corn Exchange, Monday, July 26.—There was a good supply of Wheat from Essex, and a fair quantity from Suffolk, but that from Kent was only moderate; and of Barley, Beans, and Peas from all these counties, there was a very limited show. There were several cargoes of Oats fresh up from Ireland this morning, and a few vessels from our own coals and Scotland, with this article. The imports of foreign Wheat during the past week were good, with a few cargoes of Barley, and a fair quantity of Canadian Flour. The weather having been more favourable since Friday, the trade was not so lively for Wheat as on that day, but the advance of 1s. to 2s. then obtained has been established this morning for all fine qualities of English, and our millers took the choicest samples more freely at the close of market; good free foreign brought a similar improvement, with a steady demand. Bonded Wheat met a fair sale at Friday's quotations, which were 3s. to 4s. per quarter over those of last Monday and the trade in this description was firmer than that for free samples. Town-made Flour was put up to 60s. per sack to-day, and ship-marks were 1s. to 2s. per sack dearer. Barley, being scarce, was 1s. per quarter dearer. Malt was quite as high and good samples were in fair request. Beans and Peas commanded an advance of 1s. per quarter. Oats were taken off steadily; prime Corn realising rather more money than on this day se'nnight, in some instances to the consumers for fresh and sweet parcels 6d. to 1s. per quarter higher.

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