ADDRESS OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR TO THE IRISH IN ENGLAND.

Independently of my claim to your attention as an Irishman, I have other grounds whereon to found a reasonable belief that at the present moment the really sincere and zealous in our country's suse will look for the co-operation of persons of all shades of politics, and for the assistance of all good men. I shall firstly, then, address you as an Trishman; and my reason for doing so upon the present occasion is, to take the very earliest opportunity of crushing in the outset that bad feeling which is once more attempted to be fostered between the English and the Irish people. Not wishing to make more of this attempt than is merely of the Irish newspapers referring to the position since it first became a national question was equivocal, oppressors. I could well understand the propriety of receiving a hasty convert if not with suspicion, at least with eaution. I could see very justifiable reason for amaking thought in the minds of the zealous and the confirmed. But inasmuch as I have from the outset been the most strenuous advocate of the measure, and, as I have rocked its cradle while slumbering in rest, and watched its waking moments with the of men to make my advocacy of my country's cause audience. the pretext for failure or delay. No, my countrymecessfully made the prey of the spoiler by the Associon of Irishmen. I am not one of those, howers, who would stand by my country in the calm, and desert her in the storm. I do not make my own imitated feelings, or the sudden shock of executive nower, a pretext for flying to my country's rescue. I or the other. No; I will bear that persecution which may be allotted to me like an Irishman, and hugh at spleen like a philosopher. Do not the Irish. in their present glorious struggle for liberty, require all the aid that can be enlisted in their behalf, and although the power of an individual may be but to man was ever honoured with more of the confidence of the English working classes than I can Is 1d; Miss M. Williams, 1s 1d. proudly boast of? And can you suppose that men who have so heroically contended for the rights of personal animosity?

an English Chartist. I was one of three millions The handred thousand who advocated your rights IMPROVEMENT Society.—A meeting was held on upon their civil and religious liberties. Mr. Glen remeetings called to petition for a Repeal of the bloodto self government; and the comprehensive and phi- Tuesday night last, at the house of Mr Wm. Daniell's, tired amid great cheering. The Chairman put the reso- bought Act of Union; and this meeting denouncing lanthropic principle upon which the English Char- to form rules for the government of this Society, and Intions, which were carried unanimously. A petition to with feelings of the strongest indignation, this wanfists act is, that when one of a community is op- Rules were submitted to the meeting by Mr. Wm. cheers. Mr. Robert Peddie, from Edinburgh, was next tenders its sympathy to those Magistrates who have pressed, the whole body through him is insulted. Daniells, and manimonally agreed to. It was also introduced by the Chairman. He explained the work been punished for their patriotism, and its thanks to You have many of you witnessed my exertions on agreed to form a library in connection with the Society, ings of the Irish Arms Bill in 1798, and after relating those gentlemen who have resigned their commisbehalf of Ireland for the last ten years, and how and to solicit persons who are favourable to the in- some of the mest cruel and unjust acts which were ever sions, and gallantly refused to be parties to the proudly can I defy you in the midst of reproach the loan or donation of books, &c. The following meeting some account of the treatment of political offenand unmerited censure to point out one word spoken persons were then chosen as a committee to carry out ders in the jails and hell holes of England. Mr. Peddie or one sentence written against the interests of my the objects of the Society, &c. :-Messrs. George Thom- addressed the meeting for an hour and a half, upon country. Surely you must have witnessed the son, treasurer; James Jackson, John Jack, and Wm. which he retired amid great applause. The meeting resolution which was carried unanimously. Mr. G. sincere sympathy of the English working classes for the wrongs of Ireland, you must have observed the the treasurer, Mr. George Thomson, gardener, Benn- Repeal, after which they retired highly pleased. The deep interest that they take in the suffering of ville Gardens, Dalkeith-road, Bonneyrigg; or by the meeting was then adjourned till next evening. our country, you must have seen the readi. Secreta y, St. Aun's, Lasswade. ness with which they have ever contended their co-operation to ensure the regeneration of our the House of Commons. and, if I shall be forced into the lists, I would plead, presentation without delay. my whole life spent in devotion to my country and fearlessly leave the issue to my countrymen. These the Chartist Church, in St. Michael-street, was filled, are times big with importance, and the present even though no bills had been issued, for the purpose of hands of the blood-thirsty Tories, who reigned at that simple must result either in complete independence hearing Mr Peddie, and adopting a petition to the time; his grandfather being tied up to the halberts at trates. He moreover stated the magistrates were or in increased tyranny. If Ireland is beaten now her House of Commons, in favour of the Chartist prison- his own door and flogged to death, and then the poor arms are paralised for an incalculable period; upon era. After waiting until the last boat and the last train clay cabin, which was the only covering for the widow arms are paralised for an incalculable period; upon came in from Glasgow, to see if Mr. Peddle would come, and the fatherless, was consumed by the torch which was the other hand, should she succeed in her struggle, and he not making his appearance, Mr. Burrel proposed applied to the building by the hands of the soldiers who it can only be by a co-operation not only of her that Mr. Duncan would address the meeting, which composed the regiment called the Durham Militia. Mr. in the realm for maintaining the right of public children at home, but of the lovers of liberty was received with much applause. Afterwards, Mr. S. Parkes, of Sheffield, supported the prayer in a soulthroughout the empire. Where, then, will you Burrel addressed the meeting with much power and stirring speech of one hour's length, calling upon the present during this conversation, were forcibly and such a combination of mind, of numbers, of spoke much against class legislation, and concluded by of the People's Charter and the Repeal of the Union.

Instructive, and holy purpose, as in the ranks of the wishing the meeting to appoint a chairman. Mr. Mr. Bairstow followed to support the prayer of the English Chartists; and would you hazard such M'Clusky having taken the chair, Mr. Burrel proposed Except ? What could give the English minister the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. calling upon the people not to forget the martyred blood order to inflate his valour to the fighting point; and the Orange Irish faction equal pleasure to the Mintosh, "That this meeting considers the conduct of an Emmett, a Fitzgerald, or the exiled O Connor, amouncement that the withdrawal of English sym-disgraceful and inhuman in the extreme, and deserving for freedom. He exposed the monstrous provisions of the country of the industrious Pathy from the cause of Ireland had enabled them of our severest censure, and further, that this meeting the Arms' Bill, and concluded by calling upon the Encressfully to direct all the appliances of persecn- has learned with deep regret that the prisoners have meeting to give the petition their undivided support magistrates, who had so busily interested themselves tion to the suppression of Irish agitation. And then, been denied the legal privilege granted to similar polimy friends, when I and my party had retired from the centest and allowed the foe to triumph over and drive them into mental insanity; we therefore con- Parliament, which was seconded by Mr. Hunt, and Jon, what then would be the language of those sider it to be our duty to petition Parliament to miti-Who had brought about the dismoin? it would gate their sentences and treatment." This resolution seconded, and carried to the Chairman, for his services be this, O'Connor has been a traitor to Ireland; having been passed unanimously, Mr. Duncan then on the occasion. He returned thanks in a neat and having been passed unanimously, Mr. Ross be described her in her struggle—he abandoned her was immediately adopted, and ordered to be given to have context for liberty let his rough by having been passed unanimously, Mr. Duncan then on the occasion. He returned thanks in a neat and had bolstered up his sinking resolution; Mr. Ross finding that nothing could be done with these violations. in her contest for liberty, let his name be handed our member, Mr. Wallace, for presentation. This Union, and the meeting separated. down to posterity as an impostate, a traitor, and a business being concluded, Mr. Duncan again rose and Tenegade.

When private animosities are allowed to enter into the House of Commons, relating to Ireland, National Councils. It is pitiful to see a nation distracted by pique that might be consoled by union. Surely Ireland is now in earnest, and no retreat the small remains of freedom still in the possession of through me can be sought for. I believe Mr. O'Con- the people and leaves them totally defenceless. We, nell to be perfectly sincere in his present undertak- therefore, heartily condemn it, and declare our detering, and if the project should be marred by the Petulance of others, upon their heads let the disgrace the inhabitants be called at an early day to petition Wifalinre fall, but I will not be the scape goat against it." After considerable discussion, objections Then we find that the hell hounds of the North having been urged against the resolution on the ground have been already laid upon the scent of Catholic blood, when we hear of the horel of the peaceful Peacant being levelled by the ruthless hand of fac- large majority. Messra Campbell, Burrel, and Murray tion, when we see the pack prowling abroad for prey, is our disnaion to cheer them on in the savage chase, or should not our union stop them in their bloody career!

but for evil, it ever has been and ever will be, as to co-operate with the association here. Several of the beginning to end all was interest and attention. At long as Ireland is governed by an alien Parliament, Repealers have joined our association, and the greatest the tool of the domestic faction, powerful for evil harmony prevails between the Chartists and Repealers. and powerless for good. Its hands may be This is as it ought to be. . Tho takes part in the struggle shall be able to give adopted.

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as good an account of his conduct as I shall. Spite necessary to destroy it, I shall but gently touch it; of all attempts to separate the English from the Irish I allude, then, to alparagraph which appeared in some mind. I will struggle to unite them, and while I bear my-share in the contest, the only portion of the lowing resolution was adopted previous to the lecture:— working men, upon the Repeal of the Legislative Doy e, of Manchester, with good effect. Mr. Rushton which Frargus O'Connor and the English Chartists triumph that I shall seek, will be that consolation had assumed on the question of the Repeal of the Which an honest man must find in reflection, and meeting assembled, do express our warm and heartfelt principle of repeal the delight that my country has unrivetted her sympathy with those brave and patriotic men in the Mahon, came forward and requested the principle of repeal the delight that my country has unrivetted her sympathy with those brave and patriotic men in the least the constitution of the committee of glanced at the constitution of glanced at the constitutio was of recent date, or if my advocacy of the measure shackles, and thrown them in the face of her

> Your faithful friend and countryman. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Chartist Entelligence.

GLIFFORD, NEAR TADCASTER -On Friday evenmost nervous anxiety, and whether crawling as a ing, the 2nd inst, Mr. Jarvis Crake delivered a lecture most nerrous anxiety, and whether crawing as a most record in Mr. Henlock's barn, Clifford, on total abstinence in Mr. Henlock's barn, Clifford, which occupied nearly two hours in delivery, which helt, or kept page with its stride, I am not was well received. Mr. Crake delivered a lecture on now going to allow any man or any body of the following evening, at Tadcaster, to a tolerably good

men, our father land has been but too often and too morning, the sum of eight shillings was voted for the of the Repeal agitation in Ireland is to establish Cathogeneral defence fund, which, with 3a 10d from friends, lie supremacy in that country. As Protestants ourwas ordered to be forwarded forthwith.—The members | selves we do fearlessly assert that we are persuaded that are requested to attend on Monday evening, at eight these wicked insinuations are but a weak invention of o'clock, to elect a new council and on business of im- the enemy, meant to throw the apple of religious dis-

GAINSBOROUGH.-THOMAS COOPER-A petition on behalf of Cooper is now in course of signature will prove as useless to them as it is wicked in intenhave sustained her cause in the midst of personal at Gainsborough, which, if not the place of his nativity, tion. And we, the inhabitants of the Vale of Leven, do misrepresentation and legal persecution, and who- is that of his childhood and youth, and in which, pother shall I now desert her from dread of lities apart, he has many friends. It is a place, howther shall I now desert her from dread of ever, in which Chartism is little known, where the further persecution, or embrace the opportunity of people are consequently apathetic or opposed to they making a cowardly retreat under the mask of know not what. From these considerations, and not wanded personal feeling! I shall do neither the one from any want of sympathy with his fellow prisoners, the Gainsborough friends have deemed it best, in this instance, to limit their petition to the case of Cooper

been so basely robbed by a British Parliament of her BRISTCL - Quarterly subscriptions collected by resident House of Representatives." Miss M. Williams for the Victims' Fund :- Mr. Winter Is ld; Mr. Coats, ls ld; Mr. Williams, ls ld; Mrs. of the Vale was held in Al xandria, on Monday even-Williams, 1s 1d; K. zia Williams, 1s 1d; Salome Willing last, to petition Parliament on behalf of Gooper and slight, are not you, my countrymen, convinced that liams, is id; Louisa Williams is id; a donation, Richards, and against the Irish Arms Bill. Nearly C. M. W., 1s.-From the Female Chartists of Bristol: Mrs. Miles, 1s 1d; Mrs. Gibson, 1s 1d; Mrs. Rogers, chair. Mr. J. M'Fadyen moved the first resolution,

ALVA.—On Tuesday evening week a public meeting man, and have ever found me amongst the fore- behalf of Cooper, Richards, and Capper. Cooper's most in the ranks, would not look with suspicion letter, which appeared in the last Star, also that of his mon those who would court weakness by gratifying Stafford friends were read to the meeting. A petition Arms Bill." Mr. C. Glen seconded the resolution, and was afterwards read, and adopted by the meeting, which was agreed to be sent to T. Dancombe, E.q., for pre-My countrymen, I am an Irish Repealer, and

> to elect a committee to carry the same into effect. Parliament was read to the meeting, and carried amidst ton and dangerous invasion of the right of Petition, struction and improvement of the working classes, for perpetrated on a christian people, proceeded to give the Hay. Mr. Wm. Daniells, was chosen as secretary, then gave three cheers for the Chairman, and three for Donations of books, &c., will be thankfully recived by the Bands, and three cheers for the Charter and the

STAR (PITESHIRE) .- The good men and true of for the rights of Irishmen, and having this patriotic little village, in common with every lover time before the hour announced, the hall was crowded Parliament. A vote of thanks to Mr. Harney and witnessed those things you must be convinced that of humanity, deeply commiserate the suffering condito the door. Mr. John M. Shane having been unanito the chairman, and three cheers for Repeal, and they form no portion of that English society which I tion of these poor patriots—Bessra. Cooper, Capper, mously elected to the chair, briefly opened the pro- three for the Charter, closed the meeting. admit ever has been hostile to Irish interest. Would and Richards, in Stafford Gaol. A petition praying ceedings by stating the object of the meeting—his for a relaxation of their severities, or removal from hopes that if any person should differ in opinion from you then rashly hazard the loss of such a body? or the above place of torture, has been signed and sent the lecturer, that they would not interrupt him, but will you not, like Irishmen and statesmen, court off to T. S. Dancombe, E.q., M.P., for presentation to at the close state their objection like men who wished

common country ! If, as we learn, the object of the GLASGOW, (MARY HILL).-A public meeting that such should get a fair hearing. He concluded by room at the Swan Inn, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of Irish is to enlist the co-operation of the English was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday introducing Mr. Beesley, who was received with raptu- June. The first lecture was to be upon Elecution; people, have you been so blind to passing events as evening, the 31st May, which was addressed by Mr. rous applause, and who delivered a long and excellent the second on the political aspect of Chartism; and not to have discovered that the national strength of Robert Peddie, from Edinburgh, on the fearfully agi- lecture on the question. Mr. Brophy, v ho was received the third on the Evils of the Competitive System. tated state of Ireland, and to consider the propriety of with loud and long cheering, also addressed the meet-England is embodied in the Chartist ranks, and that sympathising with the Irish Repealers in their struggle ing. Several names were enrolled members of the pointed time, he was very impertinently told by the Jones, and Ellis. The weather was very unfavour- Pellon, on Sunday, at two o'clock. Messrs. Beesley, and in the could not have the room. perate, the discreet, the moral force Chartists, or to Peddie delivered a second lecture on Thursday evening. use any terms calculated to revive oli animosities, infamous intrigues used in his entrapment, and the Walker, 10s. 11d.; Onston, 3s. 21d.; Urpeth, 2s. 91d.; would have the effect of estranging from your cause diabolical means used by the Government towards him New Durham, 11a; Shincliff. 4a; Haswell, 2a 5d.; those whose opposition appeared thus to be courted, at his trial. He then alluded to the case of poor Shatton, 10z. 7d; Stanley, 2s. 10 dd.; from two friends, But my countrymen, I will point out to you the Cooper and his companions in confinement (he poke proper scurse in such an emergency, the seeing worse than a thousand deaths; indeed, he Total £5 48.9 d.

But my countrymen, I will point out to you the Cooper and his companions in confinement (he poke pathiating with their persecuted brethren, and of Chartism, and it shan't be mentioned here.

During this conversation a Mr. Horsfall, an unproper course in such an emergency, the as being worse than a thousand deaths; indeed, he total £5 4s. 9\frac{1}{2}d.

The course the course than a thousand deaths; indeed, he strockport.—A large public meeting was held the course than a thousand deaths. country. The course then the sufferings that our friends are subjected to; which on Thursday evening last, at which a petition to Parlia- ciples of the League, began to vociferate like a moonwhich I shall pursue will be to disarm slander by statement drew loud cries of 'shame,' and strong feel- ment was adopted on behalf of Cooper, Richards, Wild, stricken maniac, stating that he would bag all those increased exertion. To go on pourtraying my ings of disgust from the whole meeting; even the ene- ar. The petition was spoken to by Messrs. Atkinson, in his or their employ who had anything to do with mies of the cause were strongly affected at the thought Clark, and Dixon, of Manchester. An address to Mr. Chartism; upon which, Mr. Ross told him that he country's wrongs and demanding my country's liberty, of any fellow creature being subject to such inhuman Duncombe was passed; Commodere Mead, Mr. Mit- was a striking evidence of the cruelties practised by aiding the good in their glorious struggle and leav- and tyrannical treatment. He likewise cautioned our chell, and others spoke to it. ing the vicious and the bad to be dealt with by Repeal friends to be very cautious how they gave counthat sobermind, the grave of littleness and venge- tenance to any should they attempt to good them ance, when that great object which all profess a into acts of violence; to work wirh prudence but desire to achieve shall be accomplished, and when their country would be achieved. Mr. Peddie sat the wrongs of Ireland are silenced in a national down after having addressed the meeting for nearly the absence of national complaint vengeance shall the adoption of a petition on behalf of Cooper and his place, Mr. J. Bowman in the chair, who, after a few of fight, prefacing his gestures with sundry erect her tribunal for the trial of petry squabbles, feilows, which was seconded and carried unanimously, with instructions to forward it to Mr. Dancombe for a petition to the House of Commons, in favour of the

of the Government towards the Chartist prisoners as with hosts of others who died in the glorious struggle tisal offenders, and that their treatment in prison is unanimously. Mr. Winters moved that T. S. Dun- named authorities in the chair, Mr. Ross would unsuch as is calculated to undermine their constitutions combe, Esq. be requested to present the petition to moved the following resolution, "That this meeting considers the Arm; Bills spoken of as about to be Alas, my countrymen, it is a sorrowful thing brought in by the Ministers of our Government into of all liberty to the subject, in so far as it invests Government with the power of creahing and destroying mination to resist and oppose it to the atmost of our power, and are of opinion that an aggregate meeting of of its being premature, in which Messrs. Robinson, Campbell, Murray, Dougherty, Burril, and Duncan took a part, it was put to the meeting and carried by were then appointed a delegation to wait upon Mr. Wallace with the adopted petition and the proceedings of this meeting, to invite him to attend the projected meeting, and to request him to be in his place in Parliament, for the purpose of opposing the Arms Bill with his vote and influence. The Chairman then dismissed I have told you over and over again, that the long the meeting, and the audience quietly dispersed. Pent up wrath of the Orange faction panted for an Chartism is on the ascendant in this quarter. Mr. P. opportunity of doing an acceptable service to Duncan lectured in Johnstone a week ago, to a very on the motion of Mr. Skidmore, seconded by Mr. Sami. their masters. The Irish Executive has no power respectable meeting, and was much pleased to find a Hischen, Mr. Thomason vacated the chair, when a vote

lized by our combination. You have then to choose between the two, Union and Liberty, Disunion and of sympathizing with our lrish brethren and passing the day's proceedings and the circumstance, that gave men will attend. Chartists, attend in your countless rise to them. Three cheers for O'Connor 2 and the Chartists attend in your countless rise to them. Three cheers for O'Connor 2 and the Chartists attend in your countless rise to them. Detwien the two, Union and Liberty, Disunion and The meeting was well rise to them. Three cheers for O'Connor and Sunday last, at the Leeds Infirmary, Mr resolutions in favour of Repeal. The meeting was well rise to them. Three cheers for O'Connor and Sunday last, at the Leeds Infirmary, Mr resolutions in favour of Repeal. The meeting was well rise to them. Three cheers for O'Connor and the Charten of Repeal were resolutions in favour of Repeal were scribing for the purchase of land, as proposed by and severe illness, which he bore with almost unsulting them to purchase of land, as proposed by and severe illness, which he bore with almost unsulting with them to purchase of land, as proposed by and severe illness, which he bore with almost unsulting with them to purchase of land, as proposed by and severe illness, which he bore with almost unsulting with them to purchase of land, as proposed by and severe illness, which he bore with almost unsulting with them to purchase of land, as proposed by and severe illness, which he bore with almost unsulting with them to purchase of them. Three cheers for O'Connor and fruitless, attend in your other. Three cheers for O'Connor and fruitless, attend in your other. Three cheers for O'Connor and fruitless, attend in your other. Three cheers for O'Connor and fruitless, attend in your other. Three cheers for O'Connor and fruitless, attend in your other. Three cheers for O'Connor and fruitless, attend in your other with them to purchase of them to purchase of the day. In them to purchase of the day. In them to purchase of them

VALE OF LEVEN .- On Monday week, a public meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held in the on Tuesday evening, in the Town Hall, when Christo- at a place called Studley Pike, on Sunday last, which Odd Fellows' Large Hall, to hear an address from Mr. pher Doyle, of Manchester, delivered a most eloquent was numerously attended, and was addressed by Mr. Robert Peddie, the victim of the spy sytem. The fol- address, to a numerous and respectable audience of Benjamin Rushton, of Ovenden, and Mr. Christopher sister island now so gallantly struggling for the re- remain, as it was the intention of the committee of glanced at the conduct of the Corn Law League, how attainment of a domestic legislature; and not only do management in order to save time, to bring forward a they now conduct themselves towards his Irish brethren we sympathise with them, but also pledge ourselves to petition to the House of Commons, for the removal of and how they stood aloof from the agitation for the give them every assistance that we legally and consti- Cooper and Richards, from Stafford Gaol. This an- Repeal of the Union. He also gave some severe hits tutionally can do, in this their glorious fort to obtain nouncement was received with rapturous cheers. Mr. to them about professing to do away with monopoly, that freedom which God has given to every creature under Heaven, namely, the right of self-government. The more especially do we feel ourselves called upon to excellent speeches from various parties, a petition was he, one of these men who is the president in this localcome forward at this time with expressions of satisfaction at, and warmest wishes for, the success of the Repeal agitation in Ireland, as certain portions of the British hireling press has most falsely and most wickedly stated that the working men of England and Scotland feel no interest in these truly grand and glorious struggles for rational liberty; and still further, as with grief menced by Mr. Edwin Gill reading Mr. O'Connor's halfpence. Another of the League was doing the same and heartfelt sorrow we behold what we cannot help calling a most dishonest and diabolical attempt on the part of the enemies of freedom to enlist on the side of power the religious prejudices of the Protestant Chris-COVEXTRY.—At the council meeting on Sunday tians, by insinuating that the real interest of the leaders cord amongst the friends of freedom, -only another commenting on the events of the week, and conproof that the Tories have not forgot their old axiommost seriously exhort our Irish brethren to continue fearlessly their noble and patriotic career, nothing doubting that a speedy and bloodless triumph awaits them. Also, as men of stern principle, we feel called upon to say, that in class legislation-and in class legislation stitutional means, the sons of Erin in their alone—is to be found the origin of both Ireland's and England's woe. And, moreover, had it not been for the existence of class legislation, Ireland could not have of Ireland's enemies, and the establishment of Ire-

A PUBLIC OUT-DOOR MEETING of the inhabitants 2000 persons assembled. Mr. Roberts was called to the "That this meeting views with horror and indignation the cruel treatment inflicted upon Thomas Cooper and Richards, and agree to petition Parliament for a mitigation of their sufferings," which was ably seconded by Mr. speech. Mr. Edwin Gill, in a lengthy address, Burns. Mr. G. Ferguson moved the next resolution, moved the following resolution: -" That this meetproceeded to make a number of able remarks on the a domestic legislature, has heard with astonishment policy rursued by the government towards Ireland. He LASSWADE AND BONNEYRIGG MENTAL people to do their duty in resisting all encroachments exercising their constitutional right of attending

> day evening, in the Chartist Hall, on the Repeal of the to be sent to the Marquis of Clanricarde and Mr. to be free, and he as chairman would pledge himself chester, would deliver three lectures, in the large

ON SUNDAY EVENING, Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, delivered a lecture on the Repeal of the Legis-LEICESTER.—On Monday last, the Chartists once more rallied in their numbers to join the cry of "Repeal." A public meeting was held in the Marketobject for which they had assembled. Mr. Duffy seconded the petition. He spoke at some length on the GREENCCK.—On Wednesday evening, May 31st., wrongs of Ireland, and related a harrowing tale of the fate of his grandfather and father, who died by the petition, which he did in his usual style of elequence,

At twelve o'clock Mr. William Sharman Crawford Sedbury. The next sentiment was the the health of combe, John Fielden, John Temple Leader, and the people's friends in Parliament. Mr. Crawford, in rising, was met by a long-continued burst of applause; and, after a speech breathing the very spirit of genuine humanity and disinterested patriotism, he resumed his seat amid the cheers of the enthusiastic assembly. Our banished patriots was spoken to by Mr. Crouch, Kidderminster; the Repeal of the Union by Mr. Chance, Stourbridge. disposition manifested on the part of our Repeal friends of thanks to him was carried by acclamation. From seven o'clock in the evening, the ball began, when the large upper room, forty-eight feet long and twenty-seven

the 12th. God save the people.

STALYBRIDGE -A public meeting was held here Crossley was then called to the chair, and opened the while they were the greatest and worst monopolists business in a neat and appropriate speech, and after there were injour poor impoverished country; for, said

crowded to excess; at half-past six o'clock Mr. Tan- children working there, to take their share of his milk at kard was called to the chair, when business com- two-pence, though they are selling their own at three lecture on Repeal which was heartily applauded by thing, and one had this very last week stopped his the meeting. Mr. G. also read the Editor's article engine and reduced his hands one half-halfpenny per in last Saturday's Star on the Repeal question and cut, which put about £7 per fortnight into his pocket. the letter of "A Freeholder of Westmeath." The Working men, this is the way you are to be made former elicited the hearty applause, the latter the happy by the League men. Are you extisfied of their horror-caused exclamations of the meeting. Mr. Royston then read from the Nation, the leading articles of that paper, and Mr. O'Connell's speech at the individual who had reduced his weavers told them the Corn-Exchange; all-of which were rapturously at the same time, that if he heard any complaints the cheered. Mr. Julian Harney spoke at some length, cluded by proposing for adoption the following resolution:-" That this meeting returns its hearty thanks to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. for his splendid lecture on Repeal, and to the the Rev. Wm. Hill, the Editor of the Northern Star, for his eloquent exposure of the wrongs and defence of the rights of Ireland. And this meeting appeals to their brother Englishmen to aid and assist, by all legal and conrighteous and glorious struggle for the restoration of their domestic legislature, assured that the downfall land's nationality, will pave the way for the speedy establishment of democratic institutions in this country on the ruins of feudal despotism and oligarchical tyranny." Mr. Evinson seconded, and Mr. Gill supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Public Meeting .- On Monday last, a public meeting was held in Paradise Square, called to take into consideration the dismissal of the Irish magistrates. At one o'clock, Mr. Briggs was called to the chair, and introduced the business in a brief ing, warmly sympathising with the brave Irish people in their struggle for the obtainment of oppression of their native land, fervently hoping that these sacrifices will result in the triumph of the people of Ireland and the restoration of their nationality and independence." Mr. Green seconded the Evirson proposed the adoption of a petition founded on the above resolution. Mr. Julian Harney seconded the adoption of the petition. He spoke for an hour and a half, and was enthusiastically cheered NEWCASTLE - A lecture was delivered on Sun- The petition was unanimously adopted, and ordered

> CLITHEROE. - MORE TYRANNY OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES.—It had been announced by placard for at least six days previous, that Mr. D. Ross, of Man-When Mr. Ross entered the Swan Inn, at the ap- morializing the Queen on behalf of Frost, Williams,

Mr. Ross-What is the reason I cannot have it? Mr. Holderness-I have twenty reasons. Mr. Ross-Give one reason?

During this conversation, a Mr. Horsfall, an understrapping manufacturer, one of the saintly disthe manufacturing despots of the age. After a little bright ornaments of society. The time announced for holding the meeting announced ployer appeared so overcome with passion, as to be ready to faint. Ashamed of being made to look so truly contemptible in the eyes of the workies, by whom he was surrounded, he stated that he could stand it no longer, and evidently showed symptoms preliminary remarks, called upon Mr. Cooke to move oaths and angry imprecations, upon which Mr. Ross told him, that after the sample which he had given him of his good breeding, he must certainly decline all further conversation with him. Mr. Ross again addressed the landlord, asking him what authority he acted upon; when he replied that he was acting upon the advice given by the magisdetermined to put down all Chartist meetings: upon which Mr. Ross remarked that despite the disposition of the magistrates, they lacked the means to do so, having the authority of the highest lawyers discussion. A number of working men, who were by the Whigs during their merciless administration. yciept a policeman; this precious functionary had been previously well crammed with strong drink in meantime wir. Ross and the landlord were engaged in altercation, the landlord stating that he could at Mr. Ross requested him to send for the industrious dertake to prove that they knew no more of Chartism, its power, and capabilities, than the members By this time the landlords' puissance had evaporeflections. Upon entering the street, surrounded Friday evening, and enrolled several new members. past six in the evening. WEDNESBURY.—On Tuesday, June the 6th, the by a number of his friends, he was followed by the people's hall was opened for public use. The day policeman, whose desponding demeanour proved how being fine considerable numbers attended to witness much he was disappointed in consequence of not the dedication of this temple to the cause of Chartism. having an opportunity afforded him of conveying some one to prison, there to be dealt with according having arrived, the directors and other friends formed to the caprice of the public authorities. This disa deputation to receive him at the Red Lion Hotel, turber of the public peace told Mr. Ross that he from whence they were to proceed to the hall. Dinner must move on, upon which Mr. Ross told him that being on the table, about two hundred sat down. The he had better move off. The policeman, whom tables being withdrawn, business was commenced. On grunkenness had almost deprived of articulation, the motion of Mr. Benjamin Danks, seconded by Mr. replied that it was the Queen's highway; upon which Skidmore, Mr. William Thomason was called to the Mr. Ross remarked that he was sorry to find it chair, who, after naming the business of the meeting, obstructed by such ornaments as policemen, telling and the uses to which the building was to be appro- him, moreover, that he knew his privilege too well priated, sat down amid considerable cheering. Mr. to allow such individuals the right of addressing him. O'Neil in a speech of effective elequence responded to Here the policeman looked alarmingly big, elevating the toast—The people, the source of all power. The at the same time his indolent arm, in which he carcharter was impressively spoken to by Mr. Clarke, ried a weapon, as though he was about to intimate ried a weapon, as though he was about to intimate what might be expected to follow. He told Mr. Messrs. William Sharman Crawford, Thomas Dan-Ross that he knew him, upon which Mr. Ross remarked that he could not rejoice in his acquaintance, telling him at the same time, that he ought to know him, for that he was most unwillingly compelled to help to maintain him. Here the policeman was greeted with a yell of execration, upon which he withdrew, no doubt to the parties who employed

ten days previous. In consequence of the unconstitutional means taken to suppress the three lectures intended to have been delivered by Mr. Ross, it has been determined tion of the month's subscription. been delivered by Mr. Ross, it has been determined broad, was filled by strangers and natives, and all was that a public meeting will be held on the Sabden A Large meeting was held in Dellingburne-square, hilarity and glee. Music and dancing was key t up to a side of Pendle Hill, on Sunday, June 18th, 1843, at

TODMORDEN.—There was a camp meeting here ity, is now selling his milk (and compelling his hands to buy it) at two-pence per quart, while others are selling SHEFFIELD .- REPEAL QUESTION .- On Sun- theirs at three half-pence, and what is worst of all, he day evening the Fig-tree-lane room was again compels some small farmers, who happen to have some

individual who was caught complaining about the matter should be dismissed from his employ.

CHELSEA.-On Sunday evening, a meeting was held at the Cheshire Ckeese, Chelsea, to hear a lacture on the Repeal of the Union, by Mr. John O'Leary. The lecturer in a talented and eloquent address of two hours showed how the union of the two countries itsel been accomplished by the grossest bribery and corruption, and stated that it gave him much pleasure and satisfaction to find Englishmen coming forward to assist the people of Ireland in their present struggle for freedom. He concluded amidst the hearty plaudits of the meeting. Mr. Dowling rose and tendered his shilling to be enrolled a member, and stated that the working classes of present to bury all petty differences and never cease in in the liamlets. their exertion until the working classes of both countries schieved their political independence. Messrs. Corbett. Matthews, Aberfield, and several other members of the Charter Association were next enrolled members and successively addressed the meeting. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and chairman, and the meeting

LONDON.—Mr. Mee lectured at the City of London Political and Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday evening, on the "Signs of the Times and Pas- 59, Tottenham Court Road, on Monday next, at sing Events," and was loudly applauded. Mr Szelton half-past eight o'clock. made some excellent remarks in support of the views! and disgust of the removal from the Commission of of the lecturer. Mr. Spur made some remarks in opnext, in a speech of striking eloquence, appealed to the the Peace of Lord Ffrench and other magistrates, for position which were ably replied to by Mr. Peat. Mr. Brown made some remarks in conclusion, and the meeting dispersed. A PUBLIC MEETING was held on Tuesday evening.

> on Stepney Green, to petition Parliament on behalf of Cooper, now in Stafford Gaol. Shortly after six o'clock. Mr. Shaw was called to the chair, and opened the business of the evening in an appropriate manner. Mr. Drake moved the following resolution: -"That this meeting views with just indignation the severity of the sentences and ill-treatment of political prisoners, more especially of Cooper and Richards, now confined in Stafford Goal." Knowles seconded the resolution, which was spoken eloquence, by Bernard M'Cartney, of Liverpool, and afternoon. carried unanimously. Mr. Sherrard moved the adoption of a petition to Parliament, which he supported in a speech of great ability. Mr. Frazer seconded its adoption, in his usual happy style, and the petition was unanimously adopted, and ordered

and M'Grath seconded the next resolution-" That victims generally, to obtain, if possible, a mitigation this meeting, being determined to obtain their poli- of their punishment. tical and social rights are determined to use their utmost exertions to cause the People's Charter to become the law of the land, and are firmly convinced that no measure short of that will ever ameliorate the physical and social condition of the people." The resolution was carried unanimously, and the meeting dispersed. A PUBLIC MEETING was held on Monday after-

noon, on Hampstead Heath, for the purpose of methat the meeting was a large one, and every one meeting. present seemed to sympathise with our expatriated brethren, and to take a lively interest in their behalf. The scene on the heath was an imposing one. On Mr. Holderness-The room is my own; I am one part of the ground were the stern sons of demowhich they were suffering. On another part of the heath were an immense assembly advocating total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks, the excessive use of which has made many an happy home miserable, and driven to dissipation and ultimate taken at half-past seven o'clock. destruction many a young person, who, but for the was called to the chair, and appropriately opened the meeting by impressing upon them the necessity of all true democrats uniting their energies together for past seven o'clock. the purpose of accomplishing the object for which the meeting was convened. Mr. M'Cartney, of liver a lecture on the "Repeal of the Union," in the Liverpool, moved the first resolution, calling upon Town Hall, Sheffield, on Tuesday evening next. them to unite their energies in order to procure Admission free. Englishmen, attend, and listen to the restoration of the Welch martyrs and the wrongs of your brothers. Ellis to their native land, and spoke at great length on the moral and political character of our banished brethren, and the inhuman and unjust treatment they were at present suffering for no other cause but their fidelity to the people, and their opposition to tyranny, and concluded a long and powerful appeal by calling upon the meeting never to rest satisfied until they had caused the restoration of those good and true men, and the establishment of those principles which these men were ever foremost in advocating. Mr. Mc Cartney, during a long address, was loudly applauded. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Abel Cook, and unanimously carried. Mr. Rouse then moved, "That a committee at the Royal Oak, Little Charles-street, at seven. consisting of the following persons be appointed to o'clock. draw up the memorial; vis. Messrs. Mc Cartney, Large, and Clark. Mr. Arnold seconded the resolution, which was carried without discont. Mr. Bolwell, of Bath, moved the next resolution, and was greeted with loud approbation, and after a few remarks on the object of the meeting, moved the following resolution. "That in the opinion of this meeting, the only sure way to elevate the moral and political character of the people is by giving them equal representation. This meeting pledges itself to renewed exertions on behalf of the People's Charter." A vote of thanks was given to the chair- district will be held at Ovender , on Sunday (to man, and after three cheers for Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis, and three for the Charter, and its advocates, the meeting separated highly delighted with the day's proceedings. PADDINGTON.—The Chartists of this place met on

They have agreed upon assuming the distinctive, Bolton.-Mr. James Leac' a, of Manchester, will local appellation of the Emmett's Brigade.

meeting was held on Wedenrough-green, and was o'clock in the evening.
ably addressed by Mr. Clark, from Stockport, and House Mr. C. Mr. Candlet, from Hyde.

of Little Horton met in the School-room, Park- and the repeal as a reme iv. place, when the following resolution was adopted :--That, in the opinion of the Chartists of Little Horton, one halfpenny per week subscription is sufficient to defray the expense of this locality until an executive be elected; and that our council be requested to bring the matter before the General Council at their meeting."

On SUNDAY EVENING the members of the General Council met in their room, Butterworth Buildings, when the following sums were paid in; Wapping, ls. 6d. contribution; Turner and Bishop, 7d. defence; and Ann Wheeler. Manningham, per Idson, 1s. defence. The meeting adjourned to Sunday next, at six o'clock in the St. Saviour's, Borough, Francis John Feargus will do so.

him, in order to be rewarded by his trusty support-ers for the valuable services he had thus nobly per-and attentive audience in Butterworth Buildings, formed. The room was engaged and paid for at least on the urgent demand for union amongst the English and Irish people. He gave general satisfaction. THE CHARTISTS of the central locality met on Sunday morning in the Council Room, when 7s. 7d.

ON SUNDAY MORNING, Mr. Wm. Dawson lectured to the Chartis's of Wapping, in their room, on the son of the late Mr. Titus Salt, of Hunslet, ironmen will attend. Chartists, attend in your countless present state, of Chartism, and the best course for founder.

old HAM — On Sunday last, the discussion on the Land Question took place in the Chartist Room. At the conclusion, it was agreed that the committee should draw up a number of rules, to be submitted to a general meeting of the rembers, which will take place the first Surday in July. The meeting then adjourned to Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening, Mr. Daniel Donovan, of Manchester, delivered a lecture on the evil effects of the Legislative Union to the labouring classes of both countries, and the good that was likely to take place from a Repeal. The subject was listened to with great interest, and gave general satisfaction.

market 11

Forthcoming Charlist Actions.

LONDON -- A Public Meeting will be held on Monday evening, at the City of London Political and Scientific Institution, to petition Parliament on behalf of Cooper, now in Stafford Gaol. Bernard M'Cartney, from Liverpool, and other friends will address the meeting. Admission free.

BERNARD M'CARTNET, of Liverpool, will lecture on Sunday evening, at the City of London Political and Scientific Institution. After the lecture Miss inge will deliver an address on the "Rights of Women." The Chartist public are requested to

THE MEMBERS of the Clerkenwell locality, of the National Charter Association argearnestly requested to meet together at their usual place, Lant's Old Coffee Rooms, Clerkenwell Green on Monday evening next, June 12, at half-past eight precisely. Subjects of grave consideration will be introduced for their discussion. The accounts for the past month will be andited, and the reappointment of sub-Secretary considered.

MARYLEBONE. - Mr. Bendow will lestere on Sunday evening next, at the Mechanie's Institution, Circus-street, New Road, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—the Repeal of the Union. Also a meeting of the members will be held on Wednesday evening

MR. KNIGHT will lecture on Sunday evening at the Flora Tavery, Barnsbury Park, to commence at seven o'clock.

Tower Hamers.—The following lectures will be delivered on Sunday next in the Working Men's Hall, 29g, Mile End Road:—Mr. Sherrard, in the morning, at half-past ten; Mr. Mantz, in the afternoon, at half-past two; and in the evening, precisely at half-past seven, by Mr. M'Grath. Admission free. A discussion will take place in this Hall on Tuesday evening, to commence at eight o'clock, upon the following question:—" Will a Repeal of the Union be a benefit, or detrimental to the interests of Ireland?" The discussion to be opened by Mr. Mantz. Admission free.

Tower Hamlers. - A special meeting of the General Council will be held at the Crown and England were determined to assist the people of Ire- Anchor, Waterloo Town, on Sunday, the 18th inst. land in the present struggle for independence. He at five o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the reconcluded by exhorting the Irishmen and Englishmen ports of the different financial committees existing

> THE MEMBERS of the Buck Lane Locality will meet at the Carpenter's Arms to adopt a code of bye laws, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock. CAMBERWELL .- Mr. J Sewell will lecture on Tuesday evening next. (June 13th). It is expected that all the members belonging to the locality will attend f possible, as business of importance will be brought

Mr. Balls will lecture at Pillman's Coffee House,

Northnesham. - The members of the Female Charter Association are requested to attend at the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, on Tucsday evening next, at

Leicester.-Mr. Samuel Parkes, of Sheffield, will preach here three times on Sunday. HUDDERSFIELD. - On Sunday next (to-morrow)

two sermons will be preached in the Hall of Science, Bath Buildings, by the Rev. W. V. Jackson, from Manchester; in the afternoon, at half-past two.--Subject-Moses and Jesus Christ, and their doctrines contrasted with the pulpit doctrines of the present day; in the evening, at half-past six, "On the Mr. | preparation of God's way for the people."

UPPER WARLEY.-Mr. John Murray will preach to with great earnestness, combined with glowing at this place on Sunday next, at half-past two in the

LAMBETH.—The members residing in this locality will meet next Monday evening, at eight o'clock, at the Britannia Coffee House, Waterloo-road, to consider the propriety of calling a public meeting of the borough, to petition Parliament in behalf of Cooper to be presented by T. S. Duncombe. Messrs, Mantz and Richards, in particular, and all the Chartist

> SUNDERLAND.-Mr. Beesley will lecture at South Shields on Monday; Tuesday, at Newcastle; Wednesday, at Sunderland; and remain in that locality, by request, the remainder of the week. Money, and other communications, to be forwarded to William Gilfillon, or James Southeren, Tyne Dock Tavern, Long-row, South Shields.

> A CAMP MEETING of the counties of Northumberland and Durham will be held on Bouldon Pellon, on Sunday, at two o'clock. Messrs. Beesley.

> SHEFFIELD.-FIG TREE-LANE.-Mr. Gammage, of Northampton, will lecture on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, "on the evils of class legislation in England and Ireland, and the necessity of a Repeal of the Legislative Union."

THE Northern Star and Nation will be read on Sunday evening, commencing at six o'clock. A public discussion at eight o'clock. A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Fig Tree-

lane Room, on Monday evening next; chair to be

THE Morning Sun will be publicly read in the Fig Tree-lane Room every evening, commencing at haif-past six o'clock. A FESTIVE BALL on the evenings of Tuesday

and Wednesday next : dancing to commence at half REPEAL OF THE UNION.-Mr. M'Gowan will de-

BARNSLEY .- There will be a public meeting on Monday evening, to petition on behalf of Cooper. and against the Irish Arms Bill.

Bradford.—A lecture will be delivered on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, in the large room, Butterworth Buildings, "on the Land, and its possession, being the best means to enable the people to carry on an agitation for the Charter." Free

MR. Pepper preaches at Silton to-mo crow.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to-morrow) / Mr. Christo-

pher Doyle, of Manchester. will le cture in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, at Fix o'clock in the evening; also on Monday, Mr. Edward M'Cabe, of Oldham, will lecture in the above room. at eight o'clock in the evening. Subject-"The Repeal of the Union, its causes an d effects, interspersed with the history of Ireland ." HALIFAX.—The monthly delegat a meeting of thi

morrow), at two o'clock in the aft ernoon. MANCHISTER, CARPENTERS' H ALL.—Two lectures

will be delivered in the above F sall, on Sunday (tomorrow), by Mr. Dixon. The chair to be taken at

deliver two lectures in the as sociation room, Cheapside, near the Exchange, or Sunday next, one at MOTTRAM -On Sunday, June 4th, a camp two o'clock in the afternoo n, and the other at six HOLBECK .- Mr. G. Gaw mage will lecture in the

Ar. Candlet, from Hyde.

Association Room, on W ednesday evening, the 14th instant, at eight o'clock on the wrongs of Ireland,

More Pinng Patriots.

At Chelsea, John and Mary Ann Chippendale had a daughter bas tised in the name of Cornelia Emmett Chippendal e. At the Registre r's Office, St. Clements, Strand, Arthur Emmett V vheeler, son of Thomas Martin

evening, when, it is hoped, those localities who have not brought in their amount of contribution, of Deverell-street, Borough, London.

MARRIAGE.

On Monday, the 5th inst., at the Parish Church, Kildwick. by the Rev. R. Heelas, Mr. Henry F. Mitchell, whitesmith, Silsden, to Dorothy Laycock, sixth daughter of Mr. William Laycock, chairmaker, Cringles. DEATHS.

On Tuesday, in his 30th year, Frederic, youngest

exampled fortitude, aged 62 years.

Chartist Entellligence. DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association held their usual weekly meeting, on Sunday last, at six o'clock in the evening, Mr. John Keegan in the chair, Mr. Win. H. Dyott, necretary. Mr. Dyott Monday last, and then judge for themselves. Here nor was there a read the rules and objects of the Association; also a it is. Read it:—"England, in her present state, dare (Sept. 5, 1842.)" Ireland, all of which were of the most cheering nature. opinion that it was a transportable offence to be a Chartist in Ireland-(hear, hear)-and also requesting to be Irish people, Tom Steele, have taken to return Repeal agitation in Ireland instead of in the House of Commons, the immediate cause of this blood shedding-(hear, hear.) Mr. Henry Clark said that in consequenee of the vile, wicked and slanderous libel, which occasion. Look at the proud position in which the Irish Universal Suffrage Association Chairman, after which the meeting separated. now stands. See their table covered with letters from the chief towns and cities of England and Scotland, requesting his (Mr. O'Higgins') advice and opinion upon the present Repeal agitation, and to know what steps this Association had taken, or should take, respecting the Repeal movement. The English people require us to give them a character of the Repeal leaders. They are airaid to trust them, and will not trust them, except upon our character of them. They very justly say that they were betrayed before, and that, therefore, they are distrustful of the present Repeal leaders. To this we answer, "You are right. Do not trust them. If you do, they will sell you and us to a Whig Government. Help us to get the Union Repealed, but confide not in Irish Repeal leaders." Upon this subject he (Mr. O'Higgins) published a letter in the Northern Star of the 27th ultimo. That letter was not written with that care and clearness which he should have wished. He was going to the country when he wrote that letter, and had not one moment to spare; the letter therefore was not written with that care, accuracy and clearness, to which the great importance of the subject was entitled—thear, hear.) It was a most extraordinary change in the political movements of the country to see the letters from thirty places in Great Britain coming to so humble an indivieual as him (Mr. O'H.) requesting him to give a character of a man who once stood so high in the estimation of every Radical Reformer in Great Britain, but not one of whom would trust him now. He (Mr. O'H.) had no difficulty at all in believing that Mr. O Connell had not the alightest hope or intention of repealing the Union; that the whole end and object of the repeal agitation was to force the Whigs into power again. The Catholic Clergy are sincere Repealers, and so also are the great bulk of the people. But he (Mr. O'H.) regretted very much that he could not look upon the Repealers in any other light than that of knaves and dupes. Repealers are divisible into these two classes. Depend upon it that in the event of the Whigs, Lord John and the rest of them, coming into power, the Repeal of the Union will be put in abeyance, and Mr. Daniel O'Connell will come forward as he did in 1837 "the Government candidate." People may imagine that they can keep Mr. O'Connell as he did before; demand a fair trial for the Whige; declare that they are not like those of 1838-9-40; pledge cause to plead whom would they employ? Not the Tories, surely, who are opposed to the Liberal Government—thear, hear). Keep the Tories cut, will then be the cry; and Justice to Ireland will mean as it did beand their progeny. The terms Tory-Radicals will men. Grovelling Radicals, rascally Radicals, bloodbe used towards all those who have the manliness and integrity to stand firmly upon the immutable and glorious principles of the People's Charter, and reof a sovereign, the perfidious Whigs. Nevertheless he (Mr. O'Higgins) would strongly advise the Chartists to petition and agitate for the Repeal of the Union for the sake of the measure itself, and not because Mr. O'Connell was the treachers and hollow-hearted advocate of that measure. Keep him to the point, indeed! the thing is impossible. Look to his votes upon the Tithe Question. Surely his conduct towards the poor factory children cannot be forgotten. The Dorchester Labourers were betrayed. The Glasgow Cotton Spinners were pronounced guilty before they were tried, and by whom? by Daviel O'Connell, in his place in Parliament, and out of Parliament. He, as a great constitutional lawyer, street. eried out loud and long for the blood of the Stephen's, the Oastler's, and the O'Connor's and hallooed on the Government to prosecute the men who he knew in his soul were honestly strageling for public liberty. Trust such a man! No, no! He (Mr. O'H.) hoped that his Chartist brethren would never become so low, so utterly degraded, as to confide cester-sireet, sub-Secretary. in the man again. If they do they ought to be deceived. Can they forget Stephenson's square? Can they lorget the cowardly threat to bring over five hundred thousand Irishmen to aid the Whig Government in their efforts to cresh the devoted advocates of public diberty in England? Well he knew when he made this traculent offer, that Chartism is as essential to political galvation, as Christianity is to eternal salvation. But eternity itself would be sacrificed at the time for the purpose of keeping Lord John and the Whig gang in their places. He talks about Repeal and says that the man must be a bad Irishman who does not become an prietors from the Rev. D. Harrison, Whitstable, is enrolled Repealer: that is to say, to pay his money into a proof of their efficacy in cases of Indigestion, the collers of the Corn Exchange. Where is his son Liver Complaints, &c. &c. Morgan O'Connell? Where is his son-in-law, Christopher Pitzeimmons? Where is his son-in-law, Charles O'Connell? Where is his brother John O'Connell, of Are they enrolled repealers? No, not one of them; nor are they likely to become repealers until such time how the lawyers are quitting the Courts now when there is no hope of promotion from the Tories, and joining the repeal, leaving the four Courts as rats leave a crery old ship. Depend upon it, Toryism is on the are at liberty to use it as you please. wane, or else the lawyers would not desert it for repeal. There are some good things in expectation, or else so many of the lawyers would not have joined the ranks of the repealers. They can easily file off into the Whig lines, and abandon repeal. Those learned gentlemen know right well that the repeal agitation is only carried on as a means to an end; and that end is the patronage of the Irish Bench and Bar. In the event of the restoration of the Whigs to power, the repeal is sure to be placed in abeyance just to give the friends of Ireland another fair trial. Let our English brethren not of May, 1843] be descrived by empty sound, and hollow professions. At "We were looking over a Hereford paper the the repeal meeting at Mill-street, in the county of Cork, other day, and our eye alighted on an adver, disement | Stamp.

Peel and the Iron Duke, to the effect, that should the boluses. In the collection of lies there was a letter Tory Government comply with what he has defined as justice to Ireland he will abandon repeal, and help Whitstable, who was cured of a liver complaint! the Tories to crush liberty in England. Let all Unfortunately, however, for the veracity of the pill-England read the report in the Freeman of mongers, there is no David Harrison at Whitstable, great number of letters from various parts of England not force on soercive measures—(hear, hear). She has and Scotland, and a few from the West, and South of Chartism at home within her centre. She has Rebecca and her daughters in Wales, and she is at war with and some asking whether it was still Mr. O'Connell's the Scotch on the question of the Church of Scotland -{hear, hear}. They attempt to threaten us, but we informed as to how the Union is to be Repealed, and places, and say, DO US JUSTICE, AND WE WILL POWER." Can any man of common sense doubt the respect. Members for the City of Dublin, for the County of meaning of this offer? Is not this a renewal of the Dublin, and though last not least, for the County of offer to bring over five hundred thousand Tipperary Kerry; and was the murder of Mr. Caffay, at Clones, men to put down Chartism in England? Can Sir not shedding human blood; and was not the Repeal Robert Peel or the Duke of Wellington mistake the meaning of this offer to "strengthen their hands and increase their power'! The man who is capable of making an offer of this sort should be trusted by none but fools. Mr. O'Higgins concluded by proposing that demented nondescript, Tom Steele, had published the following resolution: -- "That this Association conin the Freeman's Journal of Tuesday last, upon the jures the Chartists of Great Britain not to be swayed Chartists of Great Britain, and his base and cowardly from their generous purpose of assisting the Irish attack upon Mr. O'Connor, who had been labouring late Repealers, by every legal and constitutional means. and early in season and out of season, to bring by the late spluttering piece of personal malice inabout a kindly feeling and cordial understanding be- serted in the Freeman's Journal newspaper, by that tween the people of Ireland and England, with a view distracted egotist and parasite Tom Steele. who, it is to ameliorate the condition of the working people of well understood, by every one in Ireland is only reboth countries; and in which he was thwarted and tained by his 'AUGUST LEADER' to amuse the public. opposed by "Ireland's head pacificator." He (Mr. and who, like others among his 'motley' predecessors Chartists should persevere as they had begun, by for- Head Pacificator' takes every opportunity to create dis. ating from such a source—it is praise indeed. giving all the wrongs that were heaped upon them, and turbance, and ferment discord and animosity between co-operate with their Irish brethren for a Reveal of the the real friends of Ireland, the British Chartists and Union; but when he saw the "head pacificator" Tom the Repealers." Mr. Henry Clarke, seconded the Steele, creating disturbance and sowing dissention as motion, and in an able and judicious speech repudiated usual, by withorawing his name from a Repeal Asso- the attack upon the Chartist body, and justified the one iota of the continued lies published by the Discistion in London, because his betters were admitted a association in the cause it was pursuing, and said in patch, respecting Parr's Life Pills. Under no further member of it; because Mr. Feargus O'Connor, a man conclusion, that that association would teach those who is as transcendantly superior to Tom Steele hollow hearted sham patriots who lived on the hard as any man can be to another, was admitted a earning of his poor, plundered, and duped countrymember of a Repeal Association in London, Tom men, that they could not slander our English friends Steele withdrew his name in the most scurrilous with impunity. (Cheera) Mr. Dyott said he did not and offensive manner from the Association. (Hear, rise for the purpose of opposing the motion; on the hear.) Who is this Tom Steele? Does he imagine contrary, he thought it infinitely to the credit of that that we do not know him? Why, the fellow would association, that a disclaimer on their part, as Irishmen, have been glad to get leave to clean boots and shoes for should promptly go forth of the filthy insolence of that the ancestors of O'Connor. He forced himself, or eccentric political buffoon, familiarly known to them all rather prevailed upon Mr. Nichelas Purcel O Garman, as the renowned Tom Steel! This infuriated " pacific to force him into the Catholic Association a few months; cator" had the assurance to denounce Mr. O'Connor before Catholic emancipation, and he took care to assist and call the vast body of the English Chartists. " misin squandering about £14,000 of the Catholic rent in creant Feargusites." Here was a pacificator! Upwards drankenness and debauchery of all sorts at the Clare of three millions of English men forgetful of the election; and this is the fellow who estentationally wrongs heaped upon them by Mr. O'Connell, who withdraws his name from an association in London panted for the Whig Government's command to march because Mr. O Connor, whom three millions of British five hundred thousand Tipperary men to put subjects love, honour, and trust, becomes a member. down the Radicals of England-forgetting (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Glark) had taken up too much the base and infamous slanders so often fulminated from time with this drunken buffoon. He begged to with- the rostrum of the Corn Exchange by Ireland's great draw the motion. Mr. O Higgins said that the Associ- but most inconsistent patriot, who leads Tom Steele ation owed an obligation to Mr. Clark for the manly about like a tame bear for exhibition-when these real spirit which he had evinced in repelling the cowardly and true-hearted reformers, these staunch and indomitaand malignent attack on their English brethren, and ble lovers of freedom, saw the Irish threatened with on Mr. O Connor in particular, by that miserable coercion, and the constitution invaded, magnanimously growling alave and sycophant the Head pacificator, advanced to the rescue; and what was their reward? (Hear, hear, hear.) He (Mr. O'Higgins) should submit insult and vituperation from Tom Steele. Was he a resolution to the meeting condemnatory of the authorised?—(hear.) If not, that most unwise paradastardly paragraph alluded to. (Hear.) It would graph which appeared in the Freeman and smelt so ill become their Association to allow any slander upon strong of spite and whiskey, would be disavowed—let their English brethren to pass without the strongest this be done and the union of the people of both councondemnation. The British Chartists, like honest men, tries would soon tear to flitters the Parchment Union threw their whole strength into the scale, and gave framed by a corrupt and sordid legislature—(hear.) He all the aid in their power to this Association when its warmly supported the resolution. The motion was then infant steps were assailed—(hear, hear). This should put and carried, and ordered to be advertised in the never be forgotten, but remembered with gratitude Freeman's Journal. Mr. Tobin was called to the chair, when the usual vote of thanks were given to

ABERDEEN .- GLORIOUS DEMONSTRATION IN FATOUR OF REPEAL -On Monday week, a public meeting was held on the Inches to take into consideration the propriety of supporting the Irish in their agitation for the Repeal of the Union. The area of ground whereon the hustings were erected was thronged by a great number of people long before the time affixed for commencing business, and a great deal of impatience was manifested by an immense multitude in the line of streets leading from the Chartists' Hall in George-street to the place of meeting. This throng considerably obstructed the progress of the passengers; and it was halfpast eight o'clock before the hustings were occupied. Mr. James M'Pherson was voted to the chair. The Chairman said he would with much pleasure bring before the very numerous and respectable meeting now before him a matter which he hoped had engrossed their most serious attention, in order that they might be able to decide whether they would coolly and carelessly suffer the Government to carry out its hostile threats against Ireland; or if they were, on the other hand, willing to stand forth at all hazards and shield their brethren of the Sister Isle while they are peacefully and legally wrenching themselves from the iron grasp of a privileged race, who have hitherto appeared much more willing to sweep that misgoverned and patient people from the face of the earth, than to fill their empty stomachs, clothe their nakedness, or otherwise administer to their wants. He could not help noticing the foul stain which had been cast upon the Protestants in Ireland by the Government, in its having asserted, with the greatest confidence, that they would act in concert with the military against the Catholic population. If such a report was true, he hoped the Protestants in Antrim, Down, Tyrone, Derry, Fermanagh, and Ulater would join their brethren of the same faith in England and Scotland, in telling the Government that they hold such a declaration in utter detestation He then introduced Mr. James Strachan, who moved the following resolution: -" That this meeting views with strong feelings of indignation the tyrannical and unconstitutional disarming act for Ireland, considering it a base attempt to lay the people bound at the feet of a destoying aristocracy, to the Repeal question; but this is a great mis- and to leave the means of defending life and property take. He will drive a coach and six through every in the names or production deverment carry out their threats and destroy the constitutional right of public meeting and free discussion of grievances in Ireland, himself that Lord John has given up finality; and ask this meeting pledgeth itself to make common cause with the people will they not try the effect of "Justice to its brethren in Ireland, and use every legal means to Ireland"?; call every Repealer an impracticable block- bring those traitors to justice, and will deem every head; and tiel that Paddy, in his wisdom, stuffs his man a disgrace to his country that would aid the tyrants "caubeen" in the window, not to let in the light or to carry out their unjust and coercive acts. Holding "caubeen" in the window, not to let in the light or to carry out their unjust and coercive acts. Holding keep it out, but to keep out the "could." He will ask the right of every nation to discuss and repeal whatever the people to confide in him, and say if they had a facts of Parliament they deem wrong and injurious; but yet we remain convinced that the mere establishment of a Parliament in Ireland or any country, will not give national freedom or just government, unless the whole people have the choosing of that Parliament." fore, Whig places for the County Kerry road jobbers Mr. Robert Lowery seconded the resolution, After which a show of hands was called for, when a forest of be again applyed as terms of contempt for honest; hardy fists soon made their appearance in behalf of the sons of the Emerald Isle, and the resolution was declared thirsty physical-force Chartists, Saxon enemics, and to be carried unanimously. The meeting then voted so forth, will be the mildest terms which will resolutions condemnatory of Sir James Graham's Factory and Educational Bill. The mover of this was Mr. Henery, and the seconder Mr. Archibald M'Donald. These were also carried unanimously. This concluded fuse to hark in at the tale of the bloodiest, the basest the business. The meeting gave three hearty cheers for and most bratal faction that ever disgraced the council old Ireland, three for Peargus O'Connor, Eq.; three

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

which the business had been conducted.

BROMEGROVE. Mr. Matthew Hoyle, weaver, Kidderminster road. Mr. Edwin Jones, boot and shoe maker, Worcester-

Mr. James Heywood, silk-weaver, Sidemore. Mr. James Hall, button-maker, Sidemore. Mr. Joseph Cooper, button-maker, Chartist-lane.

Treasurer.

THE BASE DISPATCH NEWSPAPER. THE Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills call public attention to the following facts:-They published a short time since in the newspapers the letter which follows :-

FROM THE REV. D. HARRISON. The following letter received by one of the Pro-

"Whitstable, near Canterbury, Sept. 5th, 1842 "Mr Dear Friend,-I received the box of Parr's Gund-and his nephew Morgan John O Connell of Life Pills you so kindly sent me, for which I beg whom the Tories made a Deputy Lieutenant of the Jen to accept my best thanks. They could not have county Kerry the otherday? Where are those gentlemen? come more opportunely, as I was suffering considerably from andigestion at the time. I immediately commenced taking the pills, and found great benefit as the Tory ministry are on the eve of dismissal; and in a few days. I have taken them subsequently, then some of them may join the repealers in the hope of getting a Whig sop for deserting the cause. See believe that they are an exceedingly beneficial remedy in indigercion. A friend of mine has found them of great utility in an obstinate liver complaint. If my recommendation can be of any service, you

> "DA VID HARRISON." The lying character of the Dispatch is very well known, and though it has shewn repeatedly its want of principle, it would hardly be thought that the following contradiction of the abo ve would be glaringly put forth by the Dispatch with out some foun-

"I am, my dear frienc', yours, very traly,

[Extract from the Weekly Dispatch, of the 28th

from the Rev. David Harrison, at the village of Whitstable, who was cured of a liver complaint! nor was there at the time the letter was written,

Now, this is as stupid as it is infamous, to say no Harrison has resided there for a long time, and regence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful sides there still. The lie of the Dispatch can only be excused on the ground that no person connected despise them. We point to the discontent in other with that infidel paper ever entered a place of worwhat steps the Liberator and his head slanderer of the STRENGHTHEN YOUR HANDS, AND INCREASE YOUR no minister's name could be mentioned without dis- and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

> The Dispatch not satisfied, gives the following BY C. J. LUCAS, &CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON; fabrication of their own, in the same paper of the same date:-

"We now come to another case :- A Mr. Thomas Jackson's name was published as a person who had been cared of a long-standing complaint by the use of Parr's Pills. Mr. Jackson never swallowed any of the trash in his life; and when he wrote to the proprietors to withdraw his name, at the same time censuring them for having published so barefaced a lie, he was told that the proprietors were very sorry such a thing had occurred, but 'the mistake was quite unintentional."

This is a base falsehood from the first word to the last; the Proprietors never published any such name, nor did they ever write to any such person. But it is waste of words to contradict anything Clark) should, with the leave of the meeting, with- who have displayed their antics in the train of some stated in the Dispatch, which is now universally draw the motion of which he had given notice last of England's merriest monarchs, is fond of detested by all parties; (what party has it not be-Sunday, which was to the effect, that the British an occasional bit of mischief, and who as 'Ireland's trayed !) any one must feel proud of censure eman- Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

> To conclude, they must acknowledge that their only excuse in condescending to notice this filthy paper, is, to prevent the few deluded readers of the Dispatch from supposing that their silence confirmed provocation will they again stain their hands with noticing the filth in this "Socialist" newspaper.

> and that a reader of the Dispatch is now almost as rare as a black sheep.

> > READ AND JUDGE!

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tificate of good health, and Recommendation, signed by two Housekeepers, to the Secretary. No Fines for Stewards.

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TO THE SUPPERERS FROM BILIOUS AND LIVER COM-PLAINTS. THE unexampled successs of FRAMPTON'S 1 PILL OF HEALTH calls for particular attenfor Mr. Hill, for his advocacy of justice to Ireland, and tion. These Pills give immediate relief in all Spasthree for the Northern Star; after which the meeting modic and windy complaints, with the whole train

separated, highly pleased with the orderly manner in of well-known symptoms arising from a weak stomach, or vitiated bilious secretion, indigestion, pain at the pit of the stomach, bilious or sick head-ache. heart-burn, loss of appetite, sense of fulness after meals, giddiness, dizziness, pain over the eyes, &c. From among many kind testimonials communicated to the proprietor of this useful medicine, the follow- in their Practice all the recent Improvements in the ing is selected :-"To Mr. Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London.

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Mr. Henry Prosser, boot and shoe-maker, WorMr. Henry Prosser, boot and shoe-maker, Wor
Mr. Henr so little inconvenience; I am, therefore, warranted in declaring that they supply to me a means long wanting, of being able to recommend to Families, Schools, and especially Mercantile men, whether at the desk or on the road, a most valuable resource in an occasional medicine. And I shall take credit answering all the Purposes of Mastication and Artito myself if, in giving this testimony, I am the means culation, remaining perfectly secure in their Places, of making Frampton's Pills more generally known or may be taken out and replaced by the Wearer

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nent and radical cure. A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can from ten till two, and from five till eight in the even- only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and have previously gone through a regular course of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there the hundreds who annually fall victims to the igno-Country Patients are requested to be as minute as rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constiof the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits tution by suffering disease to get into the system, consultation fee of £1, without which no notice tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy conwhatever can be taken of their application; and in sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts

a period to their dreadful sufferings. What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or ignorance. Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each

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It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall vicin to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly points mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulerrain blotches on the head, face, and body, dimnes sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate states nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, eased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head limbs, till at length a general debility of the custom ensues, and a melancholy death puts a per to their dead deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their dead deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their dead deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their dead deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their dead deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their dead deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their dead deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their dead deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their dead deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their deal and a melancholy death puts a per to their deal and a melancholy death puts a per to the deal and a melancholy death puts a per to the deal and a melancholy death puts a per to the deal and a melancholy death puts a per to the deal and a melancholy death puts a per to the death put to their dreadful sufferings.

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ON THE PROJECTED UNION. ERIN-OB THE MAID I LOVE.

a the Beauties of the Press, an Irish News. paper devoted to the people, prior to the establishof the Act of Union.

O fairest Maid that e'er was seen,

My sweetest ERIN dressed in GREEN:

Thou art my early, only love, And still to thee I'll constant prove. Tis true thy sister in her spite, Would isin conceal thy beauty bright : For she with envy sore is slung, Because she's old and thou art young. But the she's rich and dresses fine. and her jewels bright do shine. Still she never can prevail To make my love for ERIN fail : For thou, dear maid, full well I ween. Art fairer far in simple GREEN. No jewel's lustre e'er can vie With my lovely Brin's eye-Fall of feeling, full of truth. Fall of the generous fire of youth. In rain thy sister shews her wealth. She ne'er can gain my heart by pelf: But then she tells me of the sport Which with her I'd find at Court: With this she thinks to turn my brain. and yet she labours all in vain: For while I live I ever mean To stay with ERIN dress'ed in GREEN. She too employs more subtle art. To draw away my faithful heart: The slander tells to wound thy fame. and rob thee of thy honest name: But when thy open mien I view. Sare well I know thy virtue's true: Thy simple air, and artless smile. Can ne'er conceal base falsehood's guile: Nature has form'd thy face so fair The image of a heart sincers. And nature's child thon still hast been. Dres'd all in her favourite GREEN. But to do mischief still intent. and on my Erin's ruin bent, This envious sister much I dread. When art cannot her wish bestead. By force, by bruial force, may try, To rid her of her jealousy; O yes, my fears too just I find; She means my Erin's hands to bind : That then she may, with barb'rons joy, Her opening beauties all destroy. Ocome then Erin, come away! O haste my love nor longer stay ! Obaste this cruel sister leave, Her words are false, her smiles deceive. ENION! she cries, with vip'rous breath! UNION with her-is Erin's death. O come then Erin, come away! O haste my love nor longer stay. See where in yonder golden clouds, The western sun his glory shrouds. There lies on Europe's akirt an Isle. Where nature sheds a genial smile. My Erin thither will I bring; There call for her the sweets of spring, And when fierce summer's sun's invade. With her I'll court the grateful shade. With her the fruits of autumn taste, And shield her from rough winter's wavia There envy shall not wound her peace. For there her sister's pow'r shall coase. 0 come then Brin, come away! O haste my love, nor longer stay. O haste thy cruel sister leave, Her words are false her smiles deceive. UNION she cries, with viprous breath, UNION with her—is Brin's death. O ceme then Erin, come away! O haste, my love nor longer stay,

TO THE CHARTISTS OF WALES.

In inquest was held upon the body of a little girl. plare years, who died from starvation on the road hear Llangeini, North Wales, last week. It mens that her father was unable to procure employ-Islam Star, May 6, 1843.

Another soul hath winged its way, To God's bright seat on high: Another heart is Mammon's prey, And ye at and tamely by!

There is the Cambrian blood that flowed in *Howell's The are the men of old who burst the tyrant's

Is liberty a farce? Is instice but a name? And must each pen, alas! But chronicle your shame? til the wellin came from out his lonely tomb, Tald he not weep to see, his much loved Cambria's

Would he not curse the slaves, That kiss the blood-red hand? That forms their children's grave, And desolates their land?

Isid he not wish your hills were sunk beneath the am ye no longer are worthy a heritage so free?

Oh! can ye see your children, The innocent, the pure, Stricken down by wicked men,

And still their yoke endure? In ye see your native land, beneath the despot's hinot awake ! arise ! at freedom's earnest call ?

0. Cambrians ! your sires Call on ye from their graves; Hived their wonted fires Te would not long be slaves.

Ly bid ye to unfurl the Chartist flag again, Ly bid ye bear it onward o'er mountain, hill, and Rise from your slumber! O! risefrom your sleep!

Mildom in number, Why crouch ye and weep? inhad is waiting ye; tyranny flies;

Erk! hark! to the summons; awake and arise! ! 34 famous Welch chieftain, the friend of Llewellin. The last of the Welch princes. He was taken,

Local and General Entelligence.

mey defending his country, by Edward L and exe-

BONNYRIGG.-Much excitement has been here, and in Lasswade, during the past week, na course of six lectures being delivered in the mol-room, by Mr. Galt, on Phrenology, and mo-Mermerism, or Animal Magnetism. The have given general satisfaction, especially het, which was a vivid and eloquent exposition intimeresting science; but the excitement has In principally caused by one of the inhabitants, it lames Jackson, being twice thrown into a mesand even then, he might not be successful in at

applied; among the rest a pistol was fired within a A Divine in Traubella.—On Sunday, the 21st ult. go. He knew of wounds in the lungs not mortal; but short distance of his head, and while the report the important ceremon, of expelling from the pulpit this he believed was a mortal wound. He had another the report of the important ceremon, of the Methodist Marting. startled most of the meeting, from the suddenness of by authority took place in the Methodist Meetingthe firing, the patient remained as motionless as a house at Atherstone. The Drogheda Magistrates and the Lord Chanstatue! The different organs were then excited, as venafter having preached three servious to the previous tenth of Drogheda, feeling that to retain their Commissions as Magistrates could only degrade them, by debareration, when he prayed, tune when he sang two pa- Sunday, and partaken of the many good things in amined seven wounds. He had a cut on the nose; the triotic songs, benevolence when he delivered an elegant the way of estables and drinkables (he not being end of his nose was entirely separated. He believed exellent exordium on the state of the country, and a thorough teetotaller), on his return home from his the same instrument might have inflicted every wound. on the land, to live together in concord and unity. Two individuals were then placed before him, he upon the minds of his congregation and friends. To a question by Mr. Lock—Said he knew the being blindfolded; he was asked who they were; The companion in evil of this "pious" transgressor state of the country; that he believed it the duty of the state of the country; that he believed it the duty of the state of the country. he stated instantly what their names were, the colour is an idiotic girl, who, when questioned by the elders officers to take up any man who was walking at the third was the stated what different of the fraternity, and by the wife of his reverence, hour Dixon was. things were which were placed in his hands, their made several disclosures of a nature which could not colour, substance, &c. A unanimous vote of thanks was given each, night to Mr. Jackson and the lecturer, and all seemed now convinced of the truth of this most extraordinary science, which is, ere long, destined to effect a complete revolution in the present received opinions and habits of thinking among the people. On the whole, these lectures have removed the doubts and prejudices which have existed here against Phrenology, and what may not be inaptly termed its demonstrator-Mesmerism; among the rest, it has completely removed the doubts of your correspondent.

EXPLOSION OF A SHIP LADEN WITH AMMUNITION. Shortly before eleven o'clock on Friday morning, the town of Southampton was thrown into great ever will be, until blessed with the Charter of her to the country. He said the country had been for a consternation by the report of the Tartar brig in rights? the docks being on fire, and that she had, in addition to a great quantity of ammunition, two tons of gun-powder on board. The latter rumour appeared to be without foundation, as the actual cargo consisted of 1,000 Paixhams hollow or loaded shells, a large quantity of rockets, shipped in London, and twenty brass guns manufactured in Southampton, and recently put on board, to receive which the Tartar had put into Southampton. Some of the guns were of three tons weight, and the whole were bound for to fire into her, so that she might be sunk, and a Dixon, one mortal wound with a drawn sword, party of about thirty, under the command of on the right side of his body, of the breadth of two a twenty-four pounder being dragged from the he, the said Simon Frezer, was present, aiding and platform for use. Up to this time the flames assisting the said John Ross, to commit the felony and had just begun to rise above the deck, and se- murder aforesaid. veral shots were well fired between the wind and On this indictment, the prisoners were arraigned water. The preparation for firing occupied some and on their arraingment, pleaded not guilty, and for time, the dock ground being very unfavourable, and trial put themselves on God and their country, by the time that some eight or nine shots told, the The Clerk of the Crown desired to know if the pridirection. Of course the Sappers were called off, separately.
and the immediate neighbourhood abandoned. The The Jury having been sworn, Mr. M'Nally addressed sight at this time was grand and imposing, vast the Court for the prosecution. numbers of the rockets going up simultaneously, and many of the shells exploding in the air. Some Michael Finn.

pieces of the iron fell a third of a mile from the Examined by Mr. Antissell—Said he was a turn-vessel. At this time strong fears were entertained pike-man at Cloncurry-gate on the ninth of July last, for the safety of the ship John King lying close to that he did not know Dixon the deceased—having been leeward, but she has fortunately escaped with slight gate-keeper only a few days, from the third of the damage to the rigging. About one o'clock the main- month; he said he saw the prisoners at the bar, at the mast went by the board, dragging with it the fore- gate on the night of the 9th of July; he was in bed mast, but the flames raged furiously below, at no when they came, Captain Freezr came first to the gate; great height, however, from a strong wind blowing it was after night-fall, it was dark; he had taken a doze at the time; about two o'clock a further and more of sleep, it was before twelve o'clock, Captain Frazer powerful series of discharges and explosions took rapped him up, and desired him to open the door and place, and at twenty minutes to three she sank in come out, Captain Prazer swore he would take the witdeep water. The Tartar was under 200 tons burden, ness to Clonard for a defendring dog, and would break commanded by Captain John Byrom. She was an open the door if he did not come out; he accordingly Southampton some twenty years since. It was recurse few what he had said: he told witness he thought called hearty. river, and from that cause, or from the stowage, had before, witness only waited to put on his clothes, and a list over; the crew said she was not fit to go to sea, then went out; Captain Frazer was in coloured clothes, great humanity. and refused to go with her. The origin of the fire while Captain Frezer was at the gate a horse came up remains a mystery. It seems truly providential that without a rider; Captain Frazer said it was his man's no injury took place either to life or limb. The horse and desired witness to hold it while he went to depth of water, low tide, is 18 to 20 feet where the look for his man; that he rode towards Cappagh; call-

Spring.—" The Spring has been always remarked as a period when disease, if it be lurking in the sysheard somestrokes, he saw Rossget on his horse, and the et, and had applied to the relieving officer in the tem is sure to shew itself. The coldness of winter witness by directions of Captain Frazer put the man the problem and in this state of inactivity their evil to the system and the witness was preparing to get to had when her mequence was that the father had nothing to give his is not perceived, but at the spring these are roused, siden, one of whom died for work of proper food. and if not checked, mix up and circulate with the blood, and thus the whole system is contaminated. Parr's Life Pills will effectually regulate the whole and went out; as soon as Captain Frezer saw him, he system, and speedily produce a delightful flow of called him to him, he and servant had the deceased

spirits and permanent good health." APPALLING AND PATAL ACCIDENT AT MANCHESTER. Were four or five perches from the turnpike gate; —A most distressing fatality, occasioned by the Captain Frazer requested Dixon to get up behind him explosion of a boiler, occurred on Wednesday, at 1, on his horse, which Dixon refused, he said he would Medlock-vale Dyeworks, the property of Messrs. walk-Captain Frazer struck him on the cheek; Otho Hulme and Sons, situate in the township of Dixon did not strike Captain Frazer but said he was Failsworth, about five miles from Manchester. The afraid to go behind the captain. Captain Frazer did accident occurred about ten o'clock in the morning, not assign any reason for bringing Dixon with him. when the works were in full operation, and it seems Dunn the other prisoner was let down from behind almost miraculous that it did not prove much more Ross, and went behind Captain Frazer, and then Dixon extensively fatal. One unfortunate being was killed consented to go behind Ross, Captain Frazer shook on the spot, and others are so severely injured as 10 hands with the witness and told him he did not think render their recovery a matter of very great doubt. it was he kept the gate; during the discourse Dixon To make the nature of the accident understood it is leapt off the horse from behind Ross and ran away, Ross necessary to state that Messrs. Hulme and Son's also leapt off and pursued him; Frazer and Ross both manufactory, in which both printing and dying are had swords; Ress had his sword in his hand, Frazer carried on, is very extensive, giving employment to pursued Ross and Dixon; witness could not see them about two hundred hands; several buildings are long, they turned a corner of the road leading to a occupied, but the steam-power is carried by means little bog: he saw them for about three or four perches; of pipes from one to another. The boiler which is he saw no more of them till Captain Frazer returned; the immediate cause of this distressing accident is both Frazer and Ross followed Dixon on foot, they pursituate in the dye-house, occupying the whole of one sued him up the road—when Captain Frazer met the side of the building-a building about fourteen witness, he said he believed his servant had unfortuyards in length by ten in breadth. It is but one nately killed Dixon, Captain Frazer brought witness to story high, and three large dye-vats occupy the por-tion of the floor immediately in front of the boiler. Eight perches from the place where Dixon had leapt off, From this boiler, which is of the description known to where he found him lying; he was lying along on by the name "waggon-boiler," of immense size, his back, and the blood coming out of his breast and and more than twenty-horse power, steam was face; Ross came back and took his horse. Witness supplied to the various rooms in which the dyers met him returning before he came up to where the wrought, by whom it would be turned on and off at man was lying. Ross did not return with Captain time, turned back their steam; and the whole of this ness, carried him to the house of one Gohagan; witbeing at once forcibly driven into the boiler, which ness saw no other wound on him, he did not examine steam and violent the shock, that the whole of the went up to where he was lying.

building to ascertain the extent of the calamity. was that night he heard it. He believes the army to keep the horse while he went in quest of his servant. 3s. 2d. Mr. Collins and Mr. Gurrier had each some the scene which there met their eyes was absolutely were brought there to suppress tumults. He heard that He said he followed Ross, who had pursued Dixon; that frightful. One poor fellow named William Morris notice had been given to the inhabitants of the county he saw Dixon fall, and thought he did so on purpose; gether a good one. The Mutton trade was brisk was found stretched on the floor upon his back to keep within their doors after unseasonable hours. that he kicked him and desired him to get up. That throughout the day, and comparatively few head of writing in the utmost agonies from the effects of A man of the name of Hyland was gate-keeper at Clonthe boiling hot steam, which had scalded him all curry before witness. He heard Hyland had been re. him." Witness said, "Good God! have you killed over, and in some parts of the face and head had moved for improper language to the army. Captain him?" "Yes," said Ross, "for if I had not killed best Southdowns realising 6d. per lb., polled Sheep shrivelled off the skin and flesh, and laid bare the Frazer came to the gate, and called witness abroad him he would have killed me, for he had near taken the from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d., and Ewes from 3s. The sorrivened on the skin and nesh, and land pare the rizzer came to the gate, and called witness abroad, now, he would not have the lamb trade was equally as dull as for the last Daniel, Lime-street, provision merchant. July 5, R. representations and sincere, him removed to his house, where he was promptly they must pass through the gate of Cloncurry on their man lay; that he enquired if Mr. Ryan was home? he fortnight, and prices were unaltered. The best best best best of the whole inhabitants; him removed to his house, where he was promptly they must pass through the gate of Cloncurry on their man lay; that he enquired if Mr. Ryan was home? he The grantily, complicity in this case is out of the attended by a surgeon from Newton-heath. The way to Clonard. Witness had been in bed before they was not; he enquired if any Magistrate was at home? Sign. On the first night, a person of the name to, but his case was desperate, and he expired the had taken a sleep before they came to the gate; it in presence of four men examined the dead man's hand;

This responsibility of the case is out or the enquired it any Magistrate was at home?

This responsibility of the name to the gate; it was dark before he went to bed; there was not a Magistrate was at home?

This responsibility of the name to, but his case was desperate, and he expired he had taken a sleep before they came to the gate; it in presence of four men examined the dead man's hand;

This responsibility of the name to the gate; it in presence of four men examined the dead man's hand;

This responsibility of the name to the gate; it in presence of four men examined the dead man's hand; Hiswade, was mesmerised, and the usual experihas left a wife, but no children. Another of the sufat the door, and called witness up; he had come from to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told ferers, named Wm. Allen, who was just within the towards Dublin. When witness went out, Captain truth. He knows Ross's considerable time; he is about to that which was reported last week. One singular ware manufacturers. July 6, T. Gales, W. J. Guest, In second was present, who applied a number ferers, named Wm. Allen, who was just within the towards Dublin. When witness went out, Captain fixed a number building when the explosion occurred, had been caught fixed and declared himself satisfied. On the building when the explosion occurred, had been caught fixed witness by the steam as he was making his escape from the gate without a rider Captain Frezer desired witness by the steam as he was making his escape from the gate without a rider Captain Frezer desired witness to come out for a dog and defender; bid him come to the come out for a dog and defender; bid him come to come out for a dog and defender in the come to come out for a dog and defender in the come to come out for a dog and defender in the come to come out for a dog and defender in the come to co this night (the second), a person (report says the The rest of the men amplication of the second), a person (report says the learner) was thrown into a mesmeric plant of the learner) was thrown into a mesmeric plant in the learner of the men and results followed on the different of the men amplication of the men amplication of the learner of the men amplication of the learner of the men amplication of the fleat month, now shows its effect by the excesting the learner of the men amplication of the men ampl The rest of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. peng excited. On this occasion, some of names we have not learned, escaped with greater to where Captain France and Ross were. They had a liquor; he said he had been to buy nails; he heard he have of that insect. The fly is distributed W. Wood, Gravesend, carpenter. or less injury, but none of them suffered so severely man of the name of Dunn in custody. He did not was a carpenter; and has seen shops open on Sundays, generally throughout the plantation, and the holders generally throughout the plantation, and the holders generally throughout the plantation, and the holders generally throughout the plantation. as the man named above. As soon as was practice know for what crime they had taken Dunn. He heard to supply country people with wares. Dixon was not of hops are very firm under existing circumstances. and was mesmerised whom the innabitants able, an examination of the boiler was instituted, to Captain Frazer say he had him in custody for being out armed when witness met him. Ross carried the dirk; and new confidence in. Dir. Gair objected to ascertain the cause of the accident. On the steam late, and that he should go to Clonard. It was after it is about an inch and a half broad, and about eight being shut out from the dye-shops, it appears to have, they passed through the gate that Dixon appeared a inches long, it is taper. Witness helped Dixon to get the first instance, which might cause much body of the boiler, which was half filled with water, which leads to a bog. Captain Frazer appeared to bring to get the doctor; he believed that Doctor Harrison body of the boiler, which was half filled with water, which leads to a bog. Captain Frazzr appeared to bring to get the doctor; he believed that bottom is the prisoner to Clonard. He expressed himself in terms swore truth, about Dixon having seven wounds; and there exerting its expansive force, it caused a the prisoner to Clonard. He expressed himself in terms swore truth, about Dixon having seven wounds; and there exerting its expansive force, it caused a the prisoner to Clonard. He expressed himself in terms swore truth, about Dixon having seven wounds; tremendous rent at the bottom of the boiler, on the of contrition and grief. He said I am afraid my boy believed it was with the dirk he was cut in his hand; have a could not tell believed Ross had hold of the handle, and that he fallow, with a few friends attended, when Mr. and also causing the whole of that side of the boiler what sort of a man Dixon was. Witness said, damn drew that the prisoner to Clonard. He expressed himself in terms swore truth, about Dixon having seven wounds; the prisoner to Clonard. He expressed himself in terms swore truth, about Dixon having seven wounds; the prisoner to Clonard. He expressed himself in terms swore truth, about Dixon having seven wounds; the prisoner to Clonard. He expressed himself in terms swore truth, about Dixon having seven wounds; the prisoner to Clonard. He expressed himself in terms swore truth, about Dixon having seven wounds; the prisoner to Clonard. He expressed himself in terms swore truth, about Dixon having seven wounds; the prisoner to Clonard. He expressed himself in terms swore truth, about Dixon having seven wounds; the prisoner to Clonard. He expressed himself in terms swore truth, about Dixon having seven wounds; the prisoner to Clonard. He expressed himself in terms swore truth, about Dixon having seven wounds; the prisoner to Clonard. He expressed himself in terms swore truth, about Dixon having seven wounds; the prisoner to Clonard. He expressed himself in terms swore truth, about Dixon havin with a few friends attended, when Mr. side next the dye vairs, forcing the rivers assunder, when Mr. side next the dye vairs, forcing the rivers assunder, has unfortunately killed Dixon. He could not tell believed Ross had held of the handle, and that he what sort of a man Dixon was. Witness said, damn drew the dirk himself. There was not any other person with Dixon but Ross, don't know that any person with Dixon but Ross, don't know that any person with Dixon but Ross, said he called and Co., Cook's-court: official assignee, Mr. Grahem, Cumberland, called printers. July 3, J. Blake, Sunsating him (Mr. Jackson) in magnetic sleep, by the same of an arrhifed as a problem of the steam; and this being the case, the Witness said not point out the road D very went. He has a wounded be would not tell believed Ross had held of the handle, and that he could not tell believed Ross had held of the handle, and that he could not tell believed Ross had held of the handle, and that he could not tell believed Ross had held of the handle, and that he could not tell believed Ross had held of the handle, and that he could not tell believed Ross had held of the handle, and that he could not tell believed Ross had held of the handle, and that he could not tell believed Ross had held of the handle, and that he could not tell believed Ross had held of the handle, and that he could not tell believed Ross had held of the boiler. July 11, at eleven, at 29, J. W. Morley, Sunderland, iron-manufacturer. July 4, L. Harrington and W. Pattinson, Woodbank, court: official assignee, Mr. Grahem, Countribute to the strength of boilers, all the head Ross had held of the believed Ross had held of the boiler what sort of a man Dixon was. Witness said, damn drew the dirk himself. There was not any of the whote of a man Dixon was. Witness said, damn drew the dirk himself. There was not any of clock, July 11, at eleven, at 29, J. W. Morley, Court: Solicitor, Messrs. Nicholis, July 4, L. Harrington and W. Pattinson, Woodbank, and the could not be consid the singer pails with a needle, titillation, &c., lamil present declared the patient to be apprient sound sleep. It should here be stated to a state of a yard in length, and here the stated to a state of the state of the state of the saw nim when he attempted to escape. Dixon when he attempted to escape, be without not the road D.x.n went. He he was wounded he would not have kicked him. Ross to heard Captain Frazer say, when he missed his boy, that had the dirk all the time. He saw Dixon's hand cut, he was afraid he was killed. He said this when the it appeared as if he endeavoured to disarm Ross, to rupta' Court: solicitors, Messra. Johnson, and Weather the dirk from him. Dixon had refused to go therall, Temple, and Messra. Cole, Lamb, and Brooks, wards of a yard in length, and here the stated wards of a yard in length, and here the stated. water and hot steam rushed out with the most fearif Dixon had gone quietly, nothing would have hapbehind witness, but consented to go behind the other Basingstoke; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghallline persons went to the lecturer's lodgings followed in a moment filling the dys-house with reped to him ful violence, in a moment filling the dye-house with pened to him. by been practised. Among other things tried and dust, the not wastern and state and st Picks, 25 watch keys, seals, knives, snull boxes, nearest the spot at the time when the fatal accident whether he correctly stated what they were, disabeter of a cannon or a heavy neal of thunder. discharge of a cannon, or a heavy peal of thunder, should to attend the inquest held on the body of he was in the same situation with Dixon, would strive draper, June 20, at eleven o'clock, July 18, at halfmistake! The watch was taken from his of the way of the sea in a storm, caused, no doubt. found he received one would be the sea in a storm, caused, no doubt. found he received one would be the sea in a storm, caused, no doubt. found he received one would be the sea in a storm, caused, no doubt.

the oppression practised on working men, and de-religious duties, in an evil moment transgressed the bad no would on his hands. It was a cut, not a stab. He of an Act of Parliament, have resigned their comseventh commandment, the observance of which he had no wound on his hands. It was about the 11th of had been very particular that day in impressing July that he was sent for. leave the slightest doubt on the mind of any persons of the immortality too truly ascribed to, and practiced to put Dixon to death; but that he should go into the Thus do the people honour those who maintain their by, their fallen brother on the present as well as on former occasions.—Leicester Journal.

JUSTICE IN IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connor informs us that he has promised the following extraordinary trials in this week's Star. We may surely give them without comment, and was produced and sworn. merely ask what chance the innocent have of protec-

REGIMENT OF FENCIBLES. BEFORE JOHN JULY, 1797.

John Ross was indicted for that he not having the Vera Cruz. As soon as it was known that the vest fear of God before his eyes, nor the duty of his allesel was on fire she was deserted, as was also the giance considering; but being moved and seduced by John King, lying near her. Hundreds of people the instigation of the devil, on the 9th day of July, in he had frequently ordered a serjeant's guard to bring left the town, and many of the shops were shut up. the 37th year of the King, at Clencurry, in the county in all persons found out an hour after sun-set, till they be cautious; every endeavour is being made to the shops were shut up. The corps stationed at this place were requested to attend topher Dixon, by giving him the said Christopher Lieutenant Jolland, were speedily on the spot, inches, and of the depth of five inches, of which wound

flames had extended fore and aft, and the rockets soners would join in their challenges. Mr. Tew, the and loaded shells flew about and exploded in every prisoners' solicitor, answered that they would challenge

ing John, John, that the witness followed him with the horse, and when he came up he found him with his witness by directions of Captain Frazer put the man said the witness was preparing to get to bed when he heard a noise towards the bridge; this was in about three or four minutes after they had left the gate, the noise was like a quarrel, witness put on a riding coat man Dixon in custody, when witness went up they

musci the same till long after he came out of the same till long after he same till long after he came out of the same till long after he same till long after he came out of the same till long after he same till long after he came out of the same till long after he same till long after he came out of the same till long after he same till long after he came out of the same till long after he same till long after he came out of the same till long after he same till lo

Mr. M'NALLY desired toknow if gentlemen intended to produce evidence to show that the officer had a right

character of the man. Dr. Harrison said, he heard all Kildare was out of the peace; that Captain Frazer lived at Clonard; that

Clonard was about seven miles from Cloncurry; and that Cloncurry was the direct road from Kilcock to Mr. M'NAILY informed the Court that the Crown

rested the prosecution here. On behalf of the priso er, the Rev. Thomas Knipe

Examined by Mr. RIDGWAY—He said he was a magistrate for the counties of Meath and Kildare; that he tion, or what fear the guilty have of punishment in knew Captain Frazer a long time; that he had been in such a country as Ireland now is, ever has been, and such a country as Ireland now is, ever has been, and such a country as Ireland now is, ever has been, and such a country as Ireland now is, ever has been, and such a country as Ireland now is, ever has been, and such a country as Ireland now is, ever has been, and such a consequently wanted mature since he came the such as to the last crop having been dug too early, surgeon, June 19, at half-past twelve o'clock, July 13, and consequently wanted mature since he came long time in so disturbed a state, that ne well-affected man's life was safe an hour; that the situation TRIAL OF CAPTAIN SIMON FRAZER, AND JOHN of the country was so very alarming, from the great ROSS. PRIVATE SOLDIER IN THE FRAZER number of murders and robberies that had been committed, that he found it necessary to apply to the Com-TOLER ESQ., HIS MAJESTY'S SOLICITOR mander-in-Chief for a strong military force; that he GENERAL; FOR THE MURDER OF CHRISTO. had even found it necessary to apply for artillery. PHER DIXON, AT CLONCURRY, IN THE COUNTY Almost every man in the country have found it necesof his house for defence; that the whole district had curry was unsettled. He had received such informaknew to have a command in the country. Cross-examined by M. Antissell—He did not know

> a carpenter and lived near Cloncurry. Witness never took up a man of good character—and knew very few poor men of good character. Had he met Dixon at twelve o'clock at night, he would most certainly take him up, or the gentleman himself, or any other man, at such an hour, till he gave a proper account of himself. Captain Frazer is not a magistrate. At such times as these he thought it his duty to take up any man in the country out of his house at unseasonable hours, though he had not been a magistrate: that witness desired Captain Frazer to do so. He had no doubt but that every commanding officer had a right to do so. He does not believe that any man could properly take up men unless they were military officers or magistrates. Witness gave directions to take up persons in the line of the country from Clonard to Cloncurry, at a distance of six or seven miles. He heard Captain Frazer had dined that day at Kilcock, at the Inn, in company with

> here rested his defence, and hoped a distinct issue

by his country, as he must be by his God. country was neither proclaimed or in a disturbed state, for the truth of which he appealed to Sir Fenton Aylmer, and Michael Aylmer, E.g. The deceased being a man of his, he felt a delicacy in coming forward himself-but either of those gentlemen could prove it. Mr. LOCKE said, it did not signify he presumed, whether the man had been taken in a district not proclaimed, or in one that had; a few yards made no difference.

Mr. M'NALLY objected to a distinct issue being sent up to the jury; he would be sorry to be obliged to do his duty by speaking to evidence; it lay with gentlemen whether they would put him on the necessity of doing so or not. The issues must go to the jury together.

Mr. Espinass said, at Naas an officer and serjeant were tried before Mr. Justice Kelly, for killing a man Leixlip; it was argued by the counsel for the crown that a separate issue should not be sent up to the jury, for the serjeant-the court was pleased to overrule the objection; the issue was accordingly sent up, the serjeant was acquitted, and immediately admitted an evidence for the officer.

Mr. M'NALLY said, there were several species of witness for the other prisoner. COURT did not consider it as any favour to Captain Frazer; therefore would not hesitate to send up the

issue to the jury on Frazer. The issue having accordingly been sent up, the jury returned their verdict-Not Guilty. Simon Frazer was then sworn to give evidence for

Examined by Mr. KEMMIS-He said he recollected very well the 9th of July last, and the circumstances that had happened to him on that day. He said Ross was a soldier in his company; and his servant; on his returning to Clonard late at night from Dublin, he met pleasure, as it was needed or not, for the purpose Frazer and witness where Dixon lay; witness asked a man, one Dunn, who was in liquor; Dunn could not of their work. It unfortunately happened that the Dixon if he was dead; but he was not able to give a good account of himself. It was about twelve men having all finished their work about the same answer or to apeak. Captain Frazer, Dunn and wito'clock at night, when he took him, he gave him in ket for the purpose of purchasing cattle for "stock." high pressure, the consequence was a most frightful gan's. The prisoners at the bar then went off together; to make his escape; he was mounted behind Ross; explosion, which made the whole of the building witness did not see Dixon give Captain Frazer or Ross when he rode up to the turnpike gate, he desired the

IRELAND.

as Magistrates could only degrado them, by debar-ring them from the free exercise of their right to meet with their fellow countrymen for the legal and missions into the hands of the Chancellor. The names of these gentlemen, and of James Mathews, Esq, who holds the commission for the county Meath, are attached to the requisition for the great meeting to be held on Monday next in this town. Patrick Ternan, Esq. will preside at the dinner; Nicholas Boylan, Esq., presides at the meeting. Aldermen Ennis and Mathews to be Vice-Presidents.

rights .- Drogheda Argus, June 3. FAILURE OF THE POTATOE CROP. The farmers in the neighbourhood of Kerry are complaining of half-past eleven, July 12, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' failure in the potatoe crop, and we fear the evil is not partial, but extends to other parts of the country.—Limerick Chronicle.—In many of the rural districts, the early sown potatoes have failed to twelve o'clock, July 13, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' a great extent. Several fields in the baronies of Condons, Fermoy, and Barrymore, have been resown, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-row; and Messrs. as the seeds first put in were found, instead of Lowndes, Robinson, and Bateson, Liverpool; official springing up, to be completely rotten. The circumand consequently wanted mature ripeness for the at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Liverpool: seed. The wheat and other crops in these districts solicitors, Mr. Deane, Essex street; and Messrs. Marappear very promising, although the weather con-shalls, Oswestry; official assignee, Mr. Turner, Livertinues harsh, with frequent boisterous and cold showers, rather resembling March weather than that

of May .- Cork Constitution. THE CRISIS.—Every day—every hour—brings forth some new event, warning us that a great attornies. J Watson and Son, Heaton Norris, Lanchange is at hand. The destiny of nations may de- cashire, and Stockport, cotton spinners. Appleby and OF KILDARE, ON SUNDAY THE 9TH DAY OF sary for the safety of his family to build up the windows pend upon the act of the humblest individual in the Co., Manchester, tea dealers. R. Hattersley, Durham, community. Sir Robert Peel is endeavouring to and G. Mould, Chorley, Lancashire, centractors for notice given them that any man found out of his habi- terrify the people of Ireland into an abandonment public works. Wood and Senior, Liverpool, attorniestation an hour after sun-set, was liable to be taken up, of their peaceful, constitutional, and irresistible at-law. Hamilton and Savage, Liverpool and Sheffield, till he gave an account of himself. Those persons taken | demand of self-government. On the other hand the | hardwaremen. at night were sent to the camp till next morning, that people are daily gaining new accessions of strength. he had frequently ordered a serjeant's guard to bring We have but room to give the often-repeated advice, gave the necessary account of themselves. He said he entrap the people into a violation of the law. The had told Captain Frazer that the country about Clon- police, we have reason to believe, are mixing among the people in disguise to watch every expression. tion of its being so, that he thought it necessary to Irishmen! your demand is just-you are making it communicate it to Captain Frazer, and pointed out the heard in a legal manner-your strength depends line for him to pursue. He got the highest character of captain Frazer from the Commander-in-Chief, and tion lead you to violate the law. If the Orange from his own relations in the county Cavan. He was a yeomanry be armed, as is threatened, you must be gentleman of very great humanity and uniformly correct | doubly cautious—but be at the same time FIRM. It in his conduct. He was one of the best men he ever is now you have the opportunity of showing your moral courage-now is the time in which you can shew yourselves worthy the name of men. - Drogheda Dixon, nor ever heard his character. He heard he was Argus.

Repeal Association on Tuesday. It has a look of J., and W. Cartwright, Wigan, cotton-spinners. June lost":- "The present Lord Chancellor, in the inte- June 29, R. Sands, Nottingham, lace manufacturer. rim of making out the writs of supersedeas for the repeal magistrates, was very fond of investigating CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown into the management of lunatic asylums, and made an agreement with the Surgeon-General to visit, withthere in a carriage that day, who was a smart little 23, J. Wilshin, Reading, draper. June 27, J. M. man, that thought himself one of the judges, or some Frames, Gosport, grocer. June 26, J. W. Jones, great person of that sort, and who was to be re- Calne, Wiltshire, tailor. July 5, W. Pugh. Glocester. old vessel, and, we understand, built at Hythe, near came out. On seeing him Captain Frazer made an except a Mr. Bemtord. He neard ne was in inquor. Without a desired and received by the keeper. He appeared Mortnumberianu, builted and received by the keeper. He appeared Mortnumberianu, builted and received by the keeper. He appeared Mortnumberianu, builted and received by the keeper. He appeared Mortnumberianu, builted and received by the keeper. He appeared Mortnumberianu, builted and Calcutta, merchant. June 28. J. and To a question by Mr. RIDGWAY-Witness solemnly the Surgeon General had arrived, and the keeper J. Kelly, Rochdale, joiners. June 28, A. S. Graham, declared that Captain Frazer was a gentleman of very assured him that he was not yet come, but that he would be there immediately. Well, said he, I CERTIFICATES to be granted by the will inspect some of the rooms until he arrives. here rested his defence, and hoped a distinct issue 'Oh, no, Sir,' said the keeper, 'we could not permight be sent up to the Jury that he might be acquitted mit that at all.' Then, I will walk for a while in y his country, as he must be by his God.

Thomas Ryan, Esq. observed that that part of the for him.' We cannot let you go there either, Sir, said the keeper. (Laughter.) 'What,' said he, Sheffield, ironfounder. W. Cannabee, Camberwell-don't you know that I am the Lord Chancellor?' green, bookseller. J. Goldie, Whitechapel, distiller. Sir, said the keeper, 'we have four more Lord T. Fawcett, Whipsnade, Bedfordshire, cattle dealer. Chancellors here already.' (Roars of laughter.) He J. Travell, (otherwise T. and J. T. Travell,) Sheffield, think of the strait waistcoat for him, when fortu-nately the Surgeon-General arrived. 'Has the Lord Bury, Lancashire, draper. R. Brown, Kingston-upon-Chancellor arrived yet?' said he. The man burst Hull, bookseller. H. Clapham, Liverpool, weellen out laughing at him, and said, 'Yes, Sir, we have draper. him safe, but he is by far the most outrageous patient we have.' (Great laughter.)"

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JUNE 5 - The whom they had in custody for attempting to escape at Leixlip; it was argued by the counsel for the crown from the coast of Lincolnshire, which came princi
arrivals last week were large of English Wheat rupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. James, Basinghallteixlip; it was argued by the counsel for the crown from the coast of Lincolnshire, which came princi
arrivals last week were large of English Wheat rupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. James, Basinghallteixlip; it was argued by the counsel for the crown from the coast of Lincolnshire, which came principolly consigned to our millers; the quantity from Boston being 2,400 quarters, from Spalding 2,740, and from Wisbeach 2,830 quarters. From other parts of the coast we had fair supplies of Wheat, Mait, and Oats, but very moderate of Barley, Beans, or Peas. From Ireland the arrival of Oats reach homicide; several, though not capital, were punishable. The prisoner Finzer might be found guilty of Man-slaughter, in which case he would not be a proper quarters. The arrivals fresh by land samples this court; solicitors, Messrs. Wire and Child, St. Switcher, in which case he would not be a proper quarters. The arrivals fresh by land samples this court; solicitors, Messrs. Wire and Child, St. Switcher, in which case he would not be a proper quarters. The arrivals fresh by land samples this court; solicitors, Messrs. Wire and Child, St. Switcher, and the prisoner fresh arrivals fresh by land samples this court; solicitors, Messrs. morning were principally from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and altogether formed a good supply for this season of the year. Wheats were a slow sale, and a clearance could only be made at a decline of ls. per quarter from this day week. Barley continues steady, with a good demand for dry grinding samples. Oats are held firmly, on last week's terms. | place. Old Jury. Beans and Peas of all kinds remain nominally as quoted. There is more inquiry for Canary Seed, at higher prices. Caraway Seed is in good demand,

the quantity left over being very limited. Flour remains unaltered. LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 5. The attention of the butchers, and that of the farmers who at this period of the year visit the marcharge to Ross. He has been in the habit of bringing was attracted this morning towards four Spanish men to Clonard, taken at unseasonable hours out of Beasts, which made their appearance in the market. was itself generating steam at the time, and at a him; he died while they were carrying him to Gaha- their houses; he gave him to Ross, and he attempted on account of their superior quality to most of the continental beasts which have been imported into London, as also from their improved proportions. vibrate and was heard for miles around. The explosion; Captain Frazer did not assign man who kept it, to turn out for a defender; when They were imported into this country about the sion filled the whole of the dyehouse and narrow any other reason for taking him prisoner, than his being he came out he found it was not the man who had month of August last, and have been grazing in the passages around with a dense volume of steam and out late at night. He said there was not any person been there a little while before. He said he was a vicinity of Southampton ever since. With but one dust, and so great was the expansive power of the with the deceased, when Captain Frazer and witness good man; he observed a man on the road, called to or two instances, perhaps, they were the best of the him, asked him where he had been? he said he had kind yet received from Spain as regards symmetery. roof was blown from the dychouse, the windows Cross examined by Mr. Espinass —Witness said he been buying nails. Witness said it was Sunday night, The prices demanded were from £16 10s. to £18 were shattered, and a portion of the front wall was turnpike gate-keeper at Chappleizod before he and too late; and that he would bring him with him, each. This being Whit-Monday was what is termed thrown down. The utmost alarm, as may be sup- came to Cloncurry; that the one company owned both and if he did not give a good account of himself would a holyday market, when trade is expected to be posed, was excited amongst the hands in all parts of gates; that he had been moved to Cloncurry gate only send him aboard the fleet; he would not yet get up be duller than usual; but, contrary to the ordinary the works, who came running in crowds to ascertain a few days before. He never heard of any robbery at the nature of the accident. The inhabitants of the Coppagh hill; but he had heard of robberies in the adjoining village, where the families of most of the county. He did not knew farmer Connolly. He heard go behind the other man. He then had him put behind the Mutton trade was brisk comparatively. The workmen reside, also heard the report, and were of tumults, and had heard that there was a man killed with the most serious apprehensions as to the by the soldiers at Clonard. He heard of Mr. Knipe's hoped the country would be quiet. When witness consequences. As soon as the hot steam and dust murder; witness was at that time in Chappleizod, came up to the turnpike-gate, he asked where his own much in demand, still the very best Beasts found had so far subsided as to admit of access to the dye- He never heard of a man and his wife having been man was? His horse came up; he said he was afraid ready buyers at high prices. Prime Scots may be house, Mr. Smith, the manager, accompanied by murdered in this country. He heard that Captain his servant was killed. He desired Ross to take care quoted at 4s. and 4s. 2d., middling descriptions some of the hands, ventured into the wreck of the Frazer was a Captain of Highlanders at Clonard; it of the man they had taken, and bid the turnpike man stances 4d. per stone advance was made, the very

> Pork and Veal are likewise a heavy sale, and receded in price about 2d. per stone. feature this season is the general appearance of the J. F. Faisby, and M. Kirtley, Hylton, Durham, ship fly in Middle Kent, so many as seven and eight on a builders. July 28. W. Hussey, Nether Knutsford,

> > Bankrupts, &c. in the second second

From the London Gazette of Friday, June 2. BANKRUPTS.

Missiake! The watch was taken from his and men a more reasons and garging and

John Johnson; Anston, Yorkshire, miller, June 13, July 12, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court Leeds: solicitors, Mr. Unwin, Sheffield; and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds; official assignee. Mr. Young, Leeds.

John Jackson, Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper, June 13, July 12, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Leeds: solicitors, Mr. Lombert, Gray's Inn; and Mr. Robinson; official assignee, Mr. Hope. Leeds.

Joseph Robert Atkinson, Caistor, Lincolnshire, wine merchant, June 13, July 4, at ten o'clock, at the Bankruits 'District Court. Leeds: solicitors, Messrs. Marris and Co., Caistor; official assignee, Mr. Hope, Evan Leyshon, Cardiff, auctioneer, June 16, at two o'clock, July 14, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Bristol: solicitors, Mr. Bull, Ely-place, Hol-

born; and Messrs. Prideaux and Son, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Acraman, Bristol. John Glass, Devizes, coal merchant, June 14, at District Court, Bristol: solicitors, Messrs. Mogg and Co., Cholwell; official assignee, Mr. Miller, Bristol. Ralph Mansfield, Liverpool, coal dealer, June 19, at District Court, Liverpool; solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe,

pool.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

C. Lees and J. A. Cooper, Bradford, Yorkshire,

DIVIDENDS.

June 23, R. Silk and T. Brown, Long-acre, coach makers, June 23, H. Wyer, Newington-causeway, tailor. June 23. J. Triggs, Southampton, upholsterer. June 23, A. Highmore, Royal Exchange-gallery, merchant. June 27, T. Patton, Swan-street, Newington, iron founder. June 27, C. W. Walthew, Poultry, chymist. June 27, H. Blackman, Cranbrook, grocer. June 27, G. Harris, Dorking, tailor. June 27, N. Gray, Great Yarmouth, common brewer. June 27, J. F. Forbes, Orutchedfriars, corn factor. June 24, E. and C. C. Manning, Aldgate, drapers. June 27, T. Dykes, Broad-street, St. Giles's, stationer. June 24, J. Towne, George-street, Spitalfields, chocolate manufacturer. June 27, L. Watling, Upper-street, Islington, butcher. June 26, W. Smith, Leeds, ironfounder. LOED CHANCELLOR SUGDEN A LUNATIC.—The fol- July 8, P. Bould, Halifax, cotton spinner. June 29, lowing story was told by Mr. O'Connell at the J. Norman, Wadebridge, Cornwall, grocer, July 3, A. authenticity, and is at all events "too good to be 21, R. and R. Steane. Coventry, riband manufacturers.

to the contrary on the day of meeting.

June 27, J. Sewell, Ely, money scrivener. June 23, out any previous intimation, a lunatic asylum kept A. Fraser, Frelleck-terrace, Hanover-square, boarding by Dr. Duncan, in this city. Some person sent house keeper. June 23 J. Whitfield, Tooley-street, word to the asylum that a patient was to be sent grocer. June 23, W. Hitch, Kingsland, grocer, June tained by them. (Laughter.) Dr. Duncan was out auctioneer. June 28, J. Norman, Wadebridge, Cornwhen Sir Edward Sugden came there in half an hour wall, grocer. June 26, N. Emmerson, Bishop Auckafterwards, and on knocking at the door he was land, Durham, mercer. June 26, J. Saint, Haltwhistle, and answered all his questions. He asked if 27, J. Evans, Liverpool, coal dealer. June 28, J. an

unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before

T. Cox, Glocester, plumber. W. J. B. H. Lofty, Bennett-street, Blackfriars-road, ship-owner. S. Kirk, got into a great fury, and they were beginning to tailor. E. and G. Wright, Bodmin, Cornwall, brewers.

> From the Gazette of Tuesday, June 6. BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Whitmore, Strand, a proprietor of the 'Illustrated Weekly Times," to surrender June 13, at three o'clock, June 11, at half-past two, at the Bankstreet,

John Ryan, Strand, a proprietor of the " Illustrated Weekly Times,'; June 14, at ten o'clock, July 11, at three, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. James, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

then's-lane; and Mr. Barnes, Colchester; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street Buildings. Thomas Waller, Preston-next-Feversham, Kent, brewer, June 16, at one o'clock, July 15, at two, at the Baukrup's' Court: solicitor, Mr. Younge, Tokenhouse-yard; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's John Nimrolde George, Upper Berkeley-street,

Marylebone, bookseller, June 20, at two o'clock, July 15. at half-past one, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. Kernet, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane. John William Carleton, Upper George-street, Bry-

anston-square, booksellers, June 24, at half-past eleven o'clock, July 8, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Williams, Alfred-place, Bedford-square; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-George Tattersall, Noble-street, hosier, June 13, at wo o'clock, July 18, at eleven, at the Bankrupts'

Court : solicitors, Messrs. Lewis, Ely-place, Holborn : official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street: Frederick Singleton, Liverpool, merchant, June 16, at twelve o'clock, July 10, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court Liverpool: solicitors, Mr. Garey, Southampton-buildings: and Mr. Whitley, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Casenove, Liverpool. William Slade, Bridport, Dorsetshire, bootmaker,

June 14, at two o'clock, July 12, at one, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Exeter : solicitors, Messrs. Clowes and Co., Temple; and Messrs. Temple and Son, Bridport; official assignee. Mr. Hernaman, Exeter. William Densem, Bath, tailor, June 21, at one o'clock, July 11, at eleven, at the Bankrupt's District Court. Bristol: solicitors, Messrs, Clarke and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Hall, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Morgan, Bristol. William Reynolds, and John Tertius Fairbank, Sheffield, builders, June 17, at twelve o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Leeds: solicitors, Messrs.

DIVIDENDS

Fearne, Leeds.

Dixon and Aldam, Sheffield; official assignee, Mr

June 27, H. C. Curlewis, Hanover-street, tailor. June 27, S. Fenn, Bromley, Kent, draper. June 27, W. S Goodive, Chichester, banker's clerk. June 27, J. H. Curtis, Soho-square, bookseller. June 27, J. fortnight, and prices were unaltered. The best P. Bell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, fruiterer. July 6, J. L. Downs fetched but 5s. 4d., and other kinds 4s. 8d. James, Durham, bookseller. June 30, J. and W. Herring, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants. July 7, J. Bowman, Garlisle, woollen draper. June 30, J. G. HOP MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 5. This morning's Calbroath, Hougton-le-Spring, Durham, draper. July letters bring a similar account of the plantations 4, I. Bell and J. Davison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, earthenleaf being found in several of the large grounds. Cheshirs, baker. June 26, R. Pocklington, Winthorpe,

> CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the convery on the day of meeting.

June 27, G. F. Cobham and W. B. Wright, Peckham and Gravesend, builders. July 8, J. Peters, Merstham, Surrey, coal morchant. June 21, E. V. Austin, Paradisc-street, Rotherhithe, apothecary. June 27, C. M. Nicholson, Mark-lane, corn-dealer. July 15, T. Durrant and G. Banks, Farningham, bakers. July 29, G. cotton waste spinner. June 29, W. Hussey, Nether Knutsford, Cheshire, baker. June 30, T. Walker, Poulton-in-the-Fylde, Lancashire, grocer. June 29, J. N. Balme, Leeds, woolstapler. July 5, J. Lumley, Kirkby Fleetham with Fencote, Yorkshire, commonbrewer. July 7, J. Marr, Worksop, Nottinghamshire,

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review. unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before June 27.

J. Knapton and W. M'Kay, Bradford, Yorkshire,



FEARGUS O'CONNOR AND THE NOTTING HAM ELECTION.

The following correspondence has been handed to us for publication. It needs no comment:-TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

New Radford, near Nottingham, June 5th, 1843. DRAR SIR.—We have done our best in tracing to their source the infamous calumnies that were so freely succeeded so far as to leave no doubt upon our minds from whence they sprung, and the unworthy motive that dictated them; and also we are happy to inform you that every one, even the very worst amongst your calumniators have been compelled to eat their own words, and confess themselves the propagators of lies. and that there never was the least foundation for their wicked attempts to injure your character by slander, as the following secount will show:-

In the first place, you was charged with receiving £25 for your services at Mr. Sturge's election; but the enclosed letter of Mr. Bergs will set that at rest; and your own letter to Mr. Eeggs, containing an account of the appropriation of the £27 10s will do away with the charge that you received £5 for a gentleman, and only paid him £3, and pocketed the other £2.

Now, Sir, this report arose from the following circounstance, as we are informed by Mr. Beggs, Mr. H. Cartwright, and ceners:-Mr. Mead, to whom you paid £3 10s met Mr. Bean and thanked that gentleman for the kindness of the Committee in paying him £3 105 for his expenses; and then it was ascertained that in the list you gave into the Committee, £4 was awarded to him, and you had only paid him £3 10s. And as tales lose nething by passing through dirty channels, it had increased to £5; but your own letter explains that, and dees away with charge the second.

In the third place, you was charged with demanding of Mr. John Rogers, a rich and respectable hosier, of Nottingham, the sum of £19 for your services at Mr. Emborne's election, and was told by that gentleman he had no funds for such purposes. Well, Sir, we have seen Mr. Rogers, and he authorised us to say that he never saw you but twice in his life, and never exchanged a word with you, or in any way, or through any person had he ever held any communication with you; and in accordance with that he has published his contradiction in the Notlingham Mercury.

Now, Sir, having gone through all the charges, and all parties in Nottingham-Whigs, Tories, and Radicals, being perfectly satisfied of the utter falsehood of all of them, we hope that the London daily Times, and every other paper that has given publicity to the above reports, will have the honesty to do their best in undoing the mischief they have done; for we are of opinion that it is the duty of all men, and all parties of men, to cultivate truth, and give to each and every periods. one fair play; and when an injury is cone, to do our best to repair it, and show to the world that party is not our aim, but the spread of truth, and the good of all. Therefore, we are about to follow that maxim by explaining what we meant by the postscript we attached to our letter, which you published four weeks since in the Stor. It reads as follows:-

"The Whizs don't like purity of election, neither do they like a six point man ferced upon them. No, Sir, they can't bear it, and that is the secret of all their

Now, Sir, we here beg leave to state that we do not class all who act with the Whigs in the above censure, for we know that there are a many gentlemen too honest, and are too much of gentlemen to practise deception, or in any way to encourage bribery and corruption at elections; we only meant those masty things improperly called men, who are eyer ready, when a rich and corrupt candidate offers himself, to distribute some of his money for him in the shape of bribery and their own filthy selves by keeping a little for their pa- Officials of this Hell hole. ment of his kingdom.

Now, Sir, having done our duty in tracing this unpleasant affair to its authors, and being prepared to give you names if you require them, we think it as well, as they have confessed, to leave them to their own reflections; but if they let us have any more of their nonsense, the world shall know them; and a few of the base tricks and dirty doings of these electionsering and ready-for-anything vagabonds shall be brought to light.

O, Sir, you have spoiled them, for they cannot handle the money now: and may you live to spoil all such reptiles, and see corruption put down, and purity of election established, together with the establishment of the Six Points of the People's Charter; and the inhabitants of our beloved England, Ireland, and Scotland enjoying the fruits of their own industry; and ail grades, from the richest to the poorest, living in har-firmness? Have you witnessed the delight beaming mony and peace.

We remain yours, With all sincerity, JAMES WOODHOUSE.

THOMAS WRIGHT. JOHN BAGLEY. P.S. We are bound, in justice to Mr. Beggs, to state that he acted like a gentleman, and expressed his sor-

row for not publishing his contradiction sconer.

TO MESSRS. SWEET AND WOODHOUSE. Nottingham, May 24, 1843.

GENTLEMEN,-In reply to your inquiries respecting a rumour which has been circulated, to the effect that Mr. O'Connor received the sum of £28 for his services at Mr. Sturge's election, I beg leave most unequivocally to state that Mr. O'Connor never applied for any payment nor received any consideration for his services in that election.

At the same time, it will be right for me to state the circumstances which no doubt have given rise to this unfounded report:-

On the day immediately following the election, Mr. O'Connor preferred a claim of £27 10s. He stated then " that it had not been his intention to receive any reward for his own services; nor did he exped nor would he accept even the repayment of his travelling expenses. As for his personal services he had given them for the cause Mr. Sturge advecated; but there were a number of men who had come at his incitation and at the request of the Chartist body; and he conceived it right their expenses should de paid."

writing, amounting to £27 10s. I took it to the Committee; and as some doubts arose in their minds as to this claim properly belonging to them, it was subscribed sum immediately to him. The copy of his letter in acknowledgment of its re-

ceipt, and containing an account of its appropriation I annex to this communication. I can assure you, Gentlemen, this is the only pecumiary application that was ever made by Mr. O Connor to the Committee, and the only sum that was ever paid to him on any account whatever.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours very respectfully, THOMAS BEGGS.

P.S. You are quite at liberty to make what use you like of this letter

London, August 10, 1842. £27 10s for my brigade, and as all money matters should be purctually observed, I beg to submit to you an account of the appropriation :--Dr. M'Donali £9; Cooper £5; Jones £3 151; West £3 10s; Mead £3 10s; and Clarke £2 15s. Total

You will see that a trifling alteration has been made of a few shillings in the application, which was owing

Yours very traly,

To Mr. Beggs, Nottingham.

COOPER

3 severe cold.

F. O'CONNOR.

DEAR SIR.-I have seen a letter from my friend, Cooper, a few days since, and should have written to you on the subject in the beginning of the week, were I not laid up with an attack of influence, brought on by

From the statements contained in the letter to which I have alluded, it appears that poor Cooper is merely undergoing a short respite of the hellish treatment to which he has been subjected, to be repeated when the state of his health will permit. He also states that a repetition of the same usage will drive him mad, and crequests that something may be done to deliver him from the monsters under whose coursel he is at present placed, and, for reasons (not to be mistaken) it appears that the magistrates have not visited the prison since give an assignable reason for a single complaint! his commitment thereto, neither will be be allowed to -forward a petition, or memorial, to the necessary

will bestir themselves. Let them ask themselves and complete the picture by painting the English Church supporters. Prez must either cling to this be mustered in the same manner as the noble patriots, Holberry and Clayton. If they neglect their duty now, their talk about sympathy for the Chartist victims will be justly looked upon as idle wind. I therefore trust that petitions will be immediately forwanded from every town and village in the kingdom as performed, not an office discharged, in which reason over the darkness of prejudice, after a fruit-

exert your powers to save noble-minded Coeper, and dominion of the land shark, or the petty tyranny knowledge—of brute force against moral power. christian Corerement have subjected them.

I am, yours truly, GEORGE WHITE.

P.S.—In answer to the enquiries of numerous friends. forgotten by the Chartists of Birmingham and Warwicksbire. All persons are sliewed to visit me without restraint every day, Sunday judiplied, from eight in the morning to nine at night

TO MR. JAMES PENNY.

About the 28th July, I saw early York cabbage seed, in rows eight inches apart; when the prants have six leaves prick them out in rows, eight faches apart and three inches in the row. In November, I prepare and the prospect lof the subject being revived, has the Irish Orange faction would willingly depose the D'Oyley's edition of Burn's Justice is not to be laid and manure the ground, in the same manner as is compelled us, as a duty to our readers and to the generally done for potatoes. About the middle of their source the intamous teatments, and have generally done for potators. About the middle of circulated in Nothingham and its vicinity, and have November transplant cabbages on the ridges of eighteen inches apart, or four plants in the square yard. In tory of that ill-fated country. It is fresh in the March, hoe the ground deep and earth the plants up close to the lower leaves. As from as the plants begin to grow, dig the ground between the rows with a spade. Give them another digging in about a month and hoe and the Irish Executive were powerless for good, and of all their native powers and long withheld rights. them well up. On the 13th of May, 1843, I commenced cutting the

finest lot of cabbages that I have ever seen. A great portion of the plot, No. 2, will be cleared of sabbages the first week in June. I then plant the same | the days of the second HENRY to the invasion of the plot with Prince Regent potatoes, in the ordinary

manner. I have the potatoes cut in two and sprouted about three-quarters of an inch, when I set them. I shall finish planting potatoes on No. 2, about the Irish Executive, or both unitedly. We stated that middle of June. Then commence cutting of the cab- whatever the intentions of Government might be, the pages on No. 3. In the last week in April, sow Swedish turnip seed

in the same manner as the cabbage seed, except pricking them ont. Thin them in the rows to four inches, been garrisoned by a legalized banditti, no man can apart. As I clear No. 3, of cabbages, I have the deny; that the standard of the Invader is the ground dag a good depth, and, manured and laid in ridges, in the same manner as for potatoes. Then transplant it with Swedish turnip plants, at the rate of six wages of idleness, upon the express condition that in the square yard. I shall finish planting this plot the privilege of the associated band should be used about the first week in Appust. When the turnius are full grown, I have the tops cut off as they stand on the ground, and give them to the cattle as they are wanted. with sirsw and earth; they are thus preserved for

potatoes, called early maize, in the same manner as the other potatoes stated above. By the middle of July, these potatoes will be full grown and fit to take up; when this crop is cleared off, the tion, or have they not ! and could the invitaground is then prepared in the same manner as before tion of the Standard to the Protestants of the stated, and planted with Swedish turnips.

I make a few days variation in the sowing of the walks or where I have a bit of spare ground. The forty-seven days labour includes every thing except milking and management of milk and butter. The twenty quarts of milk per day is the mean quan-

Selby, June 6th, 1842.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1843.

JOHN LINTON.

THE KNUTSFORD ATROCITIES.

In another column, our readers will find the mild, temperate, and gentlemanly reply of Mr. BROWNE, to the fellow, EGERTON, the M.P., who took | what the policy of Sir Robert Peel may be, what his show it, for no place is mentioned in the body of it; the cowardly advantage of "his place in Parliament," to traduce an absent Clergyman for the offence of rebutting, honestly, open violations of the law and contempt of humanity and religion, in treating; and, at the same time, always remembering the treatment of the prisoners and conduct of the

REPEAL OF THE UNION. GENTLE Reader, has it ever been your fate to visit that metropolitan seminary for amphibious youths that refuge for tart maturity—that asylum for frail old age-that depot of all the variety which the fair sex in its worth can present; have you ever been to Billingsgate! where the value of a cod-fish is to be estimated not by its sound, its liver, or its firmness, but by the length and breadth of its fair owner's tongue. Have you seen the fair proprietress of a rival cod-fish take up the gauntlet in favour of her sound, her liver, and her in the eye of those testy old bachelors, who make their morning call at the shrine of ugliness and slang, in the hope of seeing their hatred of the sex justified, or of reconciling to themselves that state of unwilling celibacy to which they have been doomed? Have you, in short, witnessed a real jolly set to between two fat red-faced fish-wives; and, have you observed the altered tone of the belligerents, and their respective friends, as the chances of triumph alternate! Have you, seen the lond brawler, reduced to humiliation by the superior powers of her antagonist faintly and wearily reprobating all the vocabulary of Billingsgate, and soften into the mildness, of subdued wrath, with a bloody knife in one hand, and the guts of the triumphant cod-fish in the other? We cannot lead to the hope that our picture may be realised to all: but the nearest approach to critical resemblance that we can present is the Lady of the Times newspaper, with the sword of Protestantism in one hand, and the guts of popery in the other, lisping "justice" in mild accents, and sighing in disappointed rage over the triumph that superior power and skill has wrenched from her hand. It is not unamusing, or uninstructive, to see this meretricions journal shuddering at the desolation of Mr. O'Connor submitted the different items to its own part creation, and, coward-like, whimpering like a child at the danger which now threatens, and which is mainly attributable to the amongst a few gentlemen, and I went and paid this rancorous feeling produced by this church vassal between the Protestant spoiler and the Catholic serf. This Argus "defender of the faith" and so forth, that was wont to see and to foresee so far in the calm, appears to be blinded in the storm. Not many months ago we were informed that Ireland enjoyed not the delusive tranquillity arising from partial government, but the natural calm produced by just and impartial legislation; by a happy blending of constitutional circumstances with national character by a considerate deference to national prejudices; in short, by a combination of that wit, wisdom, wile, and policy, for MY DEAR BEGGS,-As it was from you I received which our Tory rulers are pre-eminently distinguished. More Protestant churches in a Catholic country; more sectional education; a stricter observance of the appointment of our own friends to administer our own laws: such was the policy of the Times when the weakness of Ireland was relied upon as the main strength of her oppressors, while to travelling expenses; but such have been the disburn now, that that nation, like one man, has arisen in its moral might, and proclaimed with one voice its hos-

tility to this very policy, the same paper turns round, and, pleading in meanness for pity, cries-"Thou cans't not say we did it."

south, east or west, neither resident nor traveller can reference to the question of Repeal.

cultivation of my small plot of ground, I beg seave to when opposed by the press of the whole kingdom, ority of its votaries and the purity of their lives, think it necessary to hear the argument on the validation of the purity of their lives, think it necessary to hear the argument on the validation of the purity of their lives, think it necessary to hear the argument on the validation of the purity of their lives, think it necessary to hear the argument on the validation of the purity of their lives, think it necessary to hear the argument on the validation of the purity of their lives, think it necessary to hear the argument on the validation of the purity of the Irishmen's right to govern themselves; since ance. In all these reasons, then, we come to the conthen the very fact of being drawn into the discussion, clusion that the English Rampant Church party and to state that the incorrect report in my brother recollection of our readers, that we announced some only strong when bent on evil. That the domestic faction, among whose ancestors Ireland has been partitioned by the respective plunderers who, from Dutchman, have followed their respective leaders, were too powerful for the Administration or the determination of the spoiler was to hold by force what had been gained by fraud. That Ireland has Church, peculation, professional emolument, and the for the annihilation of the Irishman's rights. We directed attention to the several articles which In the beginning of November, I have all the turnips appreared in the English newspapers upon the gathered off the ground and stored in heaps, covered subject of Repeal, and we predicted that all remonstrance, cantion, invitation to settlement, and pro-About the middle of March, No. 1 was planted with mised forbearance would be lost in the recommendation of the Standard, the organ of the Church party. Have events proved the truth of that asser- material fact must be stated, with time and place, in North to massacre the rebels be more quickly to try the case. This is laid down in all the books turnip seed according as I think it will be wanted; in accepted than it has been by the LOYAL fact I sow the seed in several places on the sides of the PROTESTANTS of Dungannon, Have they not buckled on the armour of the Church? have they not sounded the trumpet of Protestantism? have they tity for the forty-six weeks taken at four times of equal hands, and not waiting for the technical forms, for the legal requirements necessary for the completion of the 7th George IV., c. 64, s. 20, which of the disarming bill, have they not anticipated the enacts that no judgment after verdict or confession or Government, constituted themselves a mob executive, default shall be stayed for want of a proper or persearched the houses of the Catholics for arms, and demolished and levelled their hovels to the ground? offence. Now, whether a total omission of venue Is not our prediction then so far verified! And can be considered as cured by these words, or while the public mind is lost in thought as to the probable chances of peace or war, of success or feetly, in either case the condition on which that defeat, and is in doubt as to the circumstances remedy for defect is given by the 7th George IV. is, which may lead to the first outbreak, we will venture upon another prediction; it is this, that it matters not himself might lead to, but the Government over which he presides, will force him to maintain and be to say, as was indeed said by the Solicitor-Geuphold the Union, at the expence of any amount of neral, that whenever the grand jury of any county ment of the Irish Arms Bill, the proclamation of taken along the commission, a trial which that measure and the mode of enforcing its provisions after verdict, though the indictment does not show measure as a sword suspended, and to be used only of Charles II., c. 8, and 4 Anne, c. 16, was, that as at their discretion. When it is law, it will then in civil actions the total omission of venue is cured by Magistrates, to recommend themselves to their brotherhood by a vigorous execution of that law. IV., which uses the words " for want of a proper or paid to the Catholic hovel by the infuriate duction of an improper or imperfect venue, and it is Protestant mob, the peaceful peasant will fly cured by the statute of Charles if the case is tried by his home, his house will no longer be a shelter a jury of the proper county in which the action is in the dead of night,—and when driven to take. refuge under the canopy of heaven, and to take takes place in that county, the condition is fulfilled. council with his unhoused brethren in the darkness By the 4th of Anne the remedy is extended to the of night, the gatherings of houseless wanderers, thus case of judgment by default; all the defects which brought about by the terror of the law, will be conoutlaws and reduced to the sad alternative of either pelled from fear to abandon that hovel which is no

> reference to the doings and intentions of the rebels, cannot the far seeing eye of a watchful public discern anything in the camp of the enemy! If the Government is watchful, if the Irish peo-Irish feeling, and Foreign intrigue make up his mind upon the issue, without making the present visit of the King of Hanover to this country, an ment in favour of that construction arises from the important feature in the consideration of the whole apparent impossibility of giving effect to the words question! At any time, but more especially at the in any other manner, but we are satisfied such is not present crisis, the thinking public expects much of caution, as well as close attention to passing events diction of the Court in respect of locality is made to of our readers. The parties interested in this count, from public journalists. Fortunately for ourselves, and appear. One consideration, indeed, is decisive of perhaps, not less so for our readers, we are untrammelled by other restraint than that which reason lity of the offence alone gave jurisdiction; this up for judgment" are Peter Murray M'Douall, Jas. and judgment may impose upon us. We write for clearly was not intended. Mr. Dundas referred to a Leach, Christopher Doyle, John Campbell, Jonathan mind, and not for prejudice. We seek to improve, oase reported not quite correctly in the last edition of Burn's Justice, and also in 1 Mooay's Crown Cuses. and by improvement to correct; and, therefore, do We have before us the very case in which the opinion we feel bound to assign good and substantial reasons of all the judges was taken, and also a copy Leach, David Morrison, George Candelet, John

for our every assertion. In speaking, then, of the probable result of the first marriage was alleged to have been congreat question now at issue between the English tracted in Kent, and the second in Surrey, and the invaders, their Church, their possessions, and their prisoner was alleged to have been apprehended administration of the laws; and the Irish party demanding self representation and release from clerical The conviction was held bad, because the witnesses bondage and class domination, we are bound to con- proved the offence in Surrey, though the venue in the den, John Arran, John Skevington, William Aitkin, sider what the feelings of that party are likely to be margin was Middlesex, but no one suggested that Sandy Challenger, Wm. Woodruff, and Richard towards their head. In this analysis we find the body of the indicement, though that would it impossible to treat her Mazesty as head unquestionably have cured the defect; nor was it of the Rampant Church in Ireland, with the suggested that the Court appeared by the indictsame amount of indifference with which we bigamy, which would have cured the defect if the would treat her as first magistrate and civil chief of reference had been to the quality of the offence, the nation. Let us, then, see what the causes of and not to the place where the offence was comdiscontent are which have been engendered in the on the score of omitting the local venue is not minds of the tithe Protestants of Ireland, by their merely technical, but real and important; for the prints, their leaders, and clansmen. The Ross allegation of material facts as occurring in a par- polis, being anxious to avoid everything calculated and the Bradshaws spoke the feelings of the Irish ticular county is not only that which authorises the to keep up a feeling of hostility between parties Orangemen, if opportunity but presented itself of also a warrant to the sheriff to summon the petty cloven foot being now fairly shown, it becomes a suit the Stock Exchange and the money broker, but snother royal birth; but, above all, the still more the thinking man must laugh in scorn at the foolish recent announcement by Mr. O'Connell that the attempt to convince the world that although the very Queen had rebuked Sir Robert Peel for the pre-

Now multiply all these causes of Protesant dis-Such is the logic of our fainting contemporary; content by Protestant fear and Church preferment, while, did space admit, we could shew just cause of and we shall at once discover the inducements to Under these circumstances I trust that the people complaint in every act of England towards Ireland, combination and the probable course of the united faction in Ireland, in their several relations, whether party for good or for evil, or he must abandon them public or private, and in all of which they would in their mad career, and leave to the ROCKINGHAMS, of the official, is not discernible. Under the law of That "the Church" should continue always to primogeniture, the eldest branches of families are tread down the ordinary rights of human nature is having taken places, without naming been alluded to; he repudiated the idea of being his Majesty, followed by a Hanoverian officer, walked patrons of church preferments, held in trust as por- impossible. As anind progresses, men become im- them, though that statement is introductory to guided by the private opinions of any man, tions for the younger branches pensioned upon the patient of it; and, if not remodelled by her own P.S.—in answer to the enquiries of numerors friends, I have been by the Catholic slave, their power upheld heads upon the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the result of the raised—not a single cherry general and cannot upon the modelled by her own ing persons to continue the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies, and they should hear the result of the raised—not a single cherry general the said assemblies and the said assemblies to know whether the eltered tone of the Times furnishes a fair prospect of Irish improvement, or whebut fools can doubt; and the only question now is,

| County to the was desirated tone of the Times fur| lection of her blo. ted intolerance in the ruins, none |
| Majesty commended, and the desirated tone of the Custom-house |
| Majesty commended, and the desirated tone of the ruins, none |
| Majesty commended, and the desirated tone of the Custom-house |
| Majesty commended, and the desirated tone of the ruins, none |
| Majesty commended, and the desirated tone of the ruins, none |
| Majesty commended, and the desirated tone of the ruins, none |
| Majesty commended, and the desirated tone of the ruins, none |
| Majesty commended, and the desirated tone of the ruins, none |
| Majesty commended, and the desirated tone of the ruins, none |
| Majesty commended the steepart |
| ther we are to receive it as a hypocritical mediation, by whose hand the n agic and welcome blow shall the off necessary that the money of all Chartists should be immediately ful to God he is not King of England!" This remark while the strong to vernment is preparing all the be struck. From the . shes of her temporal pile, the come, which former part, the erefore, may be con- cautely returned. Here the matter rests until Sun- was loudly cheered.

we devoted column after column to the support of rather than in corporate wealth or individual intoler. dity of the mode of stating the charge in that count, present Queen, and with shouts of joy proclaim to his charge; he had the statement of the case from public generally, to inform ourselves upon the his- Ennest the 1st from the statue of King William nished it, and it is wholly my mistake. decked in orange letters, King, defender of their plunder, and so forth; while, to avoid such a few weeks since, the fact that both the Administration | calamity, the Irish people demand a concentration

THE TRIALS.

So! the labour of the mountain has at last even-

Court as to the fifth count :-COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7. THE CHARTISTS. (Sittings in Banco.)

THE QUEEN U. O'CONNOR AND OTHERS, Lord DENMAN, at the sitting of the Court this

morning, proceeded to deliver the following decision of the Judges in this matter:-The Court has considered the case of " The Queen v. O'Connor and others," with reference to the obcommon law the count on that ground is bad. Every and authorities cited at the bar. Indeed, it was

to the venue in the margin, to which many facts ing to the distinction hereafter to be mentioned. Recourse is then had to the statute fect venue, provided it shall appear by the indictment that the Court had jurisdiction over the whether the statute must be confined to cases where some venue is stated, though improperly or imper-Court had jurisdiction over the offence. If this meant local jurisdiction, the fifth count does not statute. The argument drawn from the 16th and 17th a right venue," so the total omission of venue in criminal cases may be cured under the 7th George the county stated in the margin, and if the trial would have been cured by the statute of Jeofuls in

case the verdict of twelve men had been given in strued by its administrators as the nocturnal meet- such action being expressly cured by the 2d section ings of Irish rebels; they will be proclaimed as of that statute. To bear any analogy to these staremaining at home to answer to the night call of of the county in which the indictment was prelicensed robbers, before whom they must parade ferred; the venue in the margin may show this, but their naked wives and children, or they will be com- certainly does not make the indictment show that the Court had jurisdiction to try the offence, unless specifically referred to in the body of the indictment. longer a protection against the intruder, and leave The distinction between criminal and civil cases in it a prey to the spoiler who will set it in flames, its this respect is found in the 2d Lord Raymond, "the to the triumphantly acquitted subjects of this unjust If Thomas Starkey happens to know his own meaning, desertion being proof that it was the haunt of a Williams, "the King v. Burridge," and "the King v. Burridge," and "the King v. pensated for the personal indignities, the anxiety of Manchester Chartists.—We cannot publish their King v. Knollys," Lenthale's case, Cro. Eliz., 3 P. and rascally prosecution how they are to be comthe bar. It has been established in such a variety of mind, the scandalous inconvenience and loss of time. of which Government is in possession with cases, that it is impossible for this Court to overrule and the ruinous expences which have been inflicted or overlook them. It follows, therefore, that as the Court cannot connect the venue in the body of the indictment with the venue in the margin, for want of such special reference, it does not appear by the perpetration of these outrages? We suppose that indictment that the Court where the indictment was we may ask these questions till we are tired of ple are cantions, does any man suppose that the found had jurisdiction, and that defect is not cured leaders of Orangeism are indolent and inert! Can by the statute of 7th of George IV. The Court has he who grasps the whole question of English policy, considered whether the 7th of George IV. may not admit of a different or wider meaning-namely, that the making and administration of the law shall be

the Court has authority to try it; and a strong argu-

the case, but we are convinced that the defects in

venue are not intended to be cured, unless the juris-

that. Persons accused might otherwise be punished for offences committed in another realm, if the quaof the indicament. The prisoner was tried for bigamy at the Old Bailey in 1833. The on a day named, but of the place or county where he was apprehended no mention was made. Middlesex could be drawn from the margin into

Are natural consequences deducible from natural gratifying them. The declaration of Lord Mer- jury, which must pass judgment on those facts duty to make the circumstances public. It is well Queen's Prison, Southwark, causes! And, if they are, what result was more BOURNE, that his intention was, "to give the between the Crown and the prisoner. The trial of known that Mr. O Connor, at the conclusion of his likely to follow the total disregard of everything Church a heavy blow and great discouragement." witnesses for perjury might be embarrassed and late lecture on the Repeal of the Union, expressed justice defeated, if the jurymen were to be em- his wish to be enrolled a member of the Repeal As-Irish, than that combination of Irish mind which The well circulated rumour of the conversion panelled without authority. To make the act of sociation, and tendered a sovereign as a contribuhas now resolved upon doing for itself what has not of Prince Albert to Catholicism, and more reonly been denied to prayers, petitions, and implorcently the official announcement through the Court is a proposed by the country would be a change so tion towards the "Rent." On Sunday evening, trying confer the right to try would be a change so tion towards the "Rent." On Sunday evening, only been denied to prayers, petitions, and implorcently the official announcement through the Court is a proposed by the Legislature. Upon the whole, we are of opi- proposed Mr. O'Connor as a member, at Mr. Buck- packet-ship, the Great Britain, Captain Shaxsin, ings, but for asking for which she has been threatened journals that Prince Albert had been commanded by nion that the judgment upon the fifth count must be ley's Repeal Ward, Boswell's Court, Fetter-lane. with coercion and destruction? The Times may the Queen to announce by his own hand to the antiarrested. An objection was also taken to the fourth Mr. Haynes, ex-sub-Editor of the Charter newsgether with the whole of the valuable cargo. She
write in that mandlin tope of accounted any department appears to Church Minister [Melbourne] the gled tidings of count, on the score of venue, a material fact being alpaper, ex-teetotal lecturer, ex-Corn Law lecturer, was frigate-rigged, four hundred and four tops write in that mandlin tone of assumed confidence to Church Minister (Melbourne) the glad tidings of count, on the score of venue, a material fact being al- paper, ex-teetotal lecturer, ex-Corn Law lecturer, leged without place. Stott's case. 2 East's Pleas of the ex-sub-editor of the Statesman, and now Repeal ad-Crown, was thought to bear directly on this doctrine, vocate, objected to Mr. O'Connor's admission. An The preservation of her crew and passengers was and was not successfully distinguished by the defen- animated discussion arose, and Mr. Buckley wrote dant's counsel; but the Master of the Crown-office to Dublin to receive instructions on the subject. Mr. air is redolent of complaint, that yet travel north or sumptuous use made by him of Her name with has found the paper books in that case in which Mr. Justice Ashurst took his notes of the argument On Sunday evening, a large muster of Chartist Reoffered by Lord Abinger on the one side, and the pealers, and others, met at the above house, to hear late Mr. Justice Vaughan on the other, in Michaelmas term, 1798; and the endorsement of the learned On the previous morning. W. J. O'Council. In-Judge intimates that the case stood for further argu- spector General for London, had peremptorily closed ment. The prisoner was convicted in April and the Ward, alleging they were unfit to be a Ward sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, more for receiving O'Connor's money without consulting than half of which had expired before the argument; head quarters; great was the indignation manifested and there is every reason to believe that Sir Edward by the independent repealers at this outrageous pro-East was mistaken in reporting that case as de- ceeding, and epithets of a very strong description cided : indeed, he himself intimates that if there was were applied to its perpetrator. Messrs. Dwaine, appear as the jailors of convicts, rather than the Grahams, the Stanleys, and the Plum- an error in the sentence, it might possibly have been Buckley, M'Carthy, Overton, Rathbone, Wheeler, at twenty minutes before four on Friday afternoon, as the patrons of their clients. Not a duty the glory of witnessing the triumph of the Eagle Governfourteen years—a strong reason for not pressing the answer to objections proved, from printed docu- at the Custom-house Quay, from the Eagle Governargument founded upon that case further. We ments, that O'Connor had ever been an ardent advo- ment steamer, having the royal standard at its mainquick as possible, and have no doubt that you will also the wengeance of the Law Church, the less and expensive struggle of ignerance against think, that, however, here the statute 7th George cate of the repeal of the legislative union. A repeal mast. His Majesty appeared in health, but more IV. applies a remedy, as the conduct imputed to warden impressed upon the meeting the propriety than usually pale. Indeed, the reception he met the defendants is criminal and is stated with venue. of saying nothing calculated to widen the breach; with was not calculated to raise his spirits. The

appliances of force to destroy the rising genius pure, unbiassed, unsullied, and unbought, religion sidered an imperfect venue, and as the offence itself day evening; your readers will make their own com-SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 15th V_{av} of Ireland. We did not offer one word of requesting a more minute description of the rode of comment hastily upon the question. In 1840, cultivation of my small plot of ground, I beg reave to when appears of the whole bingdom.

Mr. Justice Patteson then said-I think it right me, and put it in the very words in which I fur-

This is of course tantamount to an absolute acquittal

of all the parties convicted under the fifth count of the indictment. It is worthy of notice that the Judges, as they always do, rest their decision on a technical matter, rather than on one of principle. The want of venue in the fifth count was clearly, to the common sense of every man, a fatal though necessary result of the determination of the crown to nated not indeed in the birth of a mouse, nor in strain the meshes of their net for the encompassing any birth at all, but in an abortion so utterly of those whom they knew to be utterly without its beneath contempt, that it is really difficult to write pale. Had the venue been laid properly, it would anything about it. We give from Thursday's have appeared at once that all the parties against Times the following report of the decision of the whom this count was levelled were utterly beyond the scope of the general offence charged. Hence the ATTORNEY GENERAL, having but the choice of two things-to leave them entirely alone, or to hazard the defective venue-chose the latter, and, as he says, framed the indictment in the form it bore specially and purposely to meet the case. They are greatly mistaken, who suppose that this defect of venue in the Fifth Count was an oversight on the part of the Crown lawyers. On the contrary, it was a cunning trick of lawyer jections arising upon the points of venue. No venue craft : it was a determined and dishonest effort to is stated in the fifth count, and it is plain that at come at those who were not otherwise to be come at; and who had so guarded themselves as that they order that it may appear that the Grand Jury had could not be legally charged with any offence jurisdiction to find the bill, and also that it may be whatever. This, and this only, is the reason why known whence the Petty Jury are to come who are the fifth count had no venue in it. The insertion of a venue would have demonstrated clearly that hardly contended on the part of the Crown that the there was no manner of connection between those count could be supported at common law, as it con- whom this count was specially framed to reach, tains no venue in itself, nor any words of reference and those with whom it was impudently assumed, not mustered some 15,000 strong with arms in their stated in the fifth count cannot be referred accord- on the general face of the indictment, that they had conspired together for the carrying out of an insame and illegal project. If there had been a proper venue to this count, the parties to whom it DERBY. - All letters for the Chartists of this town specially pointed, and to get hold of whom it was framed, must have been every one acquitted on the A MECHANIC.—Hamilton's literal and interlinear trial at Lancaster. The Crown lawyers knew that perfectly; and hence the "dodge" by which they have been subjected to so much St. Pancras Chartists .- We cannot interfere in the inconvenience and trouble, and robbed of so much time and money. The real objection, however, that it shall appear by the indictment that the against the fifth count was of much more consequence than this paltry technicality, of venue; it was that it charged upon the parties no offence whatnotions individually, or what his intentions, if left to and we cannot, as already stated, import into it for ever; nothing but a legal act; an act which they that purpose the county noted in the margin, as or any other men have a perfect right to do; and on John Gibson.—The signature of a boy ten years of age the legality of which it is known that Lord DEN-MAN's opinion has been more than once strongly Irish blood and English treasure; that the enact- whatever has found a bill of indictment for a crime expressed. This utter vitiation of the Count on principle, though often pointed clearly out by the A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER. DODWORTH. -- We kave Judges during the argument, was carefully kept will lead to the first outbreak in Ireland. It mat- the Court to have any jurisdiction over the offence, out of sight in the Judgment; and the thing ters not that the Government may intend the on which condition alone the defect is cured by the made to seem rather a technical escape of the prioners than an upright Judgment of the Judges. STARS TO IRELAND .- W. Foster, of Bingley, writes to We do not think that this mode of doing the thing become the pleasing duty of the weeded Orange the first of these acts under the words " for want of redounds at all to the credit of the Bench. It shews us clearly that we owe them nothing; that if they could have lent their sanction to the effort of the Under its sanction domiciliary visits will be perfect venue; but the defect cared in civil actions Crown, without an utter sacrifice of their judicial is not the total omission of the venue, but the intro- character and a sinking of themselves to a level with Aringer and Gurney, they would have gladly done so. It shows us, and it ought to show the peolaid. Now, the action in every civil case is laid in ple, that we owe this termination of this protracted enquiry to the caution which avoided to break through the law, and not to any merciful construction of the law which we are to expect. It shows us, and it ought to show the people, more than ever, the necessity of trusting, as leaders in the movement, none but those tutes the 7th of George IV. should have cured the who have sense enough to look before they leap, and defects of venue where the case was tried by a jury honesty enough to take no unsafe leap which may involve other's besides themselves in its conse-

We shall be glad if the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and the Judges will now do their duty in pointing out on them. How is the country to be compensated for the wanton and wicked wasting of its funds in the hearing echo for the answer. And we can tell the people that it will never be otherwise than thus till the offence should appear to be of such a nature that put under the controll of justice, and that will never be till they make and administer it themselves. We cannot of course give, in our present number.

the decision of the Judges as to the fourth count; though it will be given, before this reaches the eye and respecting whom we are yet uncertain as to whether they may or may not be required to "come Bairstow, Bernard M'Cartney, James Arthur, Thomas Cooper, Robert Brooke, James Mooney, John Durham, James Fenton, and Frederick Augustus Taylor; while those who are relieved by the present decision from further harrassment in the affair, are -Feargus O'Connor, William Hill, George Julian Harney, John Hoyle, John Norman, William Beesley, Samuel Parkes, Thomas Railton, Robert Rams-

O'CONNOR AND REPEAL.

The following communication is from our London

Correspondent :-"I have refrained from hitherto alluding to a circumstance which has created a great sensation among the Chartists and Repealers of the Metro- deners' Gazette. Haynes also wrote, stating his views of the case. The count states the fact of unlawful assemblies private letters from Ray and Steele to Haynes had number of persons assembled was about 700; and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and assist- and called upon them to meet on the following

We give elsewhere a letter from Mr. O'Connon to the Irishmen in England upon this matter, to which we refer our readers, and leave them, as our Correspondent says, "to make their own comments."

To Readers and Gorrespondents

JOHN FREHELEY, of Scregg Ballyharny, by French Park, Ireland, will be thankful for a Star which any good English Chartist can spare him after reading it. MANCHESTER LOCK HOSPITAL.-We have received

a long statement in reference to the resignation of her place by the matron of this institution, together with the letter of that person to the Committee on tendering her resignation. We cannot insert it. The subject is one for the private investigation of the Committee; and we must suppose that a committee of respectable ministers and gentlemen will duly enquire into any wellfounded allegations of abuse. MR. JULIAN HARNEY.—Letters intended for Mr

Julian Harney must be addressed to him, No. 91. Sheaf Bank, Lead Mill Road, Sheffield. MR. HARNEY has received for the Local Defence Fund the sums of 1s. 13d., and 11d., collected by Mr. Benjamin Richardson, Sheffield.

JOHN MILLER, HALIFAX.—It is, perhaps, better just now to wait a little silently. We are looking on. But we are not to be driven out of our course by either fools or knaves; and we hope to see the same spirit actuating all our friends.

CHARLTON, Sunderland, sends us a long letter in reference to his expulsion from the body of Wes. leyan local preachers, on account of his entertain ing Chartist principles. These things are so much of course that we are not at all surprised at them. We cannot afford so much space as Mr. Charlton's letter would occupy; but we can assure him, for his comfort, that he is no worse used than many other good men have been; and we think that the methodist parsons have paid him a great compliment.

FERGUSON, ALEXANDRIA.-His last week's letter did not reach us until the Scotch papers were

worked off.
N. W. B., PRESTON.—We are not surprised. We never yet knew better of the " bawlers." A wide throated barking dog is always a cowardly cur. and generally an ill-natured one. REAL CHARTIST," Chorley, writes us that "high-wages and cheap-bread" Cobden has been again

reducing wages. We suppose this will surprise no one : but " a real Chartist" should have given his name and address. must in future be addressed to Mr. John Moss.

Plum-tree place, Darley-lane. translation of the Gospel of St. John is the best book to begin with. He may get it both Greek and Latin at any bookseller's shop. affair of Mr. Lucas.

ALFRED LINCH.-No room. S. BOONHAM, NOTTINGHAM, writes us, in reference to a notice in our last, that he sent no communica ion respeciing the tea party at all, and that his name must, therefore, have been appended to the one we received without his knowledge or autho-

would give no power to any parties to deprive him of anything which by law belonged to him A minor cannet be bounden to his own preju-

answering "pint" questions. If we should begin with them, we might soon spend a day or two in each week with nothing else. call the attention of the Chartists of England and

Scotland to the necessity, at this particular period, of sending all the Stars they can to Ireland. Let all who can send their Stars to Mr. O'Higgins, No. 14, North Ann-street, Dublin. They want them; and he states that very few comparatively are now sent. JAMES HYSLOP, draper, Wigan, wants a few copies of the Northern Star for all last month. JUSTICE FOR THE POOR -A poor man in Wigan

owed 11s. 6d., which he was adjudged by the Court of Requests to pay at the rate of 1s. per week, or 4s. per month. The costs were 11s. 5d.: within one penny of the full amount of the original

THOMAS STARKEY, Stoke-upon-Trent, sends us the following letter:-

"Stoke-on-Trent, June 7, 1843. "DEAR SIR,-It is not enough for a man to sell and mortgage all he has got, in defence of himself and principle, to claim your attention, and ask for a share of what his friends have subscribed. I sup-

" Yours truly, "THOMAS STARKEY.

"To Mr. Hill, Leeds."

we fancy he is wiser than any one else can beresolution in reference to Mr. Cooper. WELSH CHARTISTS .- A correspondent thus writes

'In answer to the questions in last week's Star about the Welsh Chartists-" Where are they? What are they doing? Are they still alive?" We are here still, and doing as much as we possibly can under present circumstances. Yes, the brave men of the hills are still alive, for all some of the leaders have stood in the back ground for some time, for reasons best known to themselves, the people are determined to do their own work, and trust not even to their friends any more. It is true that the oppressors have taken advantage of these bad times to clog the wheels of Liberty's chariot; but ere long they must give way, and confess that the people are enlightened and are deter-

mined to have their rights. If our brothers in England do not know whether we are dead or alive, the tyrants here know well, to their mort fication, that we are still at our post."

THE 8s. 6d., for Defence Fund. noticed on May 6th from "J. Longbottom, Leeds," should have been -From Hunslet, per J. Longbottom ROBERT WHITFIELD, BINGLEY.-Apply at the Postoffice for a letter.

FOR THE DEFENCE FUND.

From W. Cooke, Duckinfield Hunslet, per J. Longbottom ... 0 4 6 Joseph Turner the Chartists of Coventry ... six other friends at Coventry... FOR THE VICTIM FUND. From Bristol, collected by Miss M. Wilthe Female Chartists of Bristol liams ... 0 4 4 W. Joslyn

DR. HORNER, of Hull, recommended potatoes and arsenic as the most effectual means for the destruction of beetles. We have tried it in our houses with the most triumphant success.-Gar-CHEAP MEDICINE FOR HORSES .- For the disease

commonly called the gripes, to which horses are so subject, there has been discovered an infallible remedy, and one that is in the possession of every person; it is merely one spoonful of soot, and one of wheat flour mixed with a pint of cold spring water, given with a horn in the usual manner. TOTAL WRECK OF THE SHIP GREAT BEITAIN.

We have to report the total loss of the splendid master, on her outward passage to New York, toburthen, and was built at Quebec in the year 1839. truly miraculous. EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Information has been re-

ceived from Edinburgh that a person named George Goldie had stolen and absconded with £340 belong ing to the City of Edinburgh Lodge of the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity, of which he was treasurer. He is stated to have been formerly a carver and gilder, and lately a hatter, residing on the North-bridgeand is about thirty-seven years of age, five feet seven inches high, of fair complexion, stout, and blind of the left eye, and is rather genteel looking. ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF HANOVER .-- Precisely

uncovered through the crowd, which formed two lines to admit of their passage. Not a hat was

Local and General Intelligence.

Hr. Jamieson, gardener to Wm. Beckett, Esq., Hires, Esq., Chapeltown ; Mr. Senior, gardener to homas Clapham, Esq., Potternewton.

ins and Barstow, of Leeds, and Mr. Jones Gaunt.

FIRST CLISS FRUITS.—Gooseberries, Green, 1st

Earsley; Successes, 1st Thes. Dewesbury, 2nd opposed his certificate, his Honor was bound to say that such a person should not be allowed easily to return to trade, and his judgment was, that the conference of the certificate should be suspended for sideration of the certificate should be suspended for him Kearsley, 3rd Mr. Ripley; Do. Coll. of 3 d.v., two years, and if at that time the bankrupt could credit to their teachers. h Wm. Carr. 2nd Mr. Ripley, 3rd Mr. Ripley; come with a better statement of facts, he might fisher s. 1st J. Schofield, 2nd T. Dewesbury, 3rd, do so. I. Schofield; Do. (extra), Thomas Dewesbury s. Do. (all of 3 d.v., 1st John Whitley, 2nd John Thilley, 3rd John Kearsley; Balsam 8-8. 1st John

age (white) 2, 1st John Walton, 2nd Geo. Hamlin, prdener to G. Smith, Esq., Headingley, 3rd Wm. Car; Lettuce, 4, 1st T. Peacock, gardener to Mr. Parnaby, Ebor Honse, Middleton, 2nd Elijah Ward, ad Elijah Ward; Mushrooms, dish, 1st, John Learsley, 2nd Thos. Peacock; Parsley, 1st Elijah Food, 2nd L. B. Barker, 3rd Elij. Ward; Spinach; les dish, 1st L. B. Barker, 2nd Elijah Ward, 3rd. Ims. Peacock; Asparagus, best twenty-five heads, Elijah Ward, 2nd Wm. Carr, 3rd John Walton; imbarb, two heads, 1st J. Schofield, 2nd J. Scho-Ed. 3rd W. Carr; Potatoes (kidney), best twelve, is Wm. Carr, 2nd Wm. Carr, 3rd Geo. Hamlin; apsicum Extra, Wm. Carr; Onions (dried), 1st Jahn Watson, 2nd Wm. Carr; Radishes (Turnip) Fm. Carr; Horse Radish, Extra, J. Broughton, New Laiths; Onions (spring), 1st unknown, 2nd J. Schofield, 3rd J. Schofield; Lettuce (spring) 1st William Carr, 2nd William Carr; Cabbage, it John Walton, 2nd G. Hamlin, 3rd Wm. Carr; Extra for Potatoes, open grounds, Thos. Peacock. Passies.—Best tray of 24, Mr. Henry Major, of Indistrop, for rival yellow, Hector, Surprise, John, Mid of Milan, Prince Albert, Princess Royal, Wiltham Abbey, Imogene, Trivernon, Lovely Bide, Premier, Terry, Miss E. Crossland, Countess Orkney, Curion, Desideratum, Bridegroom, Perizion, Westwood Rival, Oliver Moonshine, Con-Erative, Mrs. Newby, and Princess Royal. 2nd. k. J. Schofield, Knostrop. For the best tray of relie Pansies, Mr. Henry Major, for Princess Lyal, Trivernon, Maid of Milan, I nogene, Lady Leaslion, Waltham Abbey, Lovely Bride, Corion, infoi Ciarendon, Miss E. Crossland, Terry, and West-

Tunes in Classes — Feathered Bizarres—1, 2, 3, R Ely, for Monsieur, Chas. 10th, and Gond Benrs. Flamed Do.—1, 2, 3, B. Ely, for Polyphemus, Incomparable Bizarre, and Sir Sidney Smith. Feathered Byblæmens—1, 2, 3, B. Ely, for Black Boquet, Transparent Noir, and Light Boquet. Black Byblæmens—1, 2, 3, B. Ely, Bein Fait, Walker's No. 71, Emmani. Feathered Roses—1, B. Ely, Cerise Primo.—2 and 3, J. Mallinson, Bobitle and Land's No. 24 Flamed Roses— For the best pan of seven Tulips, B. Ely, for Poly-idenus, Surpasse Catafalque, Queen Victoria, Iransparent Noir, Ceres Triumphant, Prince Albert,

Rubaro-lst. Josh. Barstow.

STRAILING SILVER PLATE.—On Wednesday last, a June woman named Harriet Collins, the wife of a File was wanted for dinner. The housemaid at there on Tuesday forenoon. The prisoner was committed for trial at the sessions.

DREAKEANESS AT CHURCH.—On Monday last, of the very wet state of the ground. Win Rhodes, a journeyman compositor, was charged the Cour. Howe with being drunk and disorderly D. Luke's Church, on Sunday evening. Mr. Honord, the churchwarden, proved the offence, and the Prisoner was fined 5s. and costs, or three days Imprisonment.

PIGHTING IN THE STREET -On Monday, before Meson Grace and Wright, at the Leeds Court-house. Sha Dobson and James Leathead were fined 5s. and costs, or three days imprisonment, for having been found drank and fighting in the street, on Sanmorning at five o'clock.

Brighave Sunday Schools.—On Sunday last, Ledg by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, president of the Some "dupes" may this delusion swallow, bew college, at Manchester, after which, collections

But no'er was W Higg'ry left so callow! Soundary and 120 14s. were made on behalf of the But ne'er was WHIGG'RY left so callow! Sindsy Echools connected with that place of

fore, be now in course of collection,

LEEDS DISTRICT COURT OF BANKRUPICY,-In this part of the Leeds Floral and Horticultural Society behalf of the principal crediters, the Yorkshire Dis-part of the Leeds Floral and Horticultural Society behalf of the principal crediters, the Yorkshire Dis-part of the Leeds Floral and Horticultural Society behalf of the principal crediters, the Yorkshire Dis-At Newton, a display of rustic sports took place, and friends who have evinced an interest in this cause, and place at the Music Hall, Albion-street, when trict Bank, and Mr. Thompson. Mr. Bond, also of great numbers assembled together to enjoy the fun. after which the meeting separated. incompared the sound of horicultural Leeds, solicitor, was engaged for the bankrupt. It The neighbourhood of Potovens held their feast on points exhibited. The show of tulips, and of appeared from Mr. Blackburn's statement, that the Monday last, and the scene was enlivened by the penhouse plants was more meagre than we have bankrupt was insolvent in 1834, in upwards of £2.000: policy property of the subsequently opened an account with the day. All care and sorrow was banished from day there has been an order made out before the ma-The thips were principally from the gardens that his profits since 1834, had been about £550 a Mr. Benjamin Ely, of Rothwell Haigh; and year, and his expenditure about £800. During this though the season has been against them there time he regularly hunted, became a councillor of the number of blooms which attracted great City of York, and kept up a first rate appearance. minion. The finest pansies were from the gardens He was now owing about £4,800, and his assets did Wir. Major and Mr. Scholefield, of Knostrop. no: exceed £550; he had also made several false priors for the prizes for fruits and vegetables, Mr. Blackburn argued that as the 39th sec. of the 5 mongst whom Mr. Carr, gardener to Thos. Benyon, and 6 Victoria, had expressly provided that the feel of Roundhay, appeared to be the principal. The court in deciding the question should consider the conduct of the bankrupt both before and after his bankrupt were not so many personality as the statements relative to some parts of his accounts. Mr. Blackburn argued that as the 39th sec. of the 5 and 6 Victoria, had expressly provided that the conduct of the bankrupt both before and after his bankrupt were not so many personality. me time. The band of the 6th Dragoons were in certificate, on the ground that from 1834 down to the tival. priormance of an excellent selection of music. The that he had not given a full statement of his affairs. The priormance at five o'clock. stendance, and delighted all who heard them by the present time, his conduct had been fraudulent, and Mr. Bond contended that there was no fraudulent IDEES FOR FRUITS, PLANTS. AND VEGETABLES. Intention on the part of the bankrupt, and assempted to explain omessions in his cash accounts. After the matter had been fairly gone into, the Learned Com-Takefull Grange; Mr. Hilyard, gardener to John matter had been tairly gone into, the Learned Comwas a material difference between a bankrupt passing his last examination and obtaining his certificate. JEDGES FOR FLORIST FLOWERS.—Messrs. Dob He might tell all the truth, and though unsatisfactory, there might be sufficient reason for passing his examination, but that did not furnish ground for grant-CIRATORS.-Mr. Pyson, Woodhouse Hill, and ing the certificate. If the last act of parliament had Mr. Edson, gardener to Mr. Rider, of Blackmoor. | not passed, the bankrupt could not have obtained his certificate, for the opposing creditors were of an pir, Wm. Clarke, Rodley; 2nd prize, J. Schole, amount sufficient to prevent it, and the court must look at the fact of the creditors opposing, and to a considerable extent be guided by it. He found, in Benyon, Esq., Gledhow; 2nd Elijah Ward, priener to J. Charlesworth, Esq., Lofthouse Hall, was not justified; that his whole conduct had been was not justified; that his whole conduct had been that of reckless extravagance and inattention to business, making a small prefit and spending largely. h; 3rd John Walton, gardener to Mrs. Dealtry, business, making a small prent and spending largely. He found also that during last year the bankrupt in), let Wm. Clark, Rodley; 2nd Wm. Carr, 3d had made a return of his income at £350 a year; win. Clark, ruchiey; 2nd win. Carr. 31 | a course of proceeding which could not be sufficiently | Guardians was attended by Mr. Clements, one of the springfield House, near Wakefield. SHOND CLASS.—Plants.—Stove (best s.s. in flow- pursued a course of extravagance wholly unjustifimencement to the present time, the bankrupt had e) is Wm. Carr, 2nd Wm. Carr, 3rd L. B. Barker, able, that his profits fell far short of his expenditure, for one with £100 salary, but was overruled. After professing democratic principles, denies the right of product to W. Smith, Esq., Gledhow; Do. Coll. of that upon his examination into his brother's accounts a deal of cavilling, the surject, lst. L. B. Barker, 2nd. Barker; Greenhouse he had given most unsatisfactory answers, and made for one relieving officer. 12. 1st: Wm. Carr, 2nd Thos. Dewisbury, gardener several different statements, first making his brother p John Purchon, Esq., Moor-Allerton: Do. Coll. a debior 3s. 9d., then a creditor for £85, and, lastly, 13 dr., 1st Mr. Ripley, Cowper Villa, 2nd Thomas a debtor for £37; that he had no: given a fair and Develory, 3rd L. B. Barker; Do. Climber, 8.8., 1st. creditable account of his property; and, therefore,

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—The Leeds Temperance Society celebrated ther annual festival on Tuesday Inriley, 2nd John Kearsley; Calceolaria as., 1st last, at the Botanical Gardens. Fears had been en-L. B. Barker, 3rd L. B. Barker; Collection 1st I. Whitley, 2nd J. Whitley; Petnnis St. J. Whitin; Herbsceous, in flower, 1st L. B. Barker, 2nd L. powering majesty, but so tempered that the heat was Burker; Rose in pot, 1st H. Major; 2nd John by no means unpleasant, while the day was every-Learsley, 3rd John Kearsley; Designs in Flowers, thing tast could be desired. The note of preparation limes Morrel, gardener to W. Watson, Jun., Esq., was sounded soon after noon, and crowds of eager in, do. L. B. Barker; Group of cut Premies, lst seen making towards Headingley, along every one of distressed state of the most gratifying description. dency. The Madras University lowes its origin to place in presence of the police. But, indeed, this is Impeliewn; Hardy Bouquet, John Kearsley; Ten- and anxious expectants were even then to be sen making towards Headingley, along every one of the police. But, indeed, this is the roads leading thereto, and long before the hour the roads leading thereto, and long before the being the roads leading thereto, and long before the being the roads leading thereto, and long before the being the roads leading thereto, and long before the being the roads leading thereto, and long before the being the roads leading thereto, and long before the being the roads leading thereto, and long before the being the roads leading thereto, and l excellent brass band from Bramley, were in attendance, and enlivened the company greatly by their performance. Tea was prepared in the large and species tent; and an almost endless round of Chairman put it to the meeting when every hand moved from Hydershad at the head of 5 000 men. The intelligence from China contains nothing reamusemetus were participated in by all classes. John Barleycorn was brought to a public trial, and we need not say that, although he was ably defended pose that atter barishment from society was decreed to be his lot. A party of gles singers contributed thin Watson, 2nd Wm. Carr; Radishes (Turnips) their efforts to please—and those efforts were third resolution, and was very ably supported by the Carr; Radishes, Wm. Carr; Turnips (spring) feedly newtining and in hypersequences. Dancing, too, was Mr. Jude Yestes—"That the great cause of a reof general and hearty approval. We cannot, of of wealth; thereby relieving the labour market and course, give the exact number of the persons in the gardens; it must have been very large, probably eleven persons be appointed at this meeting to draw upwards of 12,000. The amount of cash received, eleven persons be appointed at this meeting to draw has necessarily been very severe, about 300 killed and this death occurred after a feast. upwards of 12,000. The amount of cash received, up plans for that purpose." A committee of eleven wounded, out of which the gallant 22nd have lost including the tickets for the tea, was \$202 10s. 2d. persons were chosen according to the resolution. A 145 including five or six officers. They had to assault to of which the gardens would get £110 2s. 3d. as their share. It was near ten o'clock before the whole of the company got out of the gardens, and it is cheering to report that no accident, so far as we] know, happened to mar the pleasures of the day.

Grace and Wright, at the Leeds Court House, with other places. Mr. Hurley seconded it. The Chair- a flanking fire on them and slew them in hundreds having committed an aggravated assault upon a man put it to the meeting and it was carried unani- I was nearly blown up by one of the enemy's maga- spirit is manifested only at Canton; elsewhere, the Indicate a second of the enemy smaga-person, on Sunday morning about three o'clock, and stray of six Seedling Pannies—Mr. J. Schofield. The prisoners attacked him at Thwaite Gate; Thomp-Thurs in Classes—Feathered Bizarres—1, 2, 3, and the prisoners attacked him at Thwaite Gate; Thomp-Thurs in Classes—Feathered Bizarres—1, 2, 3, and the prisoners attacked him at Thwaite Gate; Thomp-to the enemy smaga-mously. It was proposed and carried that Mr. Dun-person, on Sunday morning about three o'clock, and mously. It was proposed and carried that Mr. Dun-zines; however, I fortunately escaped with a slight inhabitants shew the most amics combe do present the petition in the House of Com-mons. The Chairman announced there was another the prisoners attacked him at Thwaite Gate; Thomp-the prisoners attacked him at Thwaite Gate; Thomp-the prisoners attacked him at Thwaite Gate; Thomp-the prisoners attacked him at Thwaite Gate; Thomp-subject to which he would draw were flying thickest. Altogether the General is subject to which he would draw were flying thickest. Altogether the General is subject to which he would draw were flying thickest. Altogether the General is subject to which he would draw were flying thickest. Altogether the General is subject to which he would draw were flying thickest. Altogether the General is subject to which he would draw were flying thickest. son was the man who assaulted him, the other was was the Irish Arms Bill, now before the House. He justly proud of the result of the battle, but of course only there. The cap not being found, and it being would call on Mr. Hurley to move a resolution on the subject. Mr. Hurley moved, and Mr. Maybrie, summary conviction, and fined Thompson £4. and seconded, in an eloquent manner, the following recosts, or two months to Wakefield; Beckwith was solution:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, shot and bayoneted them in such a manner as is seldischarged.

> Assault.—On Monday last, a young man named David Holroyd was charged at the Leeds Court

INQUEST.—On Monday morning, an in inquest was held at the Cardigan Arms Inn, Bramley, before Ed Golden Hero. The Society's Prize for pan of John Blackburn, Esq., coroner, to inquirecon cerning Tulips, Benj. Ely, for Polyphemus, Albion, the death of Henry Bates. a youth fourteen years of age, who resided at Bramley, and who died rather ing separated. suddenly on Saturday. The deceased complained of being ill on Friday, and went to bed; he was left Cornigers' Prizes.—Lettuce, 1st. Josh. Barstow, there on Saturday morning by his sister when she and Jas. Robinson, 3rd. James Robinson. Onions, went to work, and on her return, about four o'clock Winter—1st. Josh. Barstow. Onions, Spring—1st. in the afterneon, she found him dead in bed. Mr. Labinson. Cabbage—1st. Josh. Barstow. Parsley—1st. Jas. Robinson, 2nd. Josh. Barstow, 3rd. — Jackson. Rabinson, 2nd. Josh. Rabi Remishes—1st. — Jackson. Currants—1st. Jas. coroner, in consequence of remishes—1st. — Jackson. Currants—1st. Jas. and gave it as his opinion that death had been proRobinson, 2nd. Jas. Robinson. Gooseberry—1st. duced by a sudden attack of inflammation of the R Robinson, 2d. Jas. Robinson, 3rd. — Jackson. brain, arising from perfectly natural causes. Verdict accordingly.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—On Monday last, according to annual custom on Whit-Monday, the scholars at-Amazie in the Royal Artillery, now stationed at leds Barracks, was brought before Richard Brambled at different places, and were paraded through line solen four silver spoons, the property of Ralph markland, E-q. The prisoner left Mr. Markland's stances, with tea. The Dissenters, or Sunday School at least the streets to their respective places of worship, and were regaled besides with buns, and, in some inserting and the streets to their respective places of worship, and were regaled besides with buns, and, in some inserting annual custom on Whit-Monday, the scholars at tending the various Sunday Schools in Leeds, assembled at different places, and were paraded through the streets to their respective places of worship, and were regaled besides with buns, and, in some inserting the scholars at tending the various Sunday Schools in Leeds, assembled at different places, and were paraded through the streets to their respective places of worship, and were regaled besides with buns, and, in some inserting the scholars at tending the various Sunday Schools in Leeds, assembled at different places, and were paraded through the streets to their respective places of worship, and were regaled besides with buns, and, in some inserting the scholars at tending the various Sunday Schools in Leeds, assembled at different places, and were paraded through the streets to their respective places of worship, and were regaled besides with buns, and, in some inserting the scholars at tending the various Sunday Schools in Leeds, assembled at different places, and were paraded through the scholars at tending the various Sunday Schools in Leeds, assembled at different places, and were paraded through the scholars at tending the various Sunday Schools in Leeds, assembled at different places, and were paraded through the school at th report of thing Eq. The prisoner left Mr. Markland's stances, with tea. The Dissenters, or Sunday School Linu, as usual, had the use of the Cloth Hall Yard, was in the act of selicing a wait tea consistent with their safe to see the housemaid, whom she stances, with tea. The Dissenters, or Sunday School Union, as usual, had the use of the Cloth Hall Yard, was in the act of selicing a wait tea of reverse as goodly number, yet they be where although there was a goodly number, yet they did not muster so strong as on former years, proporty and expired. Medical aid was immediately by herself, who, from her know-late the place where the key of the plate-chest was deposited contrived in this interval, to possess herself as the proons in question, which were missed when the place where the key of the plate of the Covernor except for the unsetted of the Rajah of Kytul, attended the parish church, and the national schools of the Covernor, which were missed when the place where the key of the plate the stance of ground fronting the Manor Hall, when the act of extreme excitement, owing to ontrage so fa very atrocious nature of the Governor excitement, owing to ontrage of a very atrocious nature of the Governor excitement, owing to ontrage of a very atrocious nature of the Governor excitement, owing to ontrage of a very atrocious nature of the Governor excitement, owing to ontrage of a very atrocious nature of the Governor excitement, owing to ontrage of a very atrocious nature of the Governor excitement, owing to ontrage of a very atrocious nature of the Governor excitement, owing to ontrage of a very atrocious nature of the St. George's church. The Catholic schools were at turned. sace communicated the fact to Mrs. Markland, and leyans at their several chapels—other denominations leyans at their several chapels—other denominations Expression was given to the police. Mr. James at their several chapels—other denominations of the Short Time Committees of the manufacturing dustricts of the Short Time Committees of the semblance of meeting to petition, the Orange banditti. The following proclamation or pass resolutions, or even make speeches. What the children were as happy as c the children were as happy as children generally are enactment at Umballah are also the object of the gathering could have been is not particular to prevent young persons under twenty. In the children were as happy as children generally are enactment to prevent young persons under twenty. In the children were as happy as children generally are enactment to prevent young persons under twenty. In the children were as happy as children generally are enactment to prevent young persons under twenty. In the children were as happy as children generally are enactment to prevent young persons under twenty. In the children were as happy as children generally are enactment to prevent young persons under twenty. In the children were as happy as children generally are enactment to prevent young persons under twenty. In the children were as happy as children generally are enactment to prevent young persons under twenty. In the children were as happy as children generally are enactment to prevent young persons under twenty. In the children were as happy as children generally are enactment to prevent young persons under twenty. In the children were as happy as children generally are enactment to prevent young persons under twenty. In the children were as happy as children generally are enactment to prevent young persons under twenty. In the children were as happy as children generally are enactment to prevent young persons under twenty. In the children were as happy as children generally are enactment to prevent young persons under twenty. In the children were as happy as children generally are enactment to prevent young persons under twenty. In the children were as happy as children generally are enactment to prevent young persons under twenty. In the children were as happy as children were as ha Gardens, an intention which the weather had pre- more than ten hours per day, or fifty-eight hours per vented from being carried into effect, in consequence week, was held at the New Inn, Bradford, and by were on treasure escort duty in the neighbourhood meeting, even within doors, in this town in future.

KING CHARLES'S MARKET. It is a most disgusting thing, Which shews the feelings of our "WHIGS!" That spot, which once escone'd-a King! They've made a "Market Place"-for Pigs!

THE LEEDS TOWN COUNCIL AND THE CERTIORARI. How times and circumstances vary, When Whigs are "caught" by "Certiorari;" And when their " organ" cries all fudge is

RINEWORKS.—On Monday evening, Mr. Knowles
The mother display of fireworks, in the yard of the
Winte Cloth Hall. The pieces were superior to
We present to say were not sufficiently numerous to
Propa the artist for his trouble and cost.

Propa Rare.—The poor rate of 2s. in the poor rate of 2s. i WAKEFIELD.-On Monday last the teachers hid by the overseers on the 11th of May, was, on children of the above school were plentfully regaled out recording a hearty tribute of gratitude to that to march immediately to support the companies, but two wheels, two chests, a recl, a shelf, three crocks, Bandon was appointed lieutenant and we believe that the two companies, thinking discretion a dozen of plates, an iron pot, and two windows. bild by the overseers on the 11th of May, was, on Saint and Saint enjoyed the treat.

Temperance Brass Band playing at intervals during the countenances of those who attended the feast.

On Wednesday last, the annual festival of the Horbury Church of England Sunday School tookplace, and a grand display was made upon the loom but was in full work or partly so." A more occasion. The party was headed by nine priests base or infamous paragraph than this never appeared and six choristers dressed in their white surplices. even in the big lying Mercury, and is done for a Begentlemen's gardeners were the successful comstatements relative to some parts of his accounts. Sharp, of Horbury, took the principal part. After
usual, to stop the relief of some who are on parts for the prizes for fruits and vegetables; Mr. Blackburn argued that as the 39th sec. of the 5
the performance, the children to about 200 in number, pay. Perhaps the more ostensible object is to in-A sort of High Mass was performed; the Rev. J. wretched purpose, the effect of which will be, as were plentifully regaled with tea and buns in the duce the hundreds who left the town to return, as garden of the Rev. J. Sharp, and seemed highly there is a good itching on the part of some to reduce delighted with the treat. No doubt many of them wages, and now that there is a strike already in the be there were not so many persons in the room at bankrupt cy, that the bankrupt was not entitled to his had not partaken of such a meal since the last fes-

EXTENSIVE SEIZURES AT WAREFIELD.—During the past week the excise officers have been doing great things in this town in the way of seizures of scouring liquor. This is an article used only by the poorer classes, to assist in lessening their toil, and contains a small proportion of soap. The soap in this manufacture having before paid duty, we are at a loss to know what the excise have to do with it. They have, entered the premises of the principal manufacturers in this town, and seized their stock; they took about a gallon, belonging to a widow, a shopkeeper in Northgate, and a further quantity from a poor man every countenance with the conduct of the magnaniin New-street, who contrived to earn an honest in New-street, who contrived to earn an honest mous O'Connor, in throwing down the clive branch livelihood out of the manufacture of the above of peace, some exclaiming, "Why not I is not the liquid. They also took his tubs with them, besides Repeal his darling subject, and that which caused frightening the poor old man out of his senses. Their disagreeable visits have also been extended to other parties in the neighbourhood; thus have the stock of the petty shopkeepers been more rapidly pleasure. The following is an extract:—"Cork, exhausted than before. We understand that an alst May, 1843.—Dear Sir,—On my return from officer has been sent down from London, specially England, where I have been for nearly a month we suppose, to make this great seizure, the whole of which will not pay his railway fare down.

On Wednesday last, the Wakefield Board of Guardians was attended by Mr. Clements, one of the friendship and union for the attainment of political vious vote, that two relieving officers be elected, with nothing under heaven can prevent the accomplish-£50 a year each, was rescinded. Mr. Clement wished | ment of the combined purpose. No man in Iroland a deal of cavilling, the sum of £70 was agreed upon

On Sunday last three sermons were preached in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, by the Rev. J. Featherston, of Swinefleet. After each sermon 1.B. Barker, 2nd Mr. Whitley, Silecates, 3rd John taking all these things into his consideration, and dren of the school. On Monday a public tea was barsley; Succedent s.s., 1st L. B. Barker, 2nd John looking at the fact that a large body of creditors provided for the teachers and children in the school provided for the teachers and children in the school dren of the school. On Monday a public tea was room, and on Tuesday the children paraded the town under the guidance of their teachers. At various places appropriate pieces were sung, in which they acquitted themselves in a manner which did great

> THE YORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES have, we understand, been fixed to be held on Wednesday, the 12th of July next.

> BRADFORD .- LEEDS UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—The members of Solomon's Lodge, No. 31, held at the house of Mr. William Greaves, Manchester-road, Bradford, held their anniversary on Monday, the 5th instant. The members sat down to an excellent dinner provided for the occasion by the worthy host.

BRADFORD.—On Tuesday a public meeting of the woolcombers was held in front of the Odd Fellows' all, at one o'clock, to take into consideration the within the last six years; we, therefore, think it Meer Shere Mahomed, had taken up a strong posi-necessary that a union of some kind should be formed tion on the river Fullslie, near the spot where the that, in every practicable instance, the minors who Orangemen, passing through Carland, were attacked Chairman put it to the meeting, when every hand moved from Hyderabad at the head of 5,000 men | The intelligence from China contains nothing re- that the unarmed Catholics were the aggressors upon dustry." Mr. Clarke proposed, Mr. Butler seconded the would speedily be captured." the Irish Arms Bill, now before Parliament, is an | dom witnessed." infringement on the rights of the subject. We therefore, deem it our duty to express our abhorrence at the proceedings of the present Government, Doditile and Land's No. 24. Flamed Roses—House with having been drunk on Saturday night, in exercising its tyrannical power to put a stop to the spirit of liberty in the sister country." Mr. 20 Prince Albert. Selfs—1, 2, 3, B. Ely, Min James. He was fined 20s. and costs, or in default of payment, sent a month to Wakefield.

Fig. 10 Poly. The base of payment, sent a month to Wakefield.

Fig. 10 Poly. The base of payment, sent a month to Wakefield.

Fig. 10 Poly. The base of payment, sent a month to Wakefield.

Chairman, founded on the resolution, be sent to Mr. O'Connell for presentation, and that Mr. Duncombe be requested to support it. Three cheers were then

John Mc Cormac, dealer in clothes, a native of Ire-ment; the others will enjoy as many comforts and

FACTORY QUESTION .- A meeting of delegates from the chair, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That it is the deliberate affairs." opinion of this meeting, that no law for the regulation of mills and factories will ever be efficitwenty-one years of age employed therein from each, thus making 16,000 men. The head man of each that ten hours per day or fifty-eight hours per week | that she had promised to take only one-third of the exclusive of two hours for meals at proper intervals, produce should she prove victorious, and said that is the longest period of labour which is consistent she would be assisted by powerful friends who would "I en with humanity and a due regard to the physical ultimately enable her to brave any power. This day spectable individual, who took an inventory of the health, the domestic comfort, and the moral and religious culture of the factory workers." "That an uniform and simple Ten Hours' Factory Act would, in the opinion of this meeting, be most bene
6,000 horse and foot. They were at it all night, and on the approach of the Orangemen. ficial to all parties interested, and is required not acknowledge to the loss of only thirty men, while the less by justice than by a sound commercial policy."

LEEDS DISTRICT COURT OF BAKERUPICY.—In this court, on Wednesday last, before Mr. Commissioner With great spirit here in Wakefield. Numbers of the Bere, Mr. Thomas Smithson, tobacconist, of York, and ow a proper force is with great spirit here in Wakefield. Numbers of the manufacturing districts of the country."

The Whitsuntide Holydays have been kept up to that his Lordship's views are those which must ultiple, it appears, followed them up some seven coss. With great spirit here in Wakefield. Numbers of the manufacturing prospers, for the manufacturing districts of the country."

The Whitsuntide Holydays have been kept up that his Lordship's views are those which must ultiple, it appears, followed them up some seven coss. With great spirit here in Wakefield. Numbers of the mately be adopted as the means of restoring prospers, for the manufacturing districts of the country."

The Whitsuntide Holydays have been kept up some seven coss. Which must ultiple, it appears, followed them up some seven coss. Which must ultiple, it appears, followed them up some seven coss. This has altered affairs, and now a proper force is ordered out, four companies H M. 31st, Tait's away, and fire put into the thatch.

At Newton a display of waiting seemed for once to have ruled the day. At Newton and dricking seemed for once to have ruled the day. At Newton and dricking seemed for once to have ruled the day. At Newton a display of waiting seemed for once to have ruled the day. At Newton and dricking seemed for once to have ruled the day. At Newton and dricking seemed for once to have ruled the day. At Newton and dricking seemed for once to have ruled the day. At Newton and dricking seemed for once to have ruled the day. At Newton and dricking seemed for once to have ruled the day. At Newton and dricking seemed for once to have ruled the day. At Newton and dricking seemed for once to have ruled the day. At Newton and dricking seemed for once to have ruled the day. At Newton and dricking seemed for once to have ruled the day. At Newto

BARNSLEY_Trade remains in a very depressed state. Not above one half or two-thirds of the gistrates for the removal of fifteen families to their parishes, and yet the Leeds Mercury of last Saturday had the town of Barnsley improving, and " not a town. Mr. Frudd, manufacturer, has failed in on especial duty in the district, the disaffected party liabilities to the amount of eight or ten thousand pounds, which has caused much delay. So much for which was happily put down in time, though not Mrs. Corr, beaten; Mary Anne Tierney, beaten pounds, which has caused much delay. So much for the prosperous state of Barnsley.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—The members of the above Association held their weekly meeting on on the decline. He is stated to have lost much of Sunday evening. Mr. John Leary was called to the his popularity, and to have been compelled to give ding destroyed. chair; after which the lecture of Feargus O'Con- way to the authority of Newab Zeman Khan, who Jane M'Don nor, Esq., on the Repeal of the Union, was read to has been placed upon the throne; he is represented robbed.

the meeting, which was listened to with intense inas having moved to Jellallahad to await the arrival terest; and, at its conclusion, one universal burst of his father. of exultation ran through the room for several minutes. In fact, joy and pleasure seemed to fill Mr. O'Connell and him to differ first.' A letter was read to the meeting from Alderman Hayes, of the past, I found before me your favour of the 18th instant. The people of England and Ireland, I am happy to perceive, are now about to join hands in rights; and, if due direction be given to that union, Mahomed's passage through the Khyber. will admit the inalienable right of the Irish people to manage their own affairs, we can secure between us such a demonstration of unity of purpose and determination as will secure that no future Parliament of England can refuse or even hesitate to concede all that is beneficial to both countries," Mr. Eneas Daly moved the following resolution:-" That this meeting returns its best thanks to Alderman Hayes for his unceasing desire to effect a union between the friends of freedom in both countries, and may his exertions be speedily crowned with success." speaker in the most eulogistic manner, spoke of the patriotism of this gentleman. Mr. P. Hoey seconded the resolution, and spoke in warm terms in its support. The meeting was adjourned to next night.

INDIA.

By the Overland Mail despatches we learn that we still keep up our National Character in India Public Meeting of the Woolcombers of our footsteps with diabolical precision. The press is Raja Dursun Singh. in ecstacies. The Sun says :-

"The News from India, brought by the last

persons were chosen according to the resolution. A | 145, including five or six officers. They had to assault vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the the strongest part by far, and they did it right well. to some he has been poisoned, and others even say meeting dissolved.—Immediately afterwards, Mr. I was by Sir Charles' side the whole time until I that so onerous were to him the duties of his office-Clarke was called to the chair, who stated the objects | went with the Poona Horse. He rode in among the | that in a moment of disgust he broke his own head of this second meeting was to get up a petition, 22nd and waved his hat, calling out at the same with his ink-stone (the stone on which the Chinese praying for an inquiry into the prison discipline and time "22nd, charge." We found a ramp in the prepare their ink). Assault and Robbery.—On Monday last, two men dietary of Stafford gaol, in the case of Cooper, Capnamed Benjamin Thompson and William Bockwith, per, and Richards. Mr. Smith addressed the meeting of Hunslet, colliers, were charged before Messrs, and read a petition similar to what was got up in We then came right shoulders forward and brought populace; notwithstanding which, however, a fair

> O rare, Christian England! How soon shalt thou evangelize the world! Sir C. NAPIER has published a rampant piece of fustian about the matter in the form of "an address

The fallen rulers of Scinde reached Bombay on the 19th April, on board of H.M.'s sloop Nimrod: Open carriages were in attendance, and an escort of cavalry accompanied them to their place of residence. The Ameers, being prisoners of state, are WOOLCOMBERS' MEETINGS.—On Tuesday morning | retained in strict seclusion. They are described as the woolcombers resident in Bowling held a meeting | broken-hearted and miserable men, maintaining in the Chartist Long Room, when the following much of the dignity of fallen greatness, and without resolutions were unanimously adopted. Resolved, any querulous or angry complainings at this un-"That this meeting do form themselves into a so- alleviable source of sorrow, refusing to be comforted, ciety, in order to devise the best means of bettering | - the very pictures of unmingled grief and hopeless their condition." "That the members of this society enter into a subscription of one penny per week, until the further proceedings of the Bradford woolcombers' committee be made known." "That the proceedings of this most intelligent and to desire our the proceedings of this most intelligent and bardly the proceedings of this most intelligent and hopeters of this despondency. Poor Meer Roostum of Klayrpoor, so long our ally, the first Scindian chief who ventured to express his admiration of us, and to desire our the proceedings of their most intelligent and hopeters of this process. the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the dealt with of them all-recognised Captain Del Northern Star, with a request that the editor will be Hoste in a moment, and embraced him in a paroxso kind as to publish the same." The chairman re-ceived the thanks of the meeting for his impartiality had fed with him, and had lived with him for months, and he now looked on him as the only friend he had in a land of strangers. One of the chiefs. about half past ten o'clock, a man of the name of

husband's possessions, and has shut up herself in her any kind within sixty miles of the place!! But expect under the operation of the Arms Bill. fort. Mr. Clerk, was in consequence, obliged to there was a gathering of Orangemen from different apply to Gen. Fast for troops and guns, and the head quarters, with drums and fifes, playing party tunes, off ring a reward of £100 for the apprehension of adjournment at St. John's School Room, on Wednes- under Captain McDougall, had been made available After parading the town in a disorderly manner,

> "It was reported here that the Khytal Ranee was prepared and determined to fight if we did

ordered out, four companies H. M. 31st, Tait's horse, battery of nine-pounders under Captain Horsford, with Lieutenants Apperley and Aber-crombie to do duty; Captain Lawrensen's troop, Neal Duff—Door and frame broken. and the remaining companies 72nd N. I. under comknowing what force will go, as orders and counter- set on fire. orders have been flying about since yesterday afternoon, and report has it that a council of war is now sitting, all the politicals present. Sissmore's troop curtains, three pair of blankets, three quilts, three is out at Tennaisir also, having exchanged his guns sheets, and two shirts, carried away. for nine-pounders here.

The two companies of the 72nd have been so mauled that they have retreated into Kirnaul! Lieutenant Farre is badly wounded. A large force ture smashed, the gable-house knocked down, and is now to be assembled. The detachment of the fire put in the thatch of her dwelling. horse artillery and dragoons does not march now, as their object no longer exists, viz., to support the house robbed. two companies.

An outbreak has likewise occurred at Jeypore. During the temporary absence of the political agent before the loss of several lives.

From Cabool the little intelligence received represents the star of Akhbar Khan's prosperity as being as having moved to Jellallabad to await the arrival

The Delhi Gazette learns from an authentic source that the son of Meer Wacz is on the throne of Cabul, to keep the people of that city, from attacking Mahomed Akhbar, who is stated to have grown so unon the other hand, reports that two Hurkarus had arrived at Lahore from Cabul, with despatches from Akhbar Khan, in which he said that he was about entire furniture destroyed. to send 12,000 cavalry with 7,000 infantry to Peshawur " to escort his father back."

and much anxiety prevailed as to the result of Dost At Delhi, the King continues to resent the withdrawal of the Nuzzurs by our Government, by refu- in the neighbouring districts, summoning the O. ango sal to hold any communication in Durbar even with men to assemble. The plan was well organised, and the English people to the just claims put forth in the his own nobles. He has declined to receive presents a simultaneous invasion from several points having Charter; and, if now the English democratic party from any one on the occasions on which it is usual to been determined on, several parties entered the town offer them. He has expressed an intention of dispos- with fifes and drums, playing party tunes; but one ing of the whole of his j-wels, and had sent for jew- of the detachments, on passing a quarry, at a place ollers to value them, but the heir apparent has called Carland, within two miles of Dungannon, entered his protest against such a step, on the stopped to attack several men who were at work. plea that they are crown and not personal pro- They were resisted, and the drum broken in the

> appeared in the Oude territory. The latter end of sage to the town were there reinforced, and marched March, the Rance of Huraha, having collected 6,000 back to the scene of action, resolved on vengeance. men and five guns, attacked Nowroz Ali Khan, the Aumil of that place, on account of some old grudge. Whom was Mr. Wray, J.P., agent to the Earl of The fight lasted for three hours, when the lady Ranfurly. On arriving in the neighbourhood of The fight lasted for three hours, when the lady Ranfurly. On arriving in the neighbourhood of obtained a signal victory, and the Aumil retreated Carlan, the Orange party proceeded to wreck the with total loss of ammunition and baggage. The houses of the Catholics; they demolished upwards of king and his ministers are greatly grieved at ithese

disturbances. On the 20th of March, Nawub Tajooddeen Host their hands on. The greater part of this mischier sein Khan Chukladar, of Sultanpore, &c., and well was perpetrated, as we are informed, in presence of the makes who remained passive spectators of the known at Cawnpore for his entertainments to the sahib-log, was, by his Majesty's orders, placed in scene until it was too late to interfere. The ruffians we same keep up our National Character in India confinement for arrears of revenue. He has been at length were interrupted, and returned to Dungan-frightfully; plunder and rapine and murder mark succeeded in his office by Ichan Singh, brother of non, where, for the rest of the day, yells and shouts

the Madras University" has appeared. It shows the throughout this irritating scene, perfectly quiet." in that presiamongst us for the protection of our industry." Ameers of Scinde were so signally defeated; and are the wards of the Board of Revenue should be by the Catholic inhabitants of the hamlet, who, it is

was held up for it. The second resolution, proposed with seventeen guns and howitzers. The battle markable except the death, on the 4th March, of the an armed party of Orangemen! It is thus that the by Mr. Heaton, seconded by Mr. Croft, and carried lasted for three hours, and during that time occurred Imperial Commissioner Elepoo, which is likely to Northern Standard reports progress on the work of by counsel, he was found guilty of being the author of every ill to which flesh is heir, and the miseries of the millions were clearly laid at his door. We of the millions were clearly laid at his door. We the employed to support the unemployed and families in the employed to support the unemployed and families and the may prove a person of the enemy were killed, and 4,000 wounded. Shere different character. Elepoo has been a constant we scarcely think it possible that so much miseries to the ground; but, although we heard this from nineteen standards were taken; about 1,000 of the shall be appointed, and he may prove a person of the enemy were killed, and 4,000 wounded. Shere different character. Elepoo has been a constant we scarcely think it possible that so much miseries to the ground; but, although we heard this from nineteen standards were taken; about 1,000 of the shall be appointed, and he may prove a person of very excellent authorities before we left Dongannon, the different character. Elepoo has been a constant we scarcely think it possible that so much miseries to the ground; but, although we heard this from the first, and it is believed could have been done in so very short a time, as in time of strikes, was an inducement to idleness; and enemy were killed, and 4,000 wounded. Shere different character. Elepoo has been a constant we believe such funds ought to be employed in find-ing work for our surplus labourers in productive in- Indian Horse, and little doubt remained that he that his death may give a preponderance to the war likely tolbe Keying, and that it is probable all further The character of this "gratifying" victory may negotiations will be carried on in the North, whither

The Canton papers state that Elepoo, who was an aged man, had been for some time in declining realth. garding the death of the Commissioner; according

business was being carried on. This unfriendly inhabitants shew the most amicable feelings towards

We have no intelligence from Australia this

ORANGE WRECKINGS IN TYRONE-PRO-CLAMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT. (From the Dublin Evening Post.)

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord Lorton required the calling out of the Orange Yeomanry, in order to produce "a great moral effect throughout the country," and as "the surest and most effectual mode of restoring tranquillity! Whilst the Orange Lord was making this demand, the Orange Yeomanry were already out, actively employed in producing "a great moral effect," after their old fashion, in the wrecking and burning of "The procession moved on in the direction of the houses of unoffending and defenceless Catholics. in the county of Tyrone—in maltreating and robbing poor widows and helpless children, and in regaling themselves in the houses of the "Loyalists," in the town of Dungannon, after they had accomplished the glorious work of wrecking in a neighbouring

Those atrocious crimes were committed in the open day, upon Tuesday last, within seventy-six miles of Dublin; and after the lapse of four days, the organ of Lord de Grey, the Dublin Evening Mail, suppresses all allusion to them, being engaged, like Lord Lorton, in demanding the re-organization of the Orange bloodhounds, whose first demonstratived whilst the Orangemen were engaged in wrecktion of their capacity to "restore tranquillity" is ing and robbing the houses of the Catholics. Why described in the following communication. This did not Mr. Wray order the arrest of the lawless narrative is derived from our correspondent, who banditti? He saw them wrecking the houses, and confines himself to the plain facts of these most maltreating the poor defenceless women. Why, we atrocious outrages :-

" Dungannon, Friday. "I arrived here this morning, and found the place in a state of extreme excitement, owing to day last, Mr. George Rushworth, of Dewsbury, in the chair, when the following resolutions were unaflying, with the words ' No Repeal' on one side, and the Queen and British connection on the other. They thus proceeded to a small village called Carent for the protection of factory workers, which not come to her terms, and that she had 160 villow miles north of this, where they set does not prevent all persons between ten and lages, who had agreed to furnish her with 100 men to demolishing, ransacking, breaking and plundering all the houses of the Catholics reaident in that being worked more than ten hours per day for five village had in a Punchayet sworn to preserve her town and its vicinity, to the amount of, I am crebeing worked more than ten hours per day for five village had in a Punchayet sworn to preserve ner dibly informed, forty-five houses ! ! passing by each lead to the apprehension and conviction of all, and days in the week, and eight hours on Saturday; and right, and her ryots were willing to fight. It appears dibly informed, forty-five houses ! ! passing by each lead to the apprehension and conviction of all, and Protestant dwelling without the slightest molesta-

"I enclose an accurate account, taken by a re-"Mark this! the entire havor was done without

acknowledge to the loss of only thirty men, while the enemy must have lost 500. Artillery and two troops is true; it was sometime before I could believe it could be made, and your proclamation will only be

Bernard Dowlin-Broken: Two windows, two thought it was one held under this government. - Cork

Neal Duff-Door and frame broken, two window and window stools broken; cart very much damaged; mand of Colonel Parmer. However, there is no hat and handkerchief carried away, and the house

Bartley Corr-Forge and gable house nearly pulled down, and several tools carried away; bed clothes, [Poor Corr's inventory of damage done and property stolen is considerable ? Anne O'Neill-All the windows broken, the furni-

Ally Donnelly-Doors broken open, the windows and some of her furniture carried away. Widow Jane M'Mahen-Windows and door broken; chairs, dresser, and pot broken; and bed severely; Widow M'Glade robbed. James Duff-Doors and windows broken, furni-

Pat M Corry-Fire put in the thatch, and his

ture broken, and £3 in cash taken away.
Bartley Patten—All his furniture, bed, and bed-Jane M'Donnell-Her residence wrecked and The houses of the following persons were also

wrecked and robbed :-Bernhard Lanaghan, John Devlin, Daniel M'Crory, Felix Rogers, Edward Timson, J. Dowling, James and the prospect of the Dost's return alone is said Kane, John Tierney, Pat Agnew, John M'Darell, Peter M'Crory, Michael M'Crory, Charles M'Gee, Grace Morgan, James Coulton, Pat Ker (house robpopular that another attempt to murder him was bed and he severely beaten), Hugh Kerr, James made at Lughman. Its news writer from Lahore, Tierney, Pat M'Mahou, John Loughran, Pat M Gill, P. M'Guirk, John Bradley, John M'Gladigan, and James Kane; in all, forty-five houses wrecked and

"It is by this means that the faction seek to supply a pretext for coercive measures, in order that the The fears of the Lahore Court regarding a pro- Orange Ycomanry may again be organised; and paid, bable invasion from the west are evidently on the and the lives and property of the Catholics left once increase. Mahomed Akhbar was at Jellallabad, more at their mercy."

In the Newry Examiner we find the following account of the Orange wreckings:-"For several days previous, emissaries were busy scuffle. No personal injury, however, was inflicted Disturbances upon a rather large scale have and the defeated party having made good their pas-They were followed by the police, at the head of thirty houses, and inflicted several serious injuries, besides plundering whatever property they could lay their hands on. The greater part of this mischief and every description of drunken discord, disturbed The "First Annual Report from the Governors of the peace of the town. The Repealers remained,

The wreckings, according to this statement, took

Sub-inspector Irwin and the constabulary force party. It is surmised that this Commissioner is under his command, accompanied by Robert Wray, Esq., J.P., left town a few minutes after the procession, and proceeded with the utmost dispatch to freely participated in by numerous merry groups, to the sweet strains of the martial music; and here it is but justice to say that the kind and obliging conduct of the leader of the band of the 32nd, was the theme of general and hearty approval. We cannot, of general and hearty approval. We cannot, of wealth; thereby relieving the labour market and of the Courier:—

The character of this grattlying victory may in the North, whither negotiations will be carried on in the North, whither duction of the same of a relievance of the same of a relievance of the same of the same of the series of the scene of action. It is fortunate that the Repeal-the scene of action. It is fortunate that the Repeal-the scene of action. It is fortunate that the Repeal-the scene of action. It is fortunate that the Repeal-the scene of action. It is fortunate that the great cause of a relievance of the scene of action. It is fortunate that the Repeal-the scene of action. It is fortunate that the Repeal-the scene of action. It is fortunate that the great cause of a relievance of the scene of action. It is fortunate that the great cause of a relievance of the scene of action. It is fortunate that the Repeal-the scene of action. It is fortunate that the Repeal-the scene of action. It is fortunate that the Repeal-the scene of action. It is fortunate that the Repeal-the scene of action. It is fortunate that the Repeal-the scene of action. It is fortunate that the Repeal-the scene of action. It is fortunate that the Repeal-the scene of action. It is fortunate that the Repeal-the scene of action. It is fortunate that the great cause of a relievance of the scene of action. It is fortunate that the scene of action. It lives would have been sacrificed, and the crisis which is approaching might have been hastened to an immediate consummation. It is equally fortunate Singular stories are affeat among the Chinese re- that the wounds inflicted on Morrow were not fatal, for if they were, and that he or one of his party had been sent to their account, O'Connell would have a very short time to triumph in his agitation.—However, having wrecked their vengeance on the property of their enemies, the procession returned into town, and paraded through every street, marching in merry order to the airs of 'The Protestant Boys,' Croppies lie down,' &c. About six o'clock they separated for a little time and partook of refreshment, provided for them by some of the loyal inhabitants, and again having assembled in the Diamond, they welcomed a company of the 83d, which arrived from Charlemont, with three hearty cheers. This force was brought from their quarters through a torrent of rain, in consequence of an affidavit made by one of the Repealers, a shop or public-house keeper, or something of that sort, whose name, we believe, is Farrell, that his house was in danger; and that the leaders of the Ropeal party were made to cry peccavi when they roused the Protestant lion. The army were not, however, required. "About seven o'clock the entire body again assem-

bled in the Diamond, and being told off in companies, left the town in the most peaceable manner, their bands playing before them.' This is the Orange glorification of the wreckings.

Another Orange organ, the Newry Telegraph,

Carland; but as its progress was comparatively slow, a number of the more rash and hot-headed of the assemblage ran forward at full speed towards the village. Arriving there, and finding that the Repealers had taken to their heels, they, exasperated to a pitch of fury at the treatment their friends had experienced, commenced, I am sorry to say, the wrecking of the Repealers' dwellings. While the work of destruction was going on, our local magistrate, R. Wray, Esq, arrived at the place with a party of police, and no further damage was done."

This is the Orange admission. Mr. Wray, who is, we understand, the agent of Lord Ranfurly, ardemand, did he not direct their immediate apprehension? This is a question which Mr. Wrav must answer. We would suggest that a copy of his report to Government should at once be moved for

"Dublin Castle, June 2, 1843. "Whereas it has been represented to the Lord-Lieutenant, that on the 30 h ultimo, several houses in the townlands of Lisboy, Carland, Feroy, and Creeragh, situate in the parish of Donaghmore, and county of Tyrone, were considerably injured by an assemblage of persons, about 4,000 in number. His excellency, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the perpetrators of this outrage, is hereby pleased to offer a reward of £100 to any person or persons [except the persons or persons who actually committed the same], who shall, within six months from the date hereof, give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of all, and

" By his Excellency's command, "E. Lucas." It is too late, my Lord De Grey. You will never hear of the arrest of one of them. The Orangemen the slightest opposition, for the poor inhabitants fled are sworn to be true to each other, and they are too well organized to break the compact. Your magistrate did not order the arrests at the only time they

cerned therein.

would have resigned "the office of honour," if he

THE QUEEN T. O'CONNOR AND OTHERS. Their LORDSHIPS having intimated that they wished to hear the counsel for the defendants on the question of venue only, Mr. RRLE proceeded to address the Court. He had to appear in support of the rule for arresting the judgment in this case; and, confining himself entirely to the point their Lordships had suggested, namely, the defect in venue that appeared on the fourth and fifth counts, he should submit that the case on behalf of the defendants ought to succeed, and he would pray their Lordships' attention particularly to the offence charged in the fourth count, before he submitted the grounds upon which he relied for the judgment of the Court being in his favour. The fourth count in effect charged, that divers persons, on divers days between the 1st of August and the 1st of October, at divers places, tumultuously assembled together and by violence impeded labour, and thereby caused terror and alarm. That was the offerce. if any, that was charged on the face of this indictment. and he begred their Lordships would bear in mind that the indictable off-nce charged was, that divers persons at divers places tumultuously assembled and by violence impeded labour, and then it went on to charge what in a case of felony would be a charge of being an accessory. The allegation was, that the defendants at Manchester, in Lancashire, did aid, abet, &c, the said persons to continue and persist in, the said unlawful assemblies. It was, therefore, an indiciment whereupon two steps were essentially necesmary to prove the corpus delicti alleged to be charged against the principal criminals, and to prove that the defendants were accessories to that crime, whatever that might be. As the count was framed, he submitted that the want of alleging any place for the commiszion of the principal offence was fatal to the count, as of an objection in point of substance. In the want of alleging any places prevented it appearing upon the record that any indictable offence at all was committed by the principal offenders, of course the charge against directed to words of a venue, to be inserted "at St. | then cited a case from Fitzgibbon, page 123, where the the accessories would fall to the ground; unless the Marylebone." principals were guilty of an indictable effence, the accessories were accessory to that which was not indictable, and, therefore, would not be themselves indictinal Criminal Court. able. The argument on this point lay in a small compass,—namely, that it was perfectly consistent with all that was alleged, that the principal offenders might curred in parts of the glebe out of the dominions of gation, here, that the acts charged might have taken place beyond the limits of her realm, and be indictable, this point would be established. The concessions made by his Learned Friends appeared to him to go's long way to establish it. The Learned Attorney-General, who had opened this case, said the charge against the principal offenders was chiefly intended

to spread over divers counties. The description went on, that a large portion of the realm was in an unsettled ment was ill. if it did not show a certain place where cases with the present? state, and that the acts complained of were going on in that portion of the realm, and his friend admitted that ment alleging "the jurors, &c., present that F. Haynes, fence of receiving, if the goods had not been stolen? the description did apply, and was intended to apply late of the parish of Brasted, in the county of Kent, without limitation, to divers counties, to every county miller, on the 5th of March, in the 54th Geo. III., and in the realm, without limitation. In the course of the argument their Lordships had pressed his Learned! Friends to say why the principal offence should be con- and is still possessed and doth keep, a certain common fined to the countles of England? Would it not be and public mill, called a water mill, situate at the ment—arose subsequently to the stealing; the charge is equally indictable if committed in Scotland or Ireland? parish aforesaid, for the purpose of grinding wheat and the receiving. The stealing of the goods received His friend said that if the tomnituous assemblies had other corn therein; but the indictment did not allege that guiltily is matter only of description, just as in an intaken place in Scotland or Ireland, or in any part of he received the corn in the county of Kent to be ground; dictment (one might instance), for exporting machinery, ing an objection good in arrest of judgment when it was the realms of her Majesty, although not within the and Lord Ellenborough said, "Then, as to the want the making of the machinery is not alleged, not propresented to them at the trial, and the Judge's mind have been bad but for the statutes); the reason being in doubt or uncertainty, the party ought to know apon jurisdiction of this Court, that would constitute an inof a venue where either of the parcels of barley was clear upon the prisoner was allowed that the court would have jurisdiction to inquire into looking at the indictment the offence with which he dictable offence for aiding and abetting in this country; received, I have been endeavouring to see if it might exported. and he might, therefore, state in approaching this not be dispensed with, but upon looking to the indictbranch of the argument, his friend's principle would ment, I find that the defendant received the barley for make machinery. The opinion of the Learned Judges in that case was go to say that if the offence occurred in any part of the the purpose of being ground at the mill, and that the Queen's dominions, in Scotland or Ireland, or any of purpose is a fact constantly referred to in all the subse- receiving, for the purpose is a fact constantly referred to in all the subse- receiving, for the purpose of that indictable in this country. Was there any thing to the colonies, a contest for labour between the blacks and the whites in Jamaica, an indictable offence would received by the defendant as aforesaid. Therefore it any more important. be constituted, and his Learned Friend had so stated it | seems to me that the indictment is defective, for want If the description of the principal effence was conceded to apply to any part of the dominions of the Queen, dispensed with." He would put that as an authority, whether within this hemisphere or the other hemisphere: he would sak what there was to fix the acts of the case where it almost appeared to be implied that the divers persons who assembled at the divers placeswhat there was to show that those places must be within the dominions of the Queen? There was no description given except that the assemblies occurred in received the indictment was held bad. In the case description applies, knowing it to apply, you are guilty argument; it was prior to the 7th of Geo. IV. In resdivers places; and surely he might centend with confi- quoted it was not averring a material fact. But the of the misdemeanour created: the criminal pleader dence that in criminal pleadings it must appear upon the face of the indictment that all the essential facts that constituted guilt were there alleged, as had been suggested when this rule was moved. It was perfectly for a material fact was alleged without any place. goods" is as much a merely descriptive phrase as possible that there might have been in France a dispo! This objection had been attempted to be cared in vasition against English artisans beyond the power of the Queen-it was perfectly possible that tumultuous assemblies might have taken place, and that the subjects of the Queen employed in foreign manufactories might have been impeded in their labour, and that terror had was cured after verdict by the 16th and 17th of That was an indictment for alding and abetting; the Court had jurisdiction over the offence, and the Solicitor Now it must appear from the indictment alone; and mitted to the Court, that upon the fifth count, whatever been occasioned to the subjects of the Queen. That Charles IL, c. 8, where, after suring many defects, principal offence being in one county and the aiding and General contended that that meant but the nature of the following was the full amount of the description of the offence; it was enacted in the first section, "That no judge abetting in another, and the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under the indictment was in that the offence to which the and yet it was possible to follow it up, assigning the ment shall be arrested for that there is no right venue, place out of the kingdom, either in Paris or New York, so as the causes were tried by a jury of the proper that would be intelligible. In criminal proceedings, county or place where the action is laid;" and his was to be apprehended by the others who would share of the county had found the bill? there ought to be certainty, and he submitted that on Learned Friend had cited, in support of that view, the reward for his apprehension among them. The Mr. Erle submitted that did not appear on the face this ground this indictment, which was of a perfectly a variety of authorities. He had cited the case of robbery was in Kent; the counselling, &c., in West of the indictment, the grand jury were not part of the anomalous description, and was laid very wide for the purpose of giving great advantage to the prosecu- ell of which were cases after verdict, and all were detors if they departed from precedent and brought for- fective for want of alleging a place. In two late cases need have no communication with the principal friend imported into the indictment the fluding of the its jurisdiction. So much the Learned Counsel said,

the statute of the 7th George IV., c. 64, sec. 20. Mr. Justice COLERIDGE would ask whether this did not rest on what the Learned Connsel had said in the beginning, that if it had been a case of felony the charge amounted to that of an accessory before the fact, of substantive misdemeanour?

the jurisdiction of the Court. But, passing from this

point to the objections founded on the known rules of

criminal pleading, and for this branch of the argument,

that the principal offenders were charged with an in-

dictable offence, he submitted that this count was bad

for want of alleging a venue to the principal offence,

that it was bad on that ground, and was not eased by

accord point of his argument. indictable offence at common law?

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE would ask if there might not be a third case of substantive misdemeanour? that the defendants aided and abetted the persons who took part in these tunnituous assemblies, not that they incited them had also understood the persons to collect in the said assemblies—not that they incited them to assemble together, or commit any original misdes to assemble together, or commit any original misdes assemblies. The fourth count only alleged to assemblies and abetted the more around an abetted and abetted memour, but the charge alleged the existence of a that the defendants "aided and abetted," and it was county in the body of the indictment; and having intilimits of the county from which the jury was returned, and evidence. positive principal misdemeanour, and that the defen- perfectly possible to "aid and abet" without any com- mated that the indictment was bad, they say "that if they had no jurisdiction over it. He submitted to their ing to procure the commission of the offence.

Counsel admitted that would be indictable; but would that party would be an "aider and abetter" in the it be an offence to commit that out of the realm which felony, without there being any communication between would be a misdemeanour if committed in England?

Mr. ERLE imagined it would.

out of the realm it would not be an offence? Mr. ERLE-To commit murder out of the realm was struction on this indictment to say that the defendants statutory, but for any other offence the judge would, were charged with "soliciting" to commit an offence, not have jurisdiction. He was not aware of any law! when the defendants might merely have "aided and that would make it a misdemeanour to endeavour to stir abetted?" up the subjects of a foreign country to destroy the rights Mr. Justice PATTESON—There are other words bepersons were guilty of an indictable misdemeanour, and that is actually being done.

state the time and place, but that "it must be repeated libel with intent to publish it, showing afterwards that to try the case at Westminster, because the cause of Mr. Justice Patteson.—What is the name of the that the only case in which a party could be indicted to every material fact; and, therefore, quod 10 M apud it was published, was an offence per se, and then said, action was laid in Surrey. Lord C. J. Holt said there case? B. insultum fecil el cum gladio felonice percussit, "If the defendant is charged with writing and with was a difference between actions and indictments. If Mr. Dundas-"The King v. Frazer," tried in 1833 without saying ad tune et ibidem percussit, is publishing a libel, and he wrote it in Leicestershire and this had been an action, and the plaintiff had declared It is not yet reported. indictment was bad." In Hawkins, book 2, c. 25, a. 83, the Crown, page 780, where it was held that indict tion for a particular purpose as for an addition of one margin. was one of the Council at Madras. Mr. Justice Buller i'knowingly" was the gist of the offence; and, although there said, " that every material fact which is issuable it was alleged that a stealing must have taken place, yet and triable must be laid with time and place; it must be for the purpose of this offence no distinct act of stealing laid with a venue, for the sake of trial; and wherever a need be established. If the property was received by

was convending. Mr. Justice COLERIDGE asked if it must be laid come place in England, to wit, at London? Mr. ERLE said, according to the rules of pleading, it ought to have been laid in that way, and in many other cases it was recommended that the indictment should state the matter suggested by Mr. Justice Coleridge, to wit, at London: but all he was arguing was, that they must assign a place for the essential fact.

Mr. Justice Colerings observed, that the Learned Counsel must go back then to the principle of the old cases, where the place would have been the real place, or the place in the county where the grand jury the fact be proved in the ordinary way, by evidence or by name of the place, without the word " aforesaid," was George IV., and could not be cured by it. That statute and all the material facts were stated to have occurred

Mr. ERLE would allude to the case of the rebels matter of objection in point of substance, and also who were tried in Surrey. The indictment said, "To allege the stealing, but that the goods were "stolen fatal on account of the rules of pleading. He would wit at Croydon." They were found guilty of rebellion first address himself to that which was in the nature at Carlisle, although the indictment was "to wit, at Mr. Justice COLERIDGE referred to a case in 4

> Mr. Erle said, they might name a place within the trial of a misdemeanant, it was moved in arrest of judgjurisdiction, as in the Court of Admiralty and the Cen- ment, that it ought to have stated that the defendant

the fact within the jurisdiction. Mr. ERLE said, the objection was, that they did not not have been indictable for the acts alleged; and he allege any place for the existence of this offence. It took it on the ground that those acts might have oc- was as if they had not said anything at all about the away is the gist of the offence—the state of mind place. He submitted that the point alluded to by Mr. her Majesty, which was consistent with the allega- Justice Coleridge of alleging "the real place" and then deavouring. adding "to wit" stood on no good foundation, and, therefore, it was now no longer necessary. The indictif they had taken place there and would not ment was net vitiated by it. He would advert to the offence. Thus, suppose the case of there having been case of "The King v. Haynes," in 4 Manle and Selwyn, no real offence, or of the trial coming on before a court | cases. 214, which was an indictment against a miller for re- of no jurisdiction—the keeping away a witness might ceiving corn to be ground, and returning bad or mixed be no offence. So that then it is not quite clear that meal; and he brought the case before their Lordships | the existence of the legal grounds of trial was not a because it was there held, upon error, to reverse a judg- | material fact. So with the stealing, or an indictment for ment after Haynes had been convicted, that the indict- receiving. And does it not seem that these are parallel the defendant received the barley to grind, the indictlong before, and continually thence until the day of taking the inquisition, was possessed of and did keep, time or place. quent allegations; for they all relate to the barley so necessary to consider the goods having been stolen as country in the margin without reference to it by the if the words had been "improper venue," it might have show this state of facts existed in this country? of a venue to a fact which is material, and may not be gation of it independently of the charge-"sciens" where the objection was taken after verdict, and in a necessary implication amounts to express averment-

alleged without any allegation of place. Upon that goods within that description knowing it bread general principle the indictment would be bad, rious ways; and it was contended that this fault was by analogy cured by the statutes of amendments and that I think a fair analogy, importing French silks feofails, and his Learned Priend the Solicitor-General "knowing them to be French." The Learned Counsel had contended before their Lordships that this objection | then cited the case of "M'Daniel," in 1st Foster, 121. | the application of this statute, that it should appear the said, "it appeared from the caption and the margin." | that it was an imperfect venue. He, therefore, sub-"Skinner v. Holt," in Saunders, and other authorities, ward an unusual charge in an unusual form, for the a similar defect had been held to be cured on demurrer, purposes he had mentioned,—if there was a delect in under the statute 4 and 5 Anne, c. 16. This argument robbery had been perpetrated, the taking having been coming within the jurisdiction of the judges, under Stock's case, he contended that if it were good law, it an essential allegation, he asked their Lordships to give of his learned friend, the Solicitor-General appeared to collusive and voluntary on the part of the person who their commission. The commission related to offences the defendants the benefit of the known rules of the him strongly to confirm the objection. Before the allowed himself to be robbed, for the purposes of the committed within a certain place, and of a certain ling the case of receiving stolen goods from all others, law and construe the indictment strictly; and then, it statutes of feofails this objection would have been good conspiracy. did not appear that any offence had taken place within in civil and criminal pleadings, but those statutes ap-

> ings, and did not relate to indictments. The law as to mitted? indictments remained the same as it was before these statutes came into effect. statute of amendment, the 7th and 8th of George IV., they must be guided by the analogy of construction put upon the other statutes of feofails and amendments.

Mr. RRLE continued.—Another argument much pressed on their Lordships' attention, the calling the principal offence an "unlawful assembly," was not a material total omission of venue. They cured the imperfect the indictment that the offence took place within and that there being no felony committed the charge of fact but mere matter of inducement. The cases of accessory fell to the ground? Supposing it were a case "The King against Fuller" and "The King against gation. As to time, a less stringent rule was recog- face of the indictment that the Court had jurisdiction. Stott' had been quoted, but he submitted that these Mr. BRLE observed, that he was now coming to the cases were perfectly distinguishable from the present. The indictment charged the procuring and "encourage, the acts alleged, they might have taken place in France, The finding of the Grand Jury did not in the smallest Mr Justice Coleridge would suppose the case of ing" others to unlawfully assembling; but no act of or any place not within this realm. Then, was the degree establish the locality of the offence. They might inciting a Frenchman to murder a Frenchman in Parliament had made this an offence. In "The King fault cured by the venue in the margin? It was said be mistaken in the county or parish where it occurred. France, would not the inciting in this country be an against Fuller" the substance of the charge was that the defendant Fuller, contrary to the 37th George III., a venue. Mr. ERLE should state that inciting one Frenchman c. 70, advisedly endevoured to seduce persons serving to defraud another French subject was not an indict, in his Majesty's forces by sea and land from their able effence so far as he knew. Of course there might duty and allegiance, and by this statute all persons be facts such as would have the effect of involving the convicted of this conduct were to be adjudged two countries in a war, which might vary the case; but guilty of felony, and suffer death as felons withthe inciting to defraud, according to his limited know- out benefit of clergy. It was urged in that case ledge of the laws of this country, would not be indict. that the gist of the statute was in the word "seable. He wished to draw the attention of the Court to duce," and that therefore the means ought to be set this point. If this point had been an indictment for forth. The answer was, that the "endeavour to sefelony as the principal offence, and the defendants were 'duce' was but a conclusion of fact, and that the fact alleged to have been accessories, the indictment was was fully expressed by the mere force of the word framed in such a way as to make that proof necessary, "endeavoured," &c., without specifying the means em. have been committed within the jurisdiction of the which would have been necessary had the charge been ployed. This was an indictable misdemennour, created that of felony. The authorities which had been cited by act of Parliament. The charge of "aiding and by the Solicitor-General, in misdemeancurs all were abetting" was a charge the technical meaning of which principals, or they might be taken some 2s principals, was known to the criminal law, and was understood technically as being accessory before or after the fact. The case of "The King v. Higgins," in 2 East's Reports, page 4, was not an offence created by act of Parliament. Mr. Erle would admit that, and he was going to and in that case it was very much discussed whether the words immediately following, viz -"the jurors," point attention to the cases of "The King v. Higgins," the "soliciting" a person to commit an offence, without not to the offence subsequently alluded to; and it was as and "The King v. Stock," between which and the case showing that the offence was committed, was indict. though it ran, "the jurors for Lancashire present," &c. now before the Court there was a substantial distinction able or not; and it was there held that "to solicit a The statutes of feofails applied to civil not criminal pro-The present case required proof of a principal misde- servant to steal his master's goods is a misdemeanour, ceedings. The margin cured defects in actions but not meanour, and the defendants alleged that no principal though it be not charged in the indictment that the in indictments. Three authorities cited by the Aitormisdemeanour had been shown. The charge was a servant stole the goods, nor that any other act was ney-General to the contrary would not be found adecharge that there were tumultuous assemblies, and done except the soliciting and inciting, and such offence quate to countervail the weight of authority in support

dants aided and abetted those parties to continue and munication between the principal effender and the nothing had been said on the margin of city, it might Lordships on both counts, but clearly on the fifth be charged as principal misdemeanants in endeavour- coming, and who yet, from hatred to the landlord of the house, was desirous that the offence should be com-Mr. Justice COLERIDGE supposed the Learned pleted, and who diverted the attention of the officer, the parties. According to the description of the facts, many of these defendants might have had no earthly Mr. Justice Coleridge—If it was to incite a person, communication with any of the principal defendanta. Then, would it not be putting a most strange con-

of property. There might be a country where there sides "aiding and abetting" in the count, Mr. Erle; was no protection. He had pressed upon their Lord- there are "assisting, comforting, supporting, and enships' altention the form of the indictment, that divers couraging." Support shows support in doing something

that the defendants aided and abetted them. He had! Mr. ERLE believed there were other words. In the submitted that it was not an indictable offence, and he understanding of lawyers this was a charge of being would now submit, that even assuming it to be indict- accessory before the fact. If they supposed a rebellion, should be referred to the place where the offence was margin would supply the want of it in the declaration; able; nevertheless, for want of yenue, the objection was and persons were to send down arms to the rebels, he fatal, and that it was not cured by the statute. To submitted that shat would be aiding and abetting, constitute the offence here sharged, it was perfectly comforting, assisting, supporting, and encouraging the clear that there must have been an unlawful assembling rebels, and yet it might be an act done without a single merely an omission of "aforesaid," and therefore could IV. the case of Minter Hart had occurred, and he had the realm. There was no statutable provision in the and an impeding of labour by violence. These fasts word of communication between the parties to bring it not refer to the margin. He was not aware of any found another case, since that, referred to in the 3rd present case; therefore the indictment should have exmust be established, it was quite emential to the indictment, because the charge was, that the defendants fidently relied that there was nothing in the count from mediately helping them. In the 2nd Lord Raymond,
where in an indictment for bigamy the venue was laid

no nossible husiness to meddle with this indictment, and had aided and abetted the persons to continue and assist; and, therefore, the offence was an essential fact,
and for the want of a place being stated in the allegation on the face of the indictment, the count was bad
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if or the face of the count of the indictment for bigamy the venue was laid
in Middlesex; and it was stated that the first marriage
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in Middlesex; and it according to the rules of pleading. He would trouble much discussed by the Court was whether the defend- swear to a falsehood, and it stated that the man was the Court with a few authorities, to show that time and ant would be guilty of an indictable offence for writing indicted at St. Clement Danes, in the county aforesaid, place were material facts, and must be stated on the a libel with intent to publish it in the county where it which would appear as if St. Clement Danes was in the

venue is necessary, time must also be mentioned." This the defendant, without inquiry and for small value, that case only set up the general proposition for which he would be good evidence to go to the jury that the defendant had received the goods knowing them to be stolen. without any evidence whatever being given of the goods margin. being stolen goods.

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE-You must state them to be goods belonging to somebody. Mr. ERLE would submit, that after this case of "The

stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. Mr. Justice COLERIDGE.—The averment that the terial fact. It is no matter on this principle whether said, but the word "aforesaid" was sufficient. The therefore it was not within the statute of 7th and 8th 5th T. R., 620; that was an indictment against rebels; admission.

goods." Lord DENMAN-You must prove that they were stolen

Mr. ERLE-That they answerd to the description-Carr, and Payne, 394, where Mr. Justice Bayley had so to speak-of "stolen goods." The Learned Counsel indictment being for keeping away a witness from the knew that there was a criminal charge, and that the Mr. Justice COLERIDGE-That must be according to trial was coming on. The answer was, "No; the charge is sufficiently stated in this,—that she, knowing as if taken upon demurrer. the indictment was coming on to be tried, endeavoured to keep away the witness:" the endeavouring to keep constitutes the offence, combined with the actual en-

> Lerd DENMAN-The "state of mind," and endeavouring, would of themselves be, in certain cases, no

> Mr. Justice COLERIDGE-Could there be the of the description. Mr. Justice COLERIDGE-Yes it is alleged without

> Mr. ERLE-But the offence-the subject of indict-

Mr. Justice Coleringe.-There is no distinct alle-

Mr. ERLE.—That implies it; and in an indictment, " recipiens, sciens," sufficiently avers it. The statute miller would receive the corn at the mill. But it was on that offence assumes the stealing to have existed, that the statute of the 6th of Geo. IV., enacting that another place, and for want of alleging where it was misdemeanour. If you receive things to which that and not from the hundred, did not advance his friends' Mr. Justice Coleridge, - Would argue that " stolen diction. " brown cloth?"

Mr. ERLE.-Let me put the case of "French silk;" shape. There had been a conspiracy to incite some- which the judges were sitting. minster. The case is the more remarkable because it | Court; the words were, "where the Court should offender. And in fact it was there held that no real grand jury, but the indictment must show an offence

curing defects after verdict were confined to civil plead. fact," the fact in question having never been com-

of the facts here involved that point) said he had never mission in his breast was to say, "does this offence Mr. Justice PATTESON said, in construing the late met with such a case, which struck him as in its terms arise within the local limits over which my jurisdiction contradictory and impossible. He should, however, extends?" That was the way he answered his learned argue that in this case the indictment-could not be friend. The general commission of over and tersustained as sufficiently charging and aiding and abet- miner was not alone sufficient to show that the ting a fature offence. The Learned Counsel preceeded commission had jurisdiction. The Commission was to argue that the statutes of feofails would not belp the confined to a given place, and it must appear in statement—not the entire omission, of a material alle- the limits of that place. It must appear on the nized by the statutes (for an obvious reason) than as An imperfect allegation of place was sufficient if enough to place. If a place at all were named as the scene of were alleged to give the judge cognizance of the offence.

> Mr. Justice Coleridge—You assume that the dictment might be preferred in that Court with a veemission of the venue to one material allegation is one in the margin, "England to wit." He would not, an omission as to the whole! Because, there is a however, press that part of the argument on their venue as to the latter part of the indictment. Mr. ERLE-I am not sure my argument would go to

that length. Mr. Justice COLERIDGE—The indictment shows the offence to have been committed within the jurisdiction.

Mr. ERLB-Not an offence. Mr. Justice COLERIDGE-At all events the acts

Mr. ERLE-But my objection is that there is not

slleged to have been any offence, that the acts are not alleged adequately as forming an offence. Will the marginal venue aid the the defect? "Lancashire to wit—the jurors en their oaths present, &c." He would contend that the word in the margin applied only to

assist in the said meetings. His friends had sought accessory. In the case of a burglary being committed have been intended as a general word, and not have been to avoid this by shifting the ground, that they might in the knowledge of a party who saw the peace officer aidable." This, it would be observed, was an extra judical didum; the purport of the case was that the indictment was bad for the imperfect venue in the body, not that it was good for the venue in the margin, the reporter merely adding that had it not been for the mistake in the body, the margin might have cured the they said that a marginal venue was sufficient error; and in another of the three cases cited, where the without more. In a note to "Collins v. Goldsmid," this point,—that all material facts must be averred with Court held the addition bad, there was merely an extra- 1 Bulstrode's Reports, 205, it was held by the whole certainty of time and place. That the fact in question judicial dictum, that the venue in the margin related to Court, that an indictment for a nuisance, without an

Mr. Justice Patteson said, there was a case in 3 Cro. jac. 167, (Leach's case.)

was, that "Southampton" was in the margin.

Mr. ERLE said there was a distinction recognised be tween indictments and actions. there was a county in the margin and county aforesaid in the body, it was clear that would refer to the count of an indictment, and this objection applied to of a new offence, and do away with the necessity of set.

Lord DENMAN said that had been overruled.

of "The King v. Burridge," 3 P. Williams 496. It was stated on the record. not laid that the fact of alling and assisting was amble, or return made from an inferior to a superior. If the case of "the King v. Minter Hart" was tenable, the margin would not cure a defect in the indictment.

judgment. Lord DENMAN said that in Hart's case there were

upon another indictment.

Mr. Justice PATTESON said the judges directed an the party to withdraw his plea and demur. that the Court had inrisdiction.

Mr. ERLE said the Court had applied the statute ex-Mr. Justice COLERIDGE —But it is no offence to moment when according to law, he was entitled to it. charge. The cure given by the statute of the 7th Geo. IV. did not apply to the present case. He submitted pect to the allegation of place the want of perfect or

> the grand jury found the bill. Mr. ERLE said, that was one of the points. With

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE remarked, that the Solicitor-

body to rob one of the parties, for which the robber Mr. Justice Colerade.—Supposing the grand jury

qualities, the nature of the offence and where it took place. The particular commission under which the Mr. ERLE (observing that he did not think the state judge sat was for county A, and he having the comthat this might be taken as the imperfect statement of Their Lordships had put the case of the jurisdiction of that Court. But it had unlimited jurisdiction. An in-Lordships, as he was not experienced in it. Mr. Justice PATTESON-An information might be the venue in Middlesex.

Mr. ERLE would not press this point. He only urged this against the argument of the Solicitor General, that alleged to have been the offence; they are alleged to the finding of the Grand Jury showed that the offence the authorities. was within their limits. Enough ought to be alleged on the face of the indictment to show that the offence was within the jurisdiction. The fifth count was alleged to be bad unless the venue in the margin would cure the defect. The only point for maintaining this count was, that the venue in the margin could be im- in Surrey, but not A for the larceny? ported into the body of the indictment. He would not trouble their Lordships further. He would submit that the fifth count was clearly bad; and he would also submit that the fourth count could not be supported. Mr. DUNDAS said, his Learned Friend had taken

nearly all the ground from under him, and he, therefore, would not trouble their Lordships at any great length. He would refer to a passage in Hawkins which had not been cited, taking up the argument of his case, and states it to be the constant practice. Learned Friend that the finding of the grand jury did count, that there was nothing in the body of the indictment laying the offence within the jurisdiction of neither was there any mode whereby they could import allegation of the county or place, was bad, and the the county to the addition was fatal and extra-judicial. to be ill, because no county was named in the The Court said the margin referred to the offence, and body of the indictment, although a county not to the addition. All the Court required to say was, was named in the murgin of the record. In Butler, of Oxford," was bad for the want of the venue in the body of it, although there was committed, and not to the addition of the party. The but it was stated in an indistment "the omission of case was no doubt in point for his Learned Friends, the county in the body is not helped by naming the hended on the ____ day of ____," at leaving a blank for each place. After conviction the judges held unanimously that the indictment was bad, for it did not in the first place, to the case of "The King v. Stock.' some person or persons unknown." The prisoner

bad." So the reference ought to be to a time published it in Middlesex, an offence is committed in thus, and "Middlesex" had been in the margin, it or place certain; as if it says, quod percussit and other place, and therefore it may be well tried in either must have referred to that county; and the reason is son for that decision without supporting your positions. A in comilate pradicto, where two counties are county." This case did not appear to him to further because "Middlesex" in the margin, stands there to tion. The first marriage might be in one county, the mentioned before, though one was in the addition only, the argument of his Learned Friend. He would refer denote the county in which the action is laid, and second in another, and the apprehension in another, and unless they alleged a place for a material fact, the to the case of "The King v. Scott," in 2 East Pleas of therefore, though a county be mentioned in the declara- you could not tell to which to refer the venue in the felony was committed by A B; but the person was in-

it was said it seemed agreed by all books that no in- ment against a receiver of stolen goods need not allege of the parties for the purpose before the venue, yet the Mr. Dundas—Where no county was named at all

done by force, therefore the aiding and assisting might defendants, and should certainly after the arguments King v. Stock" stood as a single case, and gave no King v. Stott," it would be sufficient to turn to the have been done in another county, and the Court could of his learned friends have abstained from further analogy to another case. It was material that any statute of Anne, and say the defendant received certain not take notice that lichester was in the county of troubling their Lordships, were not this a question of issuable fact should be stated. His Learned Friend had Somerset, In the 1st Saunders, 368, in a note it was great importance to his clients. He contended as to cited the case of "The King v. Holland," to show that said that it was usual in practice to insert the name of the 5th count that this was not a case of an improper every material allegation was stated, and that was goods had been stolen must be proved, as it is a ma- the county in the caption instead of the county afore. or imperfect venue, but a case of no venue at all; and valuable from the observations of Lord Kenyon, in the not sufficient; but in civil cases it was otherwise; for applied only to cases where there was a want of a pro- at Carlisle, although they were tried in Surrey; and Mr. ERLE.—In point of pleading, you need not it was held sufficient to name the place only in the de- per, or an imperfect venue, and not to cases where that was a peculiar case, where there was a dispensaclaration, because the place is always considered to there was a total omission. It was by no means a sound tion of the statement of venue. The indictment set refer to the county in the margin. He trusted that the argument that, as was urged by the Solicitor-General, out the peculiar circumstances, and recited in the capauthority to which he had adverted would satisfy their if his construction of the statutes were not adopted tion the Act of Parliament which gave the authority. Lordships that the three cases named by his friend the they would have no real meaning at all. Their Lord- If they were to take the venue in the margin, by ana-Attorney-General were extra-judicial dicta. In "Hale's ships were aware that in many cases it was found diffi-Pleas of the Crown, 165," it was said that the caption cult, if not impossible, to say what the o' ject of the and, therefore, if ever there was a case of dispensation was no part of the indictment; but the style, or pre- Legislature had been, or whether the terms they had of the statement of venue, that was the case, because employed were sufficient to carry it out. It was, how- the recital of the Act of Parliament gave notice of the ever, by no means necessary to construe the statutes in circumstances under which the authority was given: the way proposed by the Solicitor-General, in order to but Lord Kenyon said, notwithstanding that, it was Mr. Justice Patteson observed that it was there avoid making them entirely a dead letter. The cases necessary to state every essential issuable fact with its said to be taken before verdict, and was the same thing as if taken upon demurrer.

in the books showed that the statutes were designed to, proper venue. That was a recognition that, notwithat the statutes were designed to, and was the same thing and held to, cure defective or imperfect statements of standing the venue in the margin, that venue could Mr. ERLE said that unless there was a statutable venue, which would have been fatal in pleading on not dispense with the proper allegations in the body of provision, any objection that would be good upon arrest of judgment but for the operation of the statute. | the indictment. Was this an issnable fact? He apspecial or general demurrer would be good in arrest of Thus in 2d Hawkins, 85. "it is unnecessary to aver a prehended it clearly was so. If they looked at the naconclusion of law with time and place; but if it be so, ture of the plea of not guilty they would see it was a and it be done improperly, the indictment is bad. As cumulative traverse of everything necessary to

of them; therefore the history of the others was very the indictment allege his murder to have been in Here there were two incidents which the traverse immaterial, but he believed Mr. Bodkin was in those the former, it will be vicious, for the act was completed disputed—one a tumultuously assembling; one aiding Mr. BODKIN observed, that upon the success of the of the offence and essential to be proved, need not be blings there would be no aiding and abetting; and objections Hart was set at liberty, but was convicted stated with time and place, but if it were, it must be there might be tumultuous assemblings and ne aiding laid down as it had been recognised in the court in It was not a mere inducement, it was the very gist acquittal, and treated the objection the same as if it "Rex v. Wright," 1, Adolphus and Ellis. The want of the case. In a case of murder the indictmen had been brought before them on a demurrer. If the of "proper" venue was cured by the statutes. Since ought to state all the principal averments. If it objection was demurrable the statute did not cure it, the passing of the 6th George IV., requiring as to were an ordinary case of principal and accessory. because the statute only cured after judgment by default, criminal what the Act of Anne had as to civil pro- there was no precedent which shewed that the intro-Mr. ERLE—No; certainly it is material, as part of as, after verdict, strictly speaking, the judge had no ceedings, that the jury should come from the body of ductory material averment of the principal's guilt was power to do this; it could only be done by allowing the county, the special venue need not be laid where net stated with the proper venue. If they chose not the facts were of a transitory nature, but the necessity to consider this with the single intention that all Mr. BODKIN said, that in Hart's case it did not appear was not displaced of stating the venue for facts of a parties were principals as misdemeanants, the venue legitimate application of the statutes would be where ducement was consistent with the parties being out pressly to it. It was clear that the Learned Judges an indictment merely averred that the prisoner broke of the realm; there was no single word which pointed

Mr. ERLE.-And, my Lord, in the indictment for decidedly in his favour that the margin would not help Mr. Justice PATTESON-The Solicitor-General rehe contended, was strongly in his favour. The margin proper venue" implied as well the absence as the im- this country it was an offence? (We did not catch referred to the jurors who presented it, and not to the perfection of a venue, arguing that the want of any the answer.) venue was "the want of a proper venue."

Mr. BAINES-Then why have inserted the word "proper?" It is on the change of language which the act of Parliament interposed and ended it. Now it was possible that Haynes might have received the corn at and then, on this prior state of facts, creates a new the Jury might be taken from the body of the county Legislature adopted when they came to speak of venue that I rely. They evidently use language more quali- the indictment itself. If it should appear by the fled and restricted, as to curing defects in venue than indictment or information that the Court had jurisdicin time. Their Lordships could not, the Learned Gen- tion, the statute would cure the defect. The fifth count present offence, as set out in the fourth count, was may charge the offence, by averring that you took proper venue would not be fatal provided it appeared theman proceeded to argue, look at the "caption" 1 independent of being bad on other grounds, as not on the face of the indictment that the Court had juris. Saunders, 250 b. Faulkner's case. By the indictment itself it must appear that the Court had jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE.-You assume that the venue General had said the Court had jurisdiction so long as in the margin and the caption are the same. Mr. Baines - Not exactly, my Lord. I contend that your Lordships cannot look at the caption; venue? It could not be said that the want of venue respect to the margin, it was a condition precedent for whereas, the Solicitor-General called it in aid He was the same as an imperfect venue, nor could it be said dictment? The margin was nothing for that purpose, statute could not by possibility cure it. There was a If there were references in the body to the marginal difference between the total omission of time and an venue, as " to the county aforesaid," the two might be absence of a proper statement of place. They must contaken then certainly together, otherwise the marginal sider that unless jurisdiction was shewn, the place venue was useless. The allegations of venue were important as facts that went to make up the offence. It tion, though there was an omission of the time; but it clearly exemplified that persons aiding and abetting appear to have had jurisdiction over the offence." His was from these averments that the Court judged as to could not have jurisdiction without some place being as to the fifth count. Then as to the fourth count. In was found had no reference to place; but that the judge would only be so from some circumstances distinguishcharacter. In Lancashire it must be for offences arising and making the authority sui generis; for certainly Mr. Justice Patteson—Is there any case in which a within the county of Lancaster. The jurisdiction of in all other authorities it was laid down that averplied only to civil pleadings. The statutes relating to man has been indicted as an "accessory before the the judges over an offence was compounded of two ments of material and traversable facts must be with time and place. In "East's Pleas of the Crown," the report was meagre, and no persons were given for the ble to the character of the offence, while the latter had authority. He thought the case might be explained in given up the count except it was cured by the statute. this way. When the venue was averred in an indict- The words of the statute were peculiar, and might ment for receiving stolen goods, it referred to the drive the Court, as in many other instances, to convict stealing; but yet larceny was of a continuing nature, the Legislature of an absurdity. It was not enough and was going on in every county through which the that there was no venue, but something must appear to goods were carried till they reached the hands of the show that it was within the jurisdiction of the Court. receiver. So that the venue would be alleged of every If two counties were mentioned, the word "aforesaid" county through which they passed.

> innocent messenger, who could not be said to have been committing or continuing a larceny. Mr. BAINES -But the sending by that innocent agent at a distance from where the offence was committed, or would be a continuance of the larceny by the principal, that they were personally present taking part in the act. the messenger being only the means employed by the Stott's was an accessorial charge; this was a substantial charge, and there was a material distinction between

principal, who would be indicted for the larceny in any county where the goods came. Mr. Justice Patteson - You can hardly maintain that proposition. Suppose the thief delivered them to ment was held bad for want of particularity, in alleging a person in some county without any instructions at all, and that the receiver took them into another county and gave them to a third party who knew all the circumstances, and took them to conceal them; would filed in this Court laying the venue anywhere; but an there be any continuing larveny in the county were the indictment could not lie in this Court without laying last receiver took them? It could not be alleged in an indictment against this person that he received the goods from the thief, but that he received them, " knowing them to have been stolen."

Mr. BAINES.—I think my proposition borne out by Lord DENMAN.—A steals goods in Middlesex and then delivers them to B without any instructions. B awarded. takes them into Surrey and gives them to C for concealment; C taking them with a knowledge of the circumstance, would be indicted for the guilty receiving Mr. BAINES was still of opinion that his view was

ground, was not, he contended, good law; as it was the list.—Belfast Chronicle. impossible, then to maintain, it against all the authorities which were opposed to it. Mr. Justice COLERIDGE.-Mr. Starkie, in his book frames his precedents according to the authority of the

Mr. BAINES—No doubt the point applies to pleading Mr. Justice COLERIDGE-But you seem to apply

your explanation to the one, and not to the other. Mr. BAINES continued to contend, that the weight the grand jury, who had found a true bill. There was of authority was to the effect that every material fact to be a violent and passionate man, and it was notono reference whatsoever to the venue in the margin, must be stated as occurring in a particular villa in the county (for this he cited a case in the 4th of "Maule that which was in the margin into the count, unless and Selwyn," and the book of Mr. Starkie on criminal pleading). There could be no question of the law on in the indictment before the Court was material was evident from the proof of it having occupied three party was discharged. In "Hammond's Case," Cro. days. Undoubtedly, then, the indictment was bad for party was discharged. In "Hammond's Case," Cro.

Eliz., 751, which was error to reverse a judgment given upon an indictment, the indictment was held Mr. Erle—The argument was, that the omission of given upon an indictment, the indictment was held that the fact realm. The indictment excluded not the supposition that the facts occurred out of the kingdom. The Learned Cousel here cited an authority in Hale's Summary, page 203 (cited in "Rex v. Burdett"); "reguthat the margin did not refer to the party's addition. "The King v. Yarrington," 2 Keeble's Reports, larly the Grand Jury can inquire into nothing but what In the case of "Butler" it was alleged that "Elizabeth the indictment was quashed for not having a arises within the body of the county." What was there, he argued, to take this case out of the common-law rule? "county aforesaid;" there was a venue in the one in the margin. In "Shelly v. Wright," 2 Comyn's It was not till 6 Geo. IV. that British subjects could be tried for murder out of the realm. By a statute of Hen.

VIII. the power was first given to try offences committed out of this country. The direct interposition of the Legislature was then necessary to give the Grand the 29th. Mr. Hebb, in whose employ the deceased but his answer was, that it was extra-judicial. It was county in the margin." Since the statute of 7 George Juries jurisdiction over offences not committed within

cured by the statute.

as a receiver was that of the person who harboured the thief in stealing, or the murde, or in case of murder. He would ask their Lordships whether they could conceive in a case at common law, where the had a person ships would consider the indictment sufficient, which did not state either time or place when and where to dicted for harbouring A B? Would that be sufficient as a statement in the indictment? He apprehended it would dictment was good without expressly shewing some time and place. It was sufficient to allege the comitati practice should not relate to that, but to the place wherein the offence was committed, which must fact of stealing the goods and their receipt; but county in the margin, which was put there for that and he cited the case as an authority for his position. appear to have been within the jurisdiction of the this was a charge under the statute of the 5 h. of Anne, purpose. But here there was no "Middlesex" in the lt certainly would seem that where no venue whatever common law should state time and place in order to Court in which the indictment was taken, and must be c. 31, s. 6. which made a substantial misdemeanour to margin. The county in the margin states the place was laid in the body of the count, that the marginal give certainty and that the person put upon his trial so alleged as to be free from all repugnance and incon- receive stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen. Sec- where the cause of action is alleged to have been, but venue would not suffice. He would refer the court to should have notice of the where and the when as to the sistency. This matter also was mentioned in 5 T. R., the case of the "King v. Connop," in 4 Adolphus and offence with which he stood charged. With regard to 620, the case of "The King v. Holland," who was knowing them to be stolen, might be proceeded against to denote where the indictment was found. In the Ellis, p. 942, which shewed that the Court looked to the case of "The King v. Stock," it was a decision to indicted for malversations in office during the time he as an accessory after the fact; but here the receiving same volume of Lord Raymond, 1304, the exception the venue in the body of the count as the substantial which no great weight should be attached, and they venue. It would seem that the marginal note was must therefore look at the object the statute was innever called into life except by reference to it. It was tended to introduce. Formerly it was impossible that treated as a thing which might be there, and if refer- the accessory could be found guilty until the principal ence were made to it then it started into life; but until | was convicted. That had caused many annoyances, and Mr. Justice Colerings said, in an indictment, if then it was of no import. He contended, therefore, that it was necessary that some positive enactment should both counts of the present indictment, and there being ting out upon the record the principal offence, as it may be the principal offence, as it may be the principal offence, as it may be the principal was indicted; but the substantive offence must be stated, that he received Mr. BAINES appeared on behalf of three of the the goods knowing them to have been stolen. "The several indictments, and he was transported upon one if D be struck in county A, and die in county B, and be proved to found the legal guilt of the party. in the latter." That which was not of the essence and abetting. If there were no tumultuous assemstated correctly. So in 2 Hale, p. 80, the doctrine was and abetting, and the defendants would be not guilty local nature, as in burglary and night peaching. A ought to have been stated. The wording of this indealt with the case as their Lordships had done in hold- and entered a certain house in the county of _____, to the necessity that the parties should be otherwise the benefit of it at the time, although it was not the moment when, according to law, he was entitled to it. suthorities he hoped would be sufficient to disprove offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the Court. If this had taken place in France, or out of the jurisdiction of the Court, it was not an offence word "aforesaid;" and if that could not be done, the been more difficult to apply them to the case of utter Mr. Justice WILLIAMS asked if it was admitted Court had not jurisdiction. The balance of authorities, absence of venue. But he said, the words "want of that if it distinctly appeared to have been done in

> Mr. Serjeant MURPHY said the Solicitor-General had said there was no venue to the fifth count, unless the plain that the caption in an indictment was no part of showing there ever had been a continuance of any act done, was bad, as not stating where any of those circumstances took place. Could it be therefore said, that the act of Parliament cured it? This was no improper or imperfect venue: was no venue the want of a proper could not be inferred. The Court might have jurisdicshown. He had to contend that were the indictment must have that fact brought to his knowledge. Mr. BODEIN, on the same side, had not believed that the law efficers of the Crown would have endeavoured to sustain a count where no venue at all was stated. The course of argument taken by the Attorney-General had been repudiated by the Solicitor General: the former had argued that the jurisdiction was referamight have reference to either. There was an absence Lord DENMAN.—I could easily put cases in which of venue in the fourth count. It was also so loosely that could not be so; as, if the goods were sent by an worded, that it was difficult to understand what the precise offence charged was. It was difficult to may from it whether these persons were aiding and abetting

> > offence, without, on the face of the indictment, naming the person or averring that he was unknown. Mr. ATHERTON then proceeded to address the Court on the part of some of the other defendants, and went over a similar ground of argument, citing the case of 'Mellor against Walker," 3 William's Saunders, 5 b., and the notes thereto, to show the two counts of the indictment bad under the rules of criminal pleading, for not setting out a venue in the body of the indictment, where the venue was local and material, so that it could not be known where the venire facias was to be

the two cases. In a case arising out of "The Queen v.

Caspar and others," the gold dust robbery, the indict-

that the prisoners incited another to commit an

The COURT intimated that they would consider of their judgment.

WE HAVE the highest authority to state, that if any of the Chelsea or Kilmainham pensioners consustained by the cases. However, he continued, the nect themselves with the repeal movement, directly case of Stock, if it could not be explained on that or indirectly their names will instantly be struck off or indirectly, their names will instantly be struck off

WILFUL MURDER.-On Friday, May the 19th, & lad named Isaac Kettleband, aged ten years, son of William Kettleband, of Wysall, labourer, was missing. On the Tuesday his body was found in a horse-pond, on the farm of Mr. Henry Hebb, situate near to a barn and a stable, at which the deceased and his father usually worked. An inquest was held on the body the same evening before Mr. C. Swann, coroner, and no evidence to the contvary being adduced, a verdict of "Accidentally drowned" was returned. On the same evening and during the next day, the village gossips, in talking the affair over, began to think it possible that foul play might have been used, as the father of the deceased was known rious that he had always most shamefully and brutally maltreated the boy. Mr. Browne, of Wymeswold, surgeon, was sent for to examine the body, and he at once discovered that the neck was dislocated, and gave it as his most decided opinion that it was broken before the body reached the water. The pond in which deceased was found is about 104 yards by 4, and 15 or two yards deep in some parts; it accidentally. These circumstances, connected with the anxiety the father exhibited to have the corpse interred before any surgical examination took place, excited such suspicions that the deceased had been unfairly "done to death," that a second inquest was deemed indispensable. Accordingly a notice was sent to the coroner, and Kettleband was taken into custody. Mr. Swann consequently commenced & most rigid inquiry on Thursday, the 25th, which was at the close of the day adjourned until Monday last and his father were, has three farms one at each of the villages of Wysall, Keyworth, and Stanton-and there is no residence on the farm at Wysall. The farm buildings are situate about a mile from the village, and stand the width of a very large field from the road; they consist of a barn and stables at right angles of each other, and the pend spoken of is not more than twenty five or thirty yards distant. On Thursday a Jury sat at the Plough Inu, Wysall, before whom Mr. Swann commenced his inquiry, and Mr. Sergeant MURPHY would not address himself, a verdict was returned of "Wilful murder against indictment. Compa's Digest, "Indictment," sec. 2., was written, if afterwards it were published in another county had any jurisdic-showed that you must not only in the first instance county; and there Holroyd, J., held that writing a land an objection was made that the Judge had no right in the first instance county; and there Holroyd, J., held that writing a land an objection was made that the Judge had no right in the first instance county; and there Holroyd, J., held that writing a land an objection was made that the Judge had no right in the first instance county; and there Holroyd, J., held that writing a land an objection was made that the Judge had no right in the first instance.

EMIGRATION.

WHERE TO, AND HOW TO PROCEED.

NOTES OF A TOUR THROUGH A PORTION OF CANADA. AND SEVERAL OF THE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, PARTICULARLY THE STATES OF MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, NEW YORK, PENNSTLYANIA, OHIO, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, AND NEW JERSEY, UNDERTAKEN WITH A VIEW OF ASCERTAINING THE DE-SIRABILITY, OR OTHERWISE. OF EMIGRATION: AND TO JUDGE OF THE BEST LOCATION, FOR ENGLISH ENIGRANTS, FROM ACTUAL OBSER-TATION.

BY LAWRENCE PITKETHLY, of Huddersfield.

(Continued from our last week's paper.)

JOURNAL-CLEVELAND, FAIRPORT, BUF. FALLO, NIAGARA RIVER, THE FALLS. AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

FRIDAY, 9th.-At five, a.m., we entered the port-of CLEVELAND, in Ohio. CLEVELAND is to the left, and immense building, intended for an hotel, and to surpass Onto city to the right of the river as we enter. I all the others in splendour and extent, was just compassed this place in the night when going West, and menced; when crash came down the banks, and with my it only by moonlight. On our left is a long street them the proprietor. It has since rested as a memento on the side of the river, about a quarter of a mile of the folly and extravagance of speculation mania. from where we lay; and after ascending a pretty steep built upon the opposite bank, of about the same eleva-A small foundry was in active operation near the entrance by the old river.

CLEVELAND is a place of great business, and there ally flat, and nearly covered with wood, but having is a deal of shipping in the river, it being the entrance to the Erie and Ohio canal. We remained here five hours, and took in coal and

DETROIT to this place in an unusually short space of The "Rochester" steamer from BUFFALO came into

In passing down from DETROIT we met the first

propeller, a kind of Archimeadian screw.

rive at three or four to-morrow morning. FAIRPORT, on Grand River, is a very small place, a few storehouses. A short-distance from this place, save her. and bordering on the forest, is the viltage of Richmond. Its appearance is clean and next. A little beyond, I was informed, stood a considerable town named the Grand and Navy Islands, and the main land on PAINESVILLE; that name being given it in honour of both sides of the river. the famous THOMAS PAINE, author of the Rights of I witnessed some wooden houses which had been Man, and who figured in the French and American re- knocked down by the British bombs from the Canada

The county all along the ahores of this lake (Erie) are covered with wood, excepting the clearings which when passing very near the Island. The entrance to and prepared for landing, having just got ready to go where it is dangerous in consequence of its being in ashore when the yessel was laid alongside the pier. My such close proximity to the strong current immekind friend, Mr. Spencer, was instantly on board to look diately above the rapids. for me. The captain was anxious to get in before breakfast, as it would save about thirty dollars, which sum to carry us to the Falls, which, although apparently we the meal would cost,—the fare, including provisions. | were close upon, was found to be six or seven miles me of the turnouts and riots in England, the circum- outside before I reached it, and being desirous to see as such props could be fixed in the current of such an im- may be found advisable. stances attending which I felt the most intense anxiety; much of the country as possible, I mounted upon the to learn. My first information was of a very unsatis- luggage truck; and the horse track being a puddle, I jecture, nor had I an opportunity to ascertain it. factory nature, and excited my fears. I was also in got well besmeared with mud, thrown up by the horses formed that Victoria and Albert were about to visit feet. The rails were laid through an un-interesting line.

Scotland. After dinner, Mrs. Spencer and I walked out to make some visits. In our round, we want over the s frightful precipice, the axle-tree snapped in two! but Falls stands the village of DRUMMONDSVILLE, which thought would be most effective for his purpose. With Mr. G.'s plan is by putting the whole of the society Nor can this change be effected, without danger to pianoforte manufactory of Mesers. Uttley and Burdett, the carriage turning from the precipice towards the wall where I may some beautiful wood and workmanship, on the left, I was (most providentially) preserved from I bought some rich maple veneers, as samples to bring with me, also some black walnut, which, when polished, looks extremely rich. While here, a Mr. Hotaling, a Frenchman, came in with a child between four and five years of age, who played some of the best airs in a me on another train, to be taken to the Clifton Hotel, first rate style. He is a perfect prodigy, having never where we had agreed to dine, I hastened to descend had a lesson; and, though an infant, would never the steep and wooded bank, in order to view the Falls, submit to receive one, and when any one attempts to and thus lose no time, being determined to reach offer a suggestion, he instantly leaves his instrument. ROCHESTER, this day. He performs upon other instruments, as well as the

English turnouts had burnt the house of Sir Robert rivers and streams collected from tractless regions of Peel to the ground—that Britons had, at last, plucked territory of immense extent, under the republican up a spirit—that they had met, engaged and defeated the military—that they had ransacked and burnt the property of many individuals, and that no doubt the " Revolution" was effected.

I learned that on the Erie and Ohio canal, there is a community in which is included a considerable town to the subject, and the gigantic wonder described in named Zoar; it is under the control of a chief, whose name I did not learn. Their possessions are very extensive; their gardens are also large and kept in the best possible order, abounding with fruits of the richest description. It is a place of great attraction and resort. No charge is made for admission to view the place; butshould any one pluck a single apple, a charge of a York

MONDAY, 12th.—I rose early this morning and prepared to depart. Mrs. Spencer, purposely to stop me, upon the spot expressly for the purpose of entering into did not leave her room till late, and sent a message to the most punctillions minutise: after all this any attempt may I was not on any account, to leave till the afternoon; of mine at delineation would be perfectly futile. I will I was thus thrown too late for the steamer, and she therefore extract from an American work of considerable (Mrs. S.) bought a quantity of Tomatos and preserved utility a plain, unstiltified account, which I trust will be them for me to take home. She said they were the found interesting to my friends :best thing in the world for refreshing, for richness of fisyour, and for preserving health.

I visited the "Great Western," the finest steam ship on the Lakes. She really is, in all respects, an admir-

We visited the foundry of Messra. Williamson & Co., Which is a very neat and well contrived establishment for forging, casting, cleaning, and finishing steam engines and other machinery. There was a vast quantity of exquisitely finished models for castings. Mr. Wilkinson, the senior partner, a native of Glasgow, told us that the best moulding sand could be procured in abundance only two miles from the place. He also showed me excellent coal, suitable for blacksmiths, Which was got at no great distance and at a low price.

While I am writing, the flashes of lightning are following each other in rapid succession, and the peals of thunder are terrific, while the rain descends in torrents, like that described at the deluge, when the windows of heaven were opened. It could not pour down faster if the doors were also thrown open, or taken off the hinges altogether. Lightning is of very common, almost nightly occurrence. I frequently watch it in the evenings, and admire its bolts, its brilliancy, and its fantastic motion. Nothing comparable to it in grandeur

We next visited the Arcole Iron Foundry Warehouse. Mr. Wilkinson, one of the partners, was very polite, and showed me and described his various descriptions of goods, and presented me with a drawing of some stoves for cooking, which are in general use wherever I have travelled in the States. They have in them a and DETROIT. Very ingenious contrivance for baking bread, which is very necessary, as they have it hot every morning for breakfast. They can broil their meat, boil their potatoes, and water for their coffee, and other purposes, all where they sould be made cheaper than in America, rapid descent, falling within that distance by succeswould be a profitable speculation.

wish of the Americans to exchange the produce of their They may be advantageously viewed from several points, soil for our manufactures; because they considered that | as from the Table Rock on the Canada shore, and from comport with their free institutions; and further, that, south west corner of Great Island, above the Moss engaged in conversation, a train came up from Queenit corrupted the morals, and reduced the physical region of the operatives thus employed; producing are described to the physical region of the operatives thus employed; producing and is heavily weeded. There are consequence of no carriage being waiting at the station from Clifton house, the whole had been taken on to consequence of no carriage being waiting at the station from Clifton house, the whole had been taken on to consequence of no carriage being waiting at the station from Clifton house, the whole had been taken on to consequence of no carriage being waiting at the station from Clifton house, the whole had been taken on to consequence of no carriage being waiting at the station from Clifton house, the whole had been taken on to consequence of no carriage being waiting at the station from Clifton house, the whole had been taken on to consequence of no carriage being waiting at the station from Clifton house, the whole had been taken on to consequence of no carriage being waiting at the station from Clifton house, the whole had been taken on to consequence of no carriage being waiting at the station from Clifton house, the whole had been taken on to consequence of no carriage being waiting at the station from Clifton house, the whole had been taken on to consequence of no carriage being waiting at the station from Clifton house, the people still more, and collisions with the troops and Scotland, a branch of the society. whole press, before almost silent, teemed with frightful what they desire is, to keep the many employed out several other Islands among the Rapids; some of till next morning of members ready to pay some fixed sum, say whole press, before almost silent, teemed with frightful what they desire is, to keep the many employed out several other Islands among the Rapids; of doors, cultivating the fields, where, with pure air which are connected with Great Island by bridges. and good exercise combined, their frames would be Bath Island, twenty-four rods long, is united to the kept vigorous and strong, and the mind clear and American shore by an ingeniously constructed bridge, which been from Queenston to Chippewa, along like and trustworthy person they know, without any meetings and petitions shortly answered the boast of active. He addited several other reasons in support and contains the tolliouse and an extensive milk. With others, with skins. They drove at at fine speed reference to his being a debater or discusser of any "Plain John," with our million shouts for the Charter. of his with for the repeal of the Corn Laws, the selfish- Lima Island, directly upon the precipics near Goat to the first million and the rest of the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the precipics near Goat to the first million and the rest of the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the precipics near Goat to the first million and the rest of the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the precipics near Goat to the first million and the rest of the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the precipics near Goat to the first million and the rest of the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the precipics near Goat to the first million and the rest of the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the precipics near Goat to the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the precipics near Goat to the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the precipics near Goat to the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the precipics near Goat to the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the precipics near Goat to the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the precipics near Goat to the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the precipics near Goat to the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the precipics near Goat to the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the corn Laws, the selfish- lima Island, directly upon the corn Laws, t hess of all of which was self-evident. I replied, that I Island, again divides the stream, and the "Centre tould not but appreciate the modesty and candour of Fall' from the "American Fall." From the north the Yankees in the expression of principles so purely west point of this Island the best view of the American selfish; and added, that it was clear that their motives Fall is obtained. were to have the fertile and highly-cultivated fields of Great Britain laid waste in order that we might gratify can side of Iris Island, and one upon the British side. foreigners, ruin our fine country, and lock up our pre- On the American side, the lower Fall is about 220 yards eminently fine population in those terrestial hells which now, look fairly at the question, and say if it is not proper that each of the countries should take a share one. The Upper, or Great Fall, from its form, called industry. I said to myself—"Poor tax-ridden John

I was greatly surprised to be informed by Mr. Hill, Who left Somersetahire ten years ago, that pig iron is exported from this place to Britain to be made into mallable iron, or steel, and that after paying freight, duty, for at home. He also informed me that he belonged to is but relieved by their snowy creats. I iew houses at Frome; and that it required the whole of the rents to meet the charges for assessments, poorlates, repairs, &c.

Lord Morpeth came to this city ten days ago, in the Illinois steamer, and took up his lodgings at the West-

rivere:-

Great Western De Witt Clinton. Commodore Perry, General Harrison General Scott Thos. Jefferson United States Michigan } laid up. Little Brie Constitution Constellation North America General Wayne

Indiana

Buffalo

America

Sandnaky Fairport, Cleveland Kent (British) New York Charles Townsend James Allen Robert Fulten Columbus Missonri Chesapeake Illinois Rochester James Maddison Bunker's Hill Levington

Waterloo Many of the above ships are of immerse size, having powerful engines, and proceed at great speed, and they possess excellent and extensive accommodation. The uniform fares by such of the above steamers that ply to CHIGAGO, a distance of 1047 miles, is fifteen dollars cabin, with provisions; and eight dollars steerage, without provisions.

The principal hotels are the United States, American. Western, Mansion-house, Huffs, and the Farmers. An

TUESDAY, 13th.-I left Buffalo this morning at nine. bank, we enter a street described in my former notes Mr. Smith, a painter from Aberdeen, pointed to a when on my way Westward. From the top of this bank steamer upon which he had, in painting, once expended I had a fine view of Ohio city, which is principally above a ton of white lead. This surprised me. I went by the Waterloo steamer for the Falls. On gettion. A small portion is upon the slope or inclined ting into the river we had a tolerable view of Fort plane, and a small portion, consisting of storehouses, on Erie, (Canada,) in ruins. We passed Waterloe, Black the fist bottom or brink of the river. It seems a place Rock, Dam Mills, and the foundry on the Great Breakof less business and bustle than on the Cleveland side. water, Beaver Island, and Grand Island, which we passed on the West or Canada side of the Island. This island and the land on both sides of the river is gener-

some few improvements. We next arrived at NAVY ISLAND from the head a which, our view being clear, the spray of the FALLS was visible, resembling the smoke of a large number of We had a fair wind, and travelled 181 miles from furnaces; or, perhaps, more like the smoke from a collection of limekilns.

After passing NATT ISLAND we put in at SCHLOSSER, where the far famed steamer Careline was cut away and the river while we were there; but she only staid two sent over the Falls. Here we landed a few passengers for the railway, which passes near the river on this side. We next crossed, inclining upwards, near steam vessel I had seen in operation with Estiller's the island, in order to avoid the current, which is strong at this place, and increases as it approaches the We reached FAIRPORT at half-past three, having Falls. Were a vessel to cross direct from SCHLOSSER been two hours and three-quarters out of CLEVELAND, to CHIPPAWA, instead of keeping up in and crossing a distance of thirty miles. Here we are 131 miles from the middle of the river where the current is less BUFFALO. at which place it is calculated we shall ar- rapid, the probability is, that it would be dashed, as was the Caroline, into the immeasureable pool beneath. It ridge with which the rapids, or inclined plane, comis quite evident that were a vessel of any description to mences, dived so deeply into a sand bank (the masts consisting of a few dwelling-houses, a large hotel, and approach too near the rapids, nothing on earth could going overboard) as to stick fast; and there she now

> Above Schlosser (which contains only two small storehouses) the view is very beautiful, having in sight

shore. My attention was directed to the havor done by the bombs in crossing from SCHLOSSER to CHIPPEWA, CHIPPEWA is by a small river, which has been made SATURDAY, 10th-BUFFALO.-I rose at break of day, navigable by considerable cutting at the entrance,

On landing, we found the railway carriages waiting When we reached Mr. Spencer's home, he informed distant. The passenger train was completely crowded Bath Island, about midway, has been carried over: how taining the power of dismissing them at any time it the President, that it is unity of purpose and unity of that this wretched state of society should longer remain, We soon, however, approached, the grand object: but lo! when precisely opposite the Falls, and on the summit of being cast into the depth below. I was speedily on the ground not having sustained any injury; and after giving directions that my luggage should be given in charge of my friend Mr. Smith, who was following

Vast numbers of learned travellers, historians, naturalists, and poets have visited this spot, and attempted In my round through the city I was told that the a description of this the only outlet of the countless government of the United States and the monarchical government of Great Britain, and forming themselves into numerous bodies of water,—the four great inland seas, known by the several names of Michigan, Superior, Heron, and Eric Lakes amongst the number; -and after the talent of the world has been so repeatedly applied prose and verse, in copy and stanzas, unequalled for sublimity and unparalleled for minuteness; after this embodyment of waters from the wast expanse, in its dash, and in its motion in the boiling abyss below, has been coloured and painted in every size and quality, and afterwards found. No conception can be formed of the at his will, but must love or hate according to the plans being nature, or to form any of his faculties or powers, brought home to the mind, to the eye, and to the fireside of every one, in colours the most brilliant and in language the most transcendent, by master minds of past

> "The Niagara river, which, issuing from the NE extremity of Lake Erie, at Black Rock, runs N.E. twenty miles to the Falls and from LEWISTON to Lake Ontario, a distance of seven miles.

> "As it flows from the lake, the river is about three quarters of a mile wide, and from twenty to forty feet deep. It maintains the former depth to the Falls. Five miles from the lake it is divided into two channels by Grand Island. The eastern channel has a width exceeding 100 rods; the western larger, and generally deeper, forms the boundary between the United States and Canada. Grand Island is twelve miles long, and contains 17,384 acres. Neither the snows of winter nor the heats of summer, nor rains, nor drought materially affect the volume of this majestic river. Its shores on either side are thinly settled between BUFFALO and the Falls. On the American shore, are two villages only, BLACK ROCK and TONAW ANTA. Thick forests still cover the bank, with some farm houses, few a d far between. On the Canada shore, are WATERLOO, opposite to BLACK ROCK, and the hamlet of CHIPPEWA, opposite FORT SCHLOSSER."

These scenes are made famous by the exploits of the Canadian patriets and the Republican sympath zers against the British forces. The last named place is that from whence the British cut away the ill-fated

steamer Caroline, and sent her into the current, when she was speedily over the Falls. No doubt, the Caroline carried ammunition and arms to the patriots on NAVI ISLAND. Her captain now commands the Franklin, plying between BUFFALO

"Below Navy Island, the union of the two branches gives a breadth to the Niagara River of two-and-a-half of Huddersfield. One of them, whose name was Bedat the same time, Mr. Wilkinson told me that he was miles. The waters have here an accelerated motion, and ford, was quite beyond the hope of recovery, in confident the making up of those stoves in Britain, three quarters of a mile above the Falls commence their consequence of having slept in a damp bed. His speaking of persons. I trust the association to be formed Socialism during our agitation of 1839, as to be unable classes. sive chutes, or leaps, fifty-two feet on the American, Inis gertleman expressed a strong desire for the cataracts form a most imposing feature of the scene. a candidate on the hustings at Wakefield at the last there, seeing there could be no merit or demerit in the Repeal agitation. Proclamations of various sorts repeal of our Corn Laws, assigning as his reason the least of the house were ill of fever in the least of the house were ill of the house were in the least of the house were in the leas and fifty-seven feet on the Canadian side. These the shutting up of their people in factories did not the main bank. The first view is presented from the known in that place, in a single instance before. While

"There are three distinct cascades: two on the Ameribroad, and 164 feet high. It was formerly straight, they, the Yankees, abhor and detest. I said, pray, but is changing to a curve. The Centre Fall is near eight yards wide, with a height similar to the lower in manufactures, as well as in the cultivation of the the Crescent, or Horseshoe, is at the head of the ravine soil; and then we should stand upon that principle of crossing the direct line of the stream; its breadth is equality for which they so strongly contend among estimated at 600 yards, and seven-eighths of the waggoners contended for the lead, and a regular well versed in accounts, and of such general habits, what the people where taught to expect—representation of the river is supposed to pass over it; its height is 158 feet.

"The depth of the water, in the American channel. being much less than in the Canadian one, the rocks are near the surface and break up the flood into foam; but greater velocity than I had ever witnessed. We were and other expences, it costs less than it could be made in the Canadian channel the deep green of the billows thus conveyed at nearly railway speed to the handsome

"The best view of the Crescent Fall is from the Table Rock and bank above it. A most interesting and imposing view, however, may be had from Goat Island. The Terrapin bridge, 300ft from the island, projects 10ft, over the falls, and affords a sight requiring some and took up his lockings at the west floor and the public will have full formation of the nerves, fully and leisurely to enjoy. Here resides a Dr. full confidence. In choosing a secretary or any other length of the percentage of appeal over them prevents the eye from penetrating the had his barn burnt down charged it upon a respectable of the society, wherever it is required, this service struggle, and have been sacrificed as the scape-goats of ed into single labels, gives the extraordinary num-Names of the principal steamers trading between Buf- depth; and fancy, until corrected by a glance at the landlord of the place. The landlord brought an action should be paid for, and provided a fitting person be League men. Now all these facts are evidence that we ber of 2,898 348. The Post-office allowance on post-

also, may frequently be seen the phenomenon of the tunity to visit the place.

on the verge of the precipice, stands a stone tower Drummondsville the orchards were numerous and the forty-five feet high, having winding steps in the in- crop of fruit most abundant. terior, built in 1833. From its summit, an admirable view of the whole scene is obtained.

"The flood does not descend from the ledge, perpendicularly, but forms an arch 20ft thick, whose semicord, at the base, may be from 40 to 50ft. The quantity of water discharged here, has been variously estimated; at the abyss into which this incredible mass is perpetually constantly before their eyes the shattered remains of the secured at whatever cost it has to be obtained. pouring exceeds 250 feet; at least, such is the depth of the river below the Falls. But what line has sounded turn of the road, and at once a most delightful and proceed forthwith to select the most efficient council he the esteem of all good men. the depth immediate beneath the incessant avalanche ?

"The banks from the ravine below the Falls rise perpendicularly, above the river, 180ft; requiring extraordinary means for descending to the water's edge. These mense forest as far as the eye could reach, presented rial whether they be Whige, Tories, Radicals, Chartises, have been supplied in the form of staircases at three themselves on a sudden and struck one with indiscrib- Corn-Law Repealers, or Repealers of any other kind; points. The passage of the river below the Fall, is able awe. I had imagined that here the country was whether Churchmen, Dissenters, Infidels, or any ther appalling from the rapidity of the current, the nu- cleared and cultivated; and although the appearance denomination of thinkers. The knowledge that they merons eddies and the turbulence of the water; yet bespoke a solid forest, yet I soon leavned that many cannot be made to believe otherwise than they are comit is entirely safe; and row boats are, constantly, cross- farms with extensive clearances were spread through- pelled to do by the impressions made upon their minds, ing the stream.

Erie, and peured over the Falls in such masses as to and interesting. fill the ravine, for a mile or more, to the depth of My driver took me over a precipice such as I had progress, than by any other single cause. weeks together.

"Doubts have been expressed as to the causes which have worked the position of this mighty cataract. But no where has nature written her mode of operation more legibly; and we see in the continued wearing away of the rocky strata over which the current is precipitated the means by which the fall has receded, full

Caroline by the British, a Canadian vessel had been prothat it would go over the Falls at an appointed time. British as well as from the States side of the river circle. to witness so great a novelty. At the specified hour the ship was set adrift and speedily got into the current; but bounding by one grand leap over a remains amid the mighty rush of waters, beyond any conceivable means of human reach. The disappointment experienced by the spectators, at her not going

over the Falls, was excessive. From the tower already described, on Goat Island, travellers by paying a small sum of money may view the river above and the boiling abyss below. In front of the rock is a covered winding stair by which, for the alluded to in my former letters. payment of a similar sum, persons may descend to the bottom of the rock; and a third sum will enable the curious to cover themselves with skins, for the purpose of being kept tolerably dry while they proceed underneath the Falls, or between the perpendicular surface nent to point out any error, or supposed errors, that I of the rock and the falling water; where, I am told, may advance: some beautiful and peculiar colours are displayed, espe-

TER, in which there is some thriving manufactures. On the summit of the opposite bank and just above the the right to dissect or modify what Mr. O'Connell pose and of action. consists of a few dwelling houses and more hotels than regard to Mr. O'Connell personally, I can urge nothing; under the controll of a single head,—a plan that I the peace of the country, without a full knowledge and can be supported as such; one of which, a very large one, my objects are universal, and not limited to individual, deny will effect the object, seeing that authority is not good understanding, among all parties, of the principles was being fitted up for barracks, in which to lodge a portion of poor Johnny Bull's "dead weight." waited upon by a person of respectable appearance and out the manner in which an entire body of people may ment. that he paid 1000 dollars rent for his house and the nature and of society. privilege of showing the wonders to strangers. Near

to admit the light. While in conversation upon the rock, my companion the shrubs at a few yards' distance from us. I had he is made to be surrounded. never seen any of the species alive before. They were

an interesting object. in the vortex. Not only did the Caroline steamer lose mind. her form, but not a log, a beam, nor a spar could be into this incessantly agitated cauldron. No one can imagine the depth to which they sink, nor the quantity with, and grinding to atoms every vestige of solid the river is a continuation of whirlpools constantly

and is pretty well cleared of wood to a considerable of making upon every individual mind that I rely for I cannot see how any council could affect the case and most beneficially, and peaceably, commence a thirty-five miles to Lake Ontorio. It is navigable for distance; it being the site of the intended city of the speedy success; and I am well aware that until this otherwise than beneficially; by each supplying his change in your condition, by which you will speedily

After admiring those magnificent scenes, I proceeded towards the Clifton Hetel, by the River's edge, on the central or local presidents. summit of the perpendicular rocks, passing the Museum, the Camera Obscura, and the Baths on my way. On reaching the hotel, I found that neither my friend nor fixed in such a manner that the individual chosen will luggage had arrived there. I immediately proceeded always feel bound to the strongest and most vigourous to elicit truth; but if Diniel had to explain? well, know how to do it even for themselves; but when you by Lundy's Lane to the Railway Station at which the action, knowing that all eyes are centred on him, and there are a great many in the Chartist ranks who will commence in good earnest, and show them a successful passengers alight to be taken to the Clifton House, a that his success or failure cannot be attributed to those agree with Mr. G. that it would be very inconvenient distance of nearly two miles. On reaching the station, with whom he is associated being obstructive to his for Daniel to explain a great many of his sayings and I was informed that in consequence of the delay occasioned by the accident on the Railway, the carriage his council to act blindly, or contrary to their own con- and justice; but we have agreed, at least I hope so, I from the Clifton House had proceeded with the pas- viction, nor will they be obliged to go with him fur- I mean the Chartist body, with a becoming magnanisengers to Queenston; but I could not learn whether my baggage had been taken forward or not. Having other hand, act in any manner that, under all the cir- faults, in the hope that by his present and future left a small bag at the Clifton House, I had to return thither again. On reaching the hotel, I found that neither a horse nor a vehicle of any description which the proceedings of a well organized society must able to penetrate, and, therefore, speak only of his so as to make a good beginning, and lay a solid foundacould be hired; they all having been engaged by have from its commencement, will be a sufficient guar- worthy deeds. visitors between my leaving and returning. I had, antee that the members will know how their cause is therefore, to proceed on foot by the same route I had come; that is, by the river side and the Falls to the was as extensive as it could be made, so that they at contrast between the agitation for the Repeal and that nently well employed in producing, in the best manner, place where the carriage had broken down on the rail- all times may know if a change of presidents be re- of the People's Charter. Many minds, individually as the greatest amount of the most valuable wealth, most way. A portion of the wreck of the carriage had been quired. removed, and the remainder thrown aside; but no one was near to give me the least information, or render me any assistance. I went round among the few dwellings and hotels in the neighbourhood, anxious to learn what had become of the luggage; not knowing whether it had been taken back to Chippswa, or forwarded to strongly I may write on these subjects, I assure Grac- the other." Here we perceive that Mr. Galpin assumes interfere with your funds or the government of your Queenston, I could however obtain no information whatever. While in this dilemma I met two men in a cottage, from Thornhill, in the immediate neighbourhood friend and companion, who said he would not leave will draw forth the best feelings and qualities of every to estimate the power we had then in the field; suffice it him while zlive, knew me from having seen me, along friend of humanity; and if this bedone, it will be of to state, that the reform government of that day where with "my Lord Morpeth," in the capacity of little importance who shall have been placed here or as much alarmed at it, as the Tories are now with the and ague, a disorder which the doctors said was never STON, the conductor of which informed me, that in nizing of Branches for the society. tended to be in ROCHESTER by that time. Very soon local expences that may be necessary. These members vernment struck a desperate blow, but could not after I had the good fortune to meet with a spring van should, in the first instance, elect the most business- conquer us, their trumpeter declared us dead, but our staid to refresh themselves, leaving their fine horses deeply interested in the welfare of his fellow-beings, return of Lord John Russell's victims, our noble virneglected. While there, they commenced a sort of The higher his position in society, provided he has tuous Frost and his co-convicts, with a division that was gambling, from which I had considerable difficulty to within himself the necessary qualifications for the situa- lost only by the Speaker's vote. Amidst all this the and, it is feared, will be quite spoiled. break them off. I was afraid they would get intoxi- tion (which must never be lost sight of) the better, as Government was dying—we had stuck a thorn in their cated, and that we should have another accident. While here I learned there were about 400 British troops in the neighbourhood; and I observed some of to those to those who compose the branch. their wives enter the house and take their threehalfpenny glass, and others carrying away "fire-water" in their bottles, bought with the proceeds of British Bull! Great Gull, thou pays for all!" When we moved off we did so with a vengeance; two

village of Stamford, where stands a neat church, upon the front of which is inscribed-"Built by General Sir William Johnson."

race was the consequence. I had cause to be slarmed

lest my lameness should be cured by my neck being

and they dragged the light carriages along with much

The houses here, as at Drummondsville, are neat and clean. The fields well enclosed, and pretty well cultifalo Harbour, and the various ports on the lakes and hurrying tide below, apprehends it to be immeasurable. Against him, and obtained considerable damages. The procured, he should be paid liberally. No greater have held and do hold a proud position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses are per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses are per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses are per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses are per cent.—Position in the political age stamps to receiving houses are per cent.—P But this mist, in sunny weather is the source of new house kept by the said landlord is called the Whirlpool, or worse mistake can possibly be made than that world; and, as far as agitation and public meeting, and Magazine.

sun and spray shift, dances fairy-like upon it. Here, Niagara close by. I regret that I had not an opport the people are governed as they are se contrary to vie with the Repeal movement of the present day. We

We soon reached the extent of Queenston Heights,

and the scene of the battle of that name, where stands the monument of General Brock, on or near the spot where he fell. Some Yankees are charged with having out this apparently endless track of trees. At the "The scenery around the Falls, beautiful as it is in bottom of this, the steepest bank I had witnessed, all, cordially and truly to co-operate with each other summer, is most splendid in winter. The trees and except the precipice at the Falls, lay the town of shrubs are then covered with transparent sleet, and QUEENSTON. It is situate on a plain to the left, and glitter as if clothed with diamonds: and the spray is on the right stands the town of LEWISTON. The scene

from 30 to 50ft so that it may be crossed, on foot, for never seen a vehicle of the kind taken over. This he did to get a nearer way to the terminus of the railway, society to which I refer. All must of necessity belong which was about midway down the bank. A very to the working class, for the business to be done, small building was all that was to be seen, in which is the the greatest work ever yet performed by man; were only two females, who had no knowledge of my but provided they give cordial assistance we must luggage, or of any other. We therefore proceeded to most readily welcome all, whatever may be their rank, the town, on entering which we made a second enquiry title, profession, or occupation in present society. The for my trunk; that being the sole object for which I great, the wise, and the good may be found among all seven miles, from the mountain ridge, at Lewiston. Yet had come. The agent was not at home, and during ranks and classes of the present confused and chaotic this elaboration is very slow! since, from the published that evening it could not be ascertained whether it had jumble called society, and it is these alone who will accounts of the Falls which reach back nearly two come into the town or not. I took up my abode at the have to take the initiative in producing the change spared. hundred years, the recession has been inconsiderable house of the father of my driver, who kept a neat from all that is erroneous and false to all that is true during that period." As a sort of retaliation for the cutting away of the plain man in appearance, and in conversation be cured sometime ago by the Americans, who advertised considerable minutla. He likewise chatted upon many matters connected with the place, yet I found his diligently carrying out instructions received and giving An immense concourse of persons assembled from the knowledge was confined within a very contracted

(To be continued.)

HARMONY HALL. LETTER XIII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—As the subject of organization is an all important one connected with the escape of all classes from the vice, crime, and misery, which everywhere now so frightfully abound, I intend to devote this letter to the organizing of branches for such a society as I have Before doing so, however, I must make some remarks on the letter of your correspondent Gracchus,

that appears in this day's paper, which letter is written in a spirit that makes it pleasant to have such an oppo-First-I contend that the principle of unity con-

cially while the morning sun shines forth. Here the tained in my letters is strictly democratic, by its placing bridge from the States side to Goat Island, which is in the hands of the people the election of the president, perfectly flat and resting upon props, and supported by treasurer, and auditors of accounts, and by their re-

On the States side, and upon the brink of the river, measure depends upon the appeal made to the better action that any association can well expect to be suc- to alter and improve this lamentable state of the popustands a very small but pretty village named MANCHES. passions of the Irish people. But this appeal could cessful in its undertakings be they what they may; but lation, do not know how to effect it, and will not

to this person's small but neat house was one of the pose to found this Society on what I contend to be by any party: hence the unity of purpose and of ac- tent, the creature of the circumstances by which he is surwinding stairs by which to descend. This, as all the three great and eternal truths, which are opposed to tion that now characterises the repeal movement—the rounded, and chiefly of those which society creates, and others, is enclosed with wood, through which are holes every institution of society as at present formed-First: That the character of man is formed for him, pointed out to me several humming birds sporting in his original organization and the circumstances by which For this is how I would propose to effect unity of pur- natural individual differences by which one shall be

he can in no manner be responsible for.

and present ages, who have spent weeks and months of rocks which are constantly in motion, commixing any body of men, if clearly understood by them, must suthority of one man would fail to produce. In letter xi., society, if they were properly applied, to ensure permatter that enters this aquatic vortex. It is clear that yet exhibited to the world. There could be no anger, rolling and boiling for the distance of at least twelve Each one would most strenuously endeavour to pro- to work with a council, any single member of which of the world. miles below the Falls.

mote the general happiness, knowing that it contributed might be disposed to the would then be enabled to arouse the in the highest degree to his own personal welfare. It that he would then be enabled to arouse the spirit which he now excites?" Now, for my own part, of that name. The place extends back from the river, is to the deep impression which these truths are capable spirit which he now excites?" Now, for my own part,

> form of proceeding is that the responsibility will be wrongs, and rouse their spirit for "Ould Ireland." measures. He will, of course, have no power to compel doings, and square them with the principles of truth ther than they consider right; but he may, on the mity, to drop the curtain for the present over his cumstances, he shall deem most advisable. This responsibility, joined to the great publicity that the prying eye of after generations will not be progressing; and I would take care that the publicity

readers to judge how far they appear cogent or otherwise. All I would further desire to observe is, that however

in which all are now placed. necessitated.

this position will of itself render the objects of the sides that brought them to their end, and struck the society the more easily attainable, and give confidence blow that brought them from their high places of ini-A Treasurer and two auditors should also be chosen

often, so as to give full confidence to all parties. The President should, immediately on his election. choose the most fitting individual he can provide as a Bill, proving the inefficiency of that measure, for either secretary who should be an active business-like man, what its concocters intended it—Whig ascendancy—or manners, temper, and dispecition, as should give him of the people. Our next step was our Great National free access among all ranks and classes, and secure to Petition, wherein three million and a half of Englishbroken. The horses were very fine ones, of light make, him the confidence of all, and he should make it his men demanded the Charter and Repeal of the Union. especial duty diligently to watch the instructions that Next came the factory lords' attempt to revolutionize will have to appear from time to time from the central England for the paltry measure of Repeal of the Corn office, and to see that they are vigorously carried into Laws, and the whole of the North was said to be full of effect. The Secretary must also attend to any local Chartists. Numbers of good and true Chartists, by takpublications that may be required and see generally te ing advantage of this wage strike to turn the people's the diffusion of the principles, views, and objects attention to the Charter, contrary to the advice of our

> within his district. Much, very much, will depend upon the efficiency of such as that, could controll the enthusiastic advocates the local secretaries, and they will require to be active, of principles such as ours, that may be so materially

would dictate a more noble but less practical course. moving towards us, and some portion of the press is To those unused to business proceedings the mere speaking more respectfully of us, aye even the Attorquestion of saving so much per week, is of considerble ney-General and the juster pertion of the Judges have importance, whereas a liberal but judicous expenditure acknowledged us as a party who have a right to preach taken the liberty to cross the river, and after placing a would, in so great a cause as the one I am treating of, our opinions. One Judge has, from the judgment seat, quantity of gunpowder and lighting a train, retired to amply repay itself a hundred or a thousand fold. To complimented our leaders for their ability and intelli-670,250 tons the minute; at 85 millions of tons the the opposite bank to witness its destruction; and while effectually and rapidly overcome all the combined gence, which, with the compliments of Mr. G. in this hour; and at 102,093,750 tons the hour. The depth of the Canadian Loyalists curse the "fiends," they have powers of error, every description of talent must be same paragraph, the Chartist will be duly proud of;

extensive view struck the eye. The whole extent of can procure to act sordially with him. In doing this One thing I would particularly call your attention to. the river Niagara to the Lake, with Youngster and each President should choose persons of the largest and Fort Niagara on the right; and Fort St. George on the most capacious minds he can find, without reference to pose and unity of action under, what we term, the deleft bank at its mouth; with Lake Ontario and an im- class, sect, sex, or party. It will be perfectly imm tewill soon produce that universal charity that will enable in our great, noble, and godlike cause.

With regard to sex, I would observe, that talented decorated in the dazzling colours of the rainbows which that lay before me was perfectly unique, and produced and dignity, to the Association which it can never arch the river from many points.

the most pleasing sensations. Had not the afternoon acquire until they join it; and the work of human reand intelligent women will give a moral power, force, Sometimes, the ice is driven by the winds from Lake been hazy, the scene would have been more extensive generation will be accelerated more by the full and entire enliatment of the sympathies of woman, in its

With a good President, Secretary and Council, careentered into his circumstances and domestic affairs with fully watching both the instructions from the central office, and the peculiar matters relating to the locality; suggestions for further advance whenever they present themselves; each city, town, and village throughout the empire may speedily become the centre of one general mind that shall, as rapidly as knowledge can be obtained, take the necessary steps to ensure to all, every requisite for their progressive advancement, in the path of union, virtue, peace, and happiness. Having now pretty well disposed. I fear at a somewhat tedious length, of the question of organising a society, I shall proceed in my next to point out further

practical steps that will require to be taken. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant. WILLIAM GALPIN. Harmony Hall, June 6th, 1843.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

THE " DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE" versus "DESPOTIC AUTHOBITY."

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC. Galpin's observations upon the power to be vested in and trace effects to their causes—that it is not necessary action he desired to effect, as the only means of arriving in an empire abounding with all the materials to ensure Second—With regard to the Repeal question, I at the goal of our aspiration—universal happiness. fully agree, with Gracchus, that the importance of that I agree with him, that it is only by such a course of But these who govern, however much they may desire

demeanour, who asked me if I wished to go under the be roused and kept in united and peaceful, but firm and I think, if Mr. G. and our readers look well into the The principles on which society has been hitherto Falls, (meaning between the waterfall and the rock), determined agitation, by being under the direction of reports of that movement, they will see that Mr. O'Con- based, governed, and educated will never produce adding, that if I did, he was ready to supply me with one individual mind of strong power. My dependence nell's leadership is one of admission not commission; virtue, permanent prosperity, or happiness; these the necessary skins to keep me dry. I begged to be is not on any person who may be selected to preside that it is assumed by common consent; and obtained by erroneous principles must be gradually abandoned, with excused as I was very lame, and consequently unable over the society, but on the truth of the principles on the confidence his countrymen place in him, from a the character which they necessarily produce throughout to undergo the fatigue. He told me his charge for the which it is to be based, and on the daily increasing belief that he is their true friend, sincerely seeking to the population. And you may, immediately, and most skins and attendance was a quarter of a dollar; and knowledge that will be gained of the sciences of human obtain for them all they hold dear, -a confidence won beneficially for all classes, commence this change by Your Correspondent must bear in mind that I pro- Irish people; and not by any authority vested in him mind any longer doubts that man is, to a very y eat eatholic-their country's weal: therefore, this repeal il- so as to make poor or rich, ignorant, or intelligent, well and not by him; and that it is entirely dependent upon | lustration will, I think, serve myside better than Mr. G.'s. or ill disposed, all of the human race, yet retaining the Second: That he has not the power to believe or dis- ciples of truth, justice, and humanity on the minds of ignorant or very ill informed alone now imagine that believe at pleasure, but must do so in accordance with our fellows, and to carry the objects desired into man has been made with faculties to enable him to All forms which descend this chasm lose their identity the strongest conviction that shall be made upon his effect, that they should elect servants, who should believe except in accordance with the strongest im-Third: That he has not the power to love or hate publish the result of their deliberations to their con- except that which is agreeable to his individual process to which every atom is subjected that falls ings created within him by each subject, which feelings acted upon. Thus may we obtain a thorough co-operation as to be rationally responsible for their qualities, These three truths placed as the basis of action for in the course laid down with a pleasure that the abundance of materiel immediately at the disposal of of necessity lead to an entirely different course to any fourth paragraph, Mr. G. says, speaking of Mr. O'Connell, "Supposing that he had to debate, discuss, and explain ne ill will, no envy, or jealousy among such persons. every proposition he had to make, or even that he had point is gained my proposal will be open to all the ob- opinion they would probably arrive at the best course remove the hitherto permanent causes of ignorance, jections which Gracchus makes in the election of the to be pursued; and so long as Daniel can speak (for he poverty, division, and uncharitableness, first from your is one of the speech makers) to his countrymen, he own ranks, and by your example, soon afterwards, from The immediate advantage to be gained by the unity will be able to excite them by the tale of their many all above and below you.

And then to debate and discuss, is surely the way cenduct, he will weave himself such a veil of goodness,

The fifth paragraph is as follows:—" Let us take the | cally, mentally, morally, and practically, and all permapowerful as Mr. O'Connell's, have been engaged in pro-The chief objections which I have to urge against the secuting the latter, and the objects sought to be election of the Council I have already given in my obtained are certainly far more attractive and valuable; letter inserted in this week's Star, and I leave your yet by adopting what your correspondent Gracchus would designate as the democratic principle, we may observe the different rate of progress of the one and chus that I only wish my opinions to be considered as that ours has been the inferior rate of progress, a conthose of an individual keenly alive to the miserable state | clusion which I can by no means admit of, and one that I think our Social Liend must have come to without With respect to the remarks on Mr. Owen or Mr. giving the subject sufficient consideration. I verily any practical measures calculated to permanently well O'Connor, I say of them, as I have on all occasions when believe that Mr. G. must have been so enveloped in educate and employ any portion of the industrious about our towns; soldiers were called out of Ireland, With this rather extensive digression from the sub- and moved here and there. Several of our speakers ject I proposed to treat of, I now revert to the orga- where arrested under the charge of sedition; they were tried and imprisoned. These tyrannical acts excited quity to our feet. They begged our help, our reply was "the Charter," "Frost, Williams, and Jones." The elecfor each branch, and the accounts should be published tion came, we overbalanced the scale against them, and time hath proved the policy wise and good. The Tories got into power again, and under the darling Whig Reform pound on the estate of Messrs. Parker and Shore, two years :--

Chieftan, O'Connor; for none in the heat of a moment

surprise and pleasure. The Iris changing forms, as the from an extraordinary pool of that name in the river of not securing efficient officers; the great reason why union, and zeal go. I think that our movement of 1839 will their inclination and will, is, that those in power take have not had so many of the rich with us; nor have we The soil here is by no means rich, and the surface is care as rapidly as possible to secure all the talent, z.al. had our priests of the establishment or dissent; nor do not be verge of the precipice, stands a stone tower Drummondsville the orchards were numerous and the ducements as shall make it their personal and immediate the middle of the middle ate interest, to act contrary to those impulses which ples are rapidly progressing—the middle class are but must not let their feelings of pride overcome their monumental tower. Near the monument we had a After selecting his secretary, the President should judgment; but seek by every act of the r lives to earn

> is, that we have displayed something like unity of purmocratic principles; and when I view the case in all its bearings—the union we so rapidly effected with such small means at our disposal—the much we have done towardsenlightening our fellowmen upon true principles -the amount of persecution we have endured and passed, and the numerous privations our fellows have endured—the sacrifices so many of them have made for the cause, I cannot help but think that such a bedy is invincible, and by steady perseverance must succeed if they keep strictly and consistently to the democratic principle; but perhaps Mr. G's observation apply enly to the cavils and renegadism that have occurred in our ranks, the lamentable errors (to be mild) of the late Executive; if so, I must inform him that these disorders have occurred through violation of the democratic principle, for according to that principle, in the words of Robespiere, "the rights of every man are bound by Nothing must be heard of class distinctions, in the the rights of others, and if we pass our own boundary, we invade the rights of others." Under this, the talebearer, the busy-body is condemned, and if all men abided by this precept, how much ill-will and cavil would be avoided according to the democratic principle. All officers of the people should be servants of the people and render an account of their acts of office, to the people as often as reguired, or at stated times, explaining clearly, of course. Now, were this always done, how much hubbub and confusion we might be

Senators too, should be paid for their services, what s fairly agreed upon, but no more. Last, but greatest point of the democratic principle is that " the people's will is law," the best guarantee for its being obeyed. Now, when the democratic principle becomes well known, and strictly acted on, instead of the cavil and discord, heartburning, ill-will, injuries and revenges, that pervades all nations, and us a matter of coure, all the societies established within them, we shall have love and joy, and harmony. Hoping for this day, I remain, yours in faith.

ADDRESS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE RATIONAL SOCIETY TO THE CHARTISTS.

GRACCHUS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW MEN, -The Congress of the National Society being deeply interested in the fallen state of the industrious classes, and greatly dissatisfied with the present condition of all classes, having met in their Annual Session at their Hall, in Hampshire, desire to address you on the false position and dangerous state of all parties throughout the empire. It is now admitted by the highest authorities in the country, that among the working classes there is much

ignorance, poverty, destitution, crime, and extreme suffering; and these evils evidently arise from the neglect and oppression of the wealthy-to the deep and lasting injury of all ranks from the highest to the BROTHERS,—It is evident, from the tenor of Mr. It is equally evident, now—to those who can reflect

immediate general prosperity to the whole population. not be so made if every, or even any person possessed we differ upon the means to obtain that unity of pur- attempt it on right principles for fear of danger to some of its present artificial divisious.

class, sect, party, or country; and I referred to Mr. influence; and that it is more likely to beget opposition on which alone it can be made, and of the mode of O'Connell, not with the view of approving, or other-than obedience: and here I shall take advantage of applying those principles to practice. It is now of the I had scarcely reached the Table Rock, when I was wise, of the course he was taking, but simply to point Mr. G.'s own illustration, viz, the present repeal move- last importance to you to know these principles, and how, wisely, to apply them to practice.

by his appeals to the best feelings and passions of the your own means and well-directed industry. No same common bond of priest and peasant—Dissenter and Ca with which it surrounds individuals from their births, pose and of action, that is, by the influence of prin- always distinguished from every ether. Also the very deliberate together upon the necessary steps to be taken, pressions which are made on his mind; or to love. tion; then would they follow their officers as leaders nor can any one well informed now doubt of the supermanent wealth to all, and to surround all with circumstances greatly more to be desired, and far superior to any which have been formed at any time, in any part

Now, upon these data, without disturbing the present position of any parties, you will possess the power, whenever you can acquire the knowledge, to gradually

It is vain, at first, to look to any other party to effect the change for you; the upper classes do not beginning, then those now above you will come forward and, ere long, cordially assist in carrying forward the change throughout society. You have a superabundance of industry; you may

have among yourselves a weekly subscription sufficient to commence and continue the practical measures to well educate and employ, in a reasonable time, all your unemployed, half employed, or uselessly employed members, and to well educate them and their children tion for the continuance of the same measures, until all the industrious classes shall be well educated physibeneficially for the producers and consumers; and thus would you, in a peaceable and the best manner, emancipate yourselves and your children, and exhibit an example to all classes, in all countries, which all might now advantageously adopt. The members of the Rational Society, without desiring in any manner to society, or any of your proceedings, will be mos ready to render you, or any other party or society, whatever assistance it may be in their power to give to forward

That you may succeed in thus peaceably and permanently emancipating yourselves, in assisting others to effect the same now most necessary object, is the sincere wish of all the Delegates of the Rational Society assembled in their Annual Congress, in May, 1843. Signed by order, and on behalf of the said

Congress. ROBERT OWEN. President of the Rational Society, and Chairman Harmony Hall, Hants, May 25, 1843.

LETTERS from Bosnia confirm the intelligence given of an insurrection there. It is said that the insurgents have called for the interference of

IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD of Oundle, the fine crops of grass have been under water for a fortnight. THE LATE RAINS have been so favourable to the

grass and corn crops in the vale of Lune as almost to ensure a superabundant harvest. Accounts from New Orleans speak of heavy rains having fallen towards the close of April, and swelled the Mississippi to a considerable height.

It is expected that a first dividend of 5s. in the

bankers, of Sheffield, will be paid about the end of POSTAGE STAMPS .- We are enabled to place before our readers the following statement of the amount received for postage stamps, sold at three of the leading post receiving houses in London, during the past

From this return it will be seen that the increase of

Charlist Intelligence.

Charter Association of the Manchester locality. To the Association generally. be known and designated by the appellation of the Chariest Sunday School for children of all denominations." 2nd. That the following branches of education be taught to the children, namely, reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar; also their duties to their Creator, parents, and fellow creatures, with the moral and social requirements of public and private life; to which will be added in-People's Charter." 3rd. "That no rectarian or upon you, in the name of patriotism, to shake off the peculiar dogmas be allowed to be taught the children, lethargy, apathy, and inattention to your own claims, punishment or particular mark of degradation be rescue of the downcast victims of poverty, to raise your allowed to be inflicted on any of the children, energies, combine your collective talent and influence, for any forwardness or contrariety they concentrate your every moral power in one impenetrable may or mee during their attendance at school. But phalanx, and with a voice—a voice like the sound of instead of the cane or whip, the more rational means | many waters, preclaim with pathos and with power, shall be substituted, and strictly attended to by them your temporal, social, and political salvation; that you in all cases." 5th. "That there be a superintenden; are about to snap asunder those degrading chains which and four directors elected by the members of the have so long linked yen to the nanrping mandates of reguistions. They shall also be eligible to be re- declaration that you will never tire in your noble ex- lative Union. elected, so long as they continue to give satisfaction ertions till you have achieved your country's redempto a majority of the members who ariend the quartion, the redemption of your homesteads from oppression terly meetings. The duties of such superintendent and misrale, and that you will, by your own, and your and conductors shall be to watch over the interests fellow men's exertions, elevate your own order above of the school, and purchase books for the use of the the rancour of despotism and the penalties of bondage; children, subject, nevertheless, to the controll of the you will then successfully show by your continued managing committee of the Hall for the time being, labours, that you will finally secure to the human lecture, eleven kepealers joined the National Charrepeatedly shouted out—"Hurrah for Repeal!—by both as to the expenditure and any bye-law that family, the greatest amount of happiness human nature Wednesday will lecture on G—we must have the Repeal!"—and numberless may be thought necessary. That all books, slates, is expable of enjoying. Association's funds for the first three months; and this can never be accomplished, that human nature is

LECTURES were delivered in the above Hall, in the afterneon and evening of the same day, by Mr. D. Ross. The lecturer gave great satisfaction to the numerous and respectable audiences that attended. public, and passed unanimously.

dress to their constituents was agreed to, and ordered to be ent to the Northern Star for insertion :-

The address of the delegates of South Lancashire to the Chartists of that district.

BROTHER DENCCRATS,-It is with mingled feelings of serrow and delight, that we once more adoress yen. With delight at the proud position we occupy as an association of men combined together for the righ and holy purpose of combatting tyranny in all its varied forms; and thereby showing to the world that we are actuated by a pure spirit of phidom under which we and they have so long

Sorrowing that it is our painful duty to call the attention of the various localities of this district, to the care of those sterling friends of suffering humanity, Mr. Cooper and his com-patriot Mr. Richards. who are suffering unheard of cruelties in the Stafford hell, we, therefore, call upon every locality in South Langashire to bestir them and call meetings immediately to petition Parliament in their behalf. and to send such petitions forwith to T. S. Duncombe, E-q. M.P. for presentation.

To the rescue, brother Chartists, and let there not be a town, village, nor hamlet in the county but what sends its petition in behalf of these brave fellows who have so long, so nobly, and so faithfully fought the battles of a suffering and enslaved people. We also regret that a few of the localities have not sent their delegates so regularly to the county council as they formerly did. We hope, therefore, that the time that is passed will more than suffice, and that for the future they will see the necessity of having their representatives present to assist in devising plans for the carrying out of those principles which if adopted, will make the homes of Englishmen, cottages of contentment, and our country glorious,

Breshren, the task of addressing you on this allimportant subject, has so often fallen to car lot, that anything we can advance, by way of appealing to your love of country, would be little more than useless repetition. Our business with you now is to point out the necessity of adopting some practical plan, in order to secure the object which has cost us so much labour, money, and suffering to carry it to its present proud, though in some measure disorgan-

First, then, it is our particular desire that each locality will choose a delegate to attend a meeting of the South Laucashire delegates, to be holden in the National Charter Association Room, Brownstreet, Manchester, on Sunday, the 18th of June, at one o'clock in the afterneon, when, we trust, this call will be responded to in a manner worthy of on your own energy and union. You can plead no the democracy of this emporium of liberty. That each locality will not fail to instruct their representative as to what course they would deem it advisable to pursue in order to place this division of the country in that position which its importance of the country in that continue which its importance tist endeavour to add one more to our own ranks, in this truly great movement so eminently entitles to confirm one wavering mind. Let every parent init to. The delegates will be required to come fully prepared to vote upon the following questions:lat. Your opinions relative to the election of a new Executive Council for the Association.

2nd. The engaging a lecturer for this division of 3rd As to the workings of the present local lecturers' plan, and whether it should be continued Or otherwise.

4th. To give your opinions of the propriety of holding Chartist camp meetings during the summer months in various parts of the district; and whether you think they would be attended with good results to our movement or not.

We hope you will not fail to give the above questions that consideration which their importance requires, as much depends upon the decision which you may come to.

Brother Charrists.—We cannot conclude this adtimes in which we live. The present time appears three and four hundred signatures in this village. to be big with great events. The agitation for the cal, and political emancipation of our beloved lighted with the treat. country from the galling fetters of a merciless oligarchy, the cold-blooded and grasping avarice of IMPORTANT MEETING. On Tuesday evening the

themselves worthy of their higher calling in Irish brethren, the room was crowded to excess. the moral struggle of right against might-of justice At eight o'clock the Hev. Mr. Egan, Catholic Priest, against injustice. Let Union be your watchword—of Brigg, and head repeal warden of the district, love and brotherly kindness mark your conduct with the Rev. Mr. Coppinger, of Hull, entered the towards each other, and the day is not far distant room, and were loudly cheered. Mr. West, also, on when every restige of oppression will be banished his appearance was loudly applanded. On the from our land, and the hardy sons of toil be in pos- motion of Mr. Brady the Rev. Mr. Egan was called session of these privileges which will enable them to to the chair. He opened the meeting by referring carry into effect the Apostolic injunction- The to the great movement in Ireland under the cardilabourer shall first be partaker of the fruits thereof," nal virtues of justice, prudence, temperance, and And this can only be brought about by making the perseverance, and called on the people present by people free inhourers on their fatherland. The their patriotism and love of justice to imitate their land, the land, the land, is our only hope of salva. Irish brethren by agitating under the same banner.

riluence of an intolerant State Church.

We are, brethren in bonds, Yours in the common cause of human redemption,

WM. GRESTY, Chairman, WM. DIXON, Secretary.

P. S.—We hope those localites that stand indebted to the Lecturer's Fund, and can make it convenient, will be kind enough to forward their accounts by their delegates to the next delegate meeting.

(that town being the most central) on the 17th of smid the most enthusiastic applause. He stated July next, for the purpose of re-considering the plan that he came among them to assist to Repeal the of organisation, and making such alterations as will Union, by cementing an union—an union that had

MANCESTER.—A general meeting of the sing their sentiments, we recommend the propriety and aristoratic domination. He entered at great members of the National Charter Association was of proceeding forthwith to the election of delegates, length into the question of Repeal, and by argument held in the Carpenier's Hall, on Sunday morning to attend the said conference, and at the same time and recon placed the question so plainly before his last, Mr. John Murray in the chair. After passing give those who may be elected such instructions as audience that the most prejudiced could not escape the accounts for the last month, the following rules will enable them faithfully to represent the opinions conviction. He concludes by enrolling him: off a were agreed to, for the conducting of a Chartist of their constituents, both as regards any alteration Sunday school in connection with the above Hall : that may be necessary in the plan of organisation, lst. That a Sunday school be established in the or arrangements requisite to the formation of a new Carpenter's Hall, under the auspices of the National and efficient Executive to watch over the interests of prevailed, the repealers pledging them. Ives to assist

> NORTH LANCASHIRE. The Address of the North Lancashire Delegates to all these who are desirous of co-operating with them in the great work of national redemption.

BROTHERS IN BONDAGE AND IN HOPE,-We constructions in and explanations of the principles of ceive it to be our duty to address you at this critical democracy as contained in the document called the juncture of affairs in this class-ridden country, to call under any circumstances." 4-h. "That no corporeal and those of your suffering countrymen, to rush to the concentrate your every moral power in one impenetrable

after that time has elapsed, to make alterations, or so sunk and deprayed, that all attempts to improve otherwise, according to the then existing circum- and elevate it, must and will eventually prove abortive and fruitless, that man must sit "patiently" down agreed to: "That this meeting has heard with to the praiseworthy exertions of our respected felunder an unbearable lead of want, degradation, and feelings of indignation the barbarities inflicted upon low citizen, Mr. J. Huckett, to whom the police wos, that the great author of the universe has wisely and solemnly decreed, that man must sit quietly down, in humble resignation, that he must take rough circumstances (no matter of what nature they may be); we to institute an immediate inquiry into their case, as rived, and took the four soldiers who had been pre-At the close of the lecture, in the evening, the above tell the propounders of this highly injurious, prejudirules for the Sunday school were brought before the cial, pernicious doctrine, that it is as false as the share the fate of Holberry and Clayton." It was We understand that his worship the Mayor, and bigetry and superstition of the dark ages. We appeal SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING.—On to any rational mind, if these dogmas can stand for one Suncay the South Lancashire County Council held moment in hostile array against these every day contheir v-nal monthly meeting in the National Charter vincing facts, that your homesonce comfortable, when en-Association Room, Brown-street, Manchester. After joying a more equitable remuneration for your skill, are transacting their local business, the following ad- rapidly becoming destitute of every article of domestic convenience; misery, degradation, and wantsurround you evening, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament in all your various pursuits. In vain you struggle to on behalf of Cooper, Richards, and Capper. Mr. preserve the respectability of your families, the iron hand of despotism strangles our every effort to rescue them from poverty, and all its attendant calamities. Oh, shame, shame, upon the prostituted talent that is which read thus:—" That this meeting have learned thus employed in prolonging and vainly endeavouring with feelings of alarm and indignation of the unjust thus to defend the strong holds of oppression. Has and cruel treatment to which Thomas Cooper, heaven degreed that the idle the nr. fligste rich shall John Richards, and Joseph Capper are subjected heaven decreed that the idle, the profligate rich, shall by the Visiting Magistrates in Stafford Gaol." The erjoy every blessing bestowed by art or nature, and by the Visiting Magistrates in Stafford Gaol." The that the industrious mechanic and inoffensive poor resolution was seconded by Mr. David John, and shall alone be the objects of divine vengeance? Be far carried unanimously. Mr. Henry Thomas moved from us such irreligous, implous, insulting mockery; it the second resolution :- "That this meeting there-

It is under these impressions that we have embraced the present opportunity of directing you to a sense of your duty. Since your representatives first met on your behalf many and ardnous, have been the struggles in which you had to engage in your different localities. At one time universally depreciated and disesteemed, pelted with the mud of scorn and opprobrium, by all not incorporated in your ranks, your motives most unscrupulously maligned and misrepresented, the venal press marked its victims, spies were employed to concost and convict, the pulpit thundered forth its denunciations, the bar showered torrents of misrepresentation, and your best and noblest friends were immured in a dungeon, because they possessed the boldness to denounce, and the virtue to morally combine against the evils of the "aystem." Your own enthusiastic "Tattersall" now languishes in prison, simply because he exerted his popularity with the working classes, to the preservation of life and property. Seeing that these things have taken place, you are bound by every tie of " patriotism" and humanity, it behoves you as consistent persevering democrats, to gird on afresh the armour of truth and justice, and awear by the wrongs of your country, that you are determined to continue faithful to the end, that you will never cease in your God-like exertions until signal and final success shall have crowned your herculesn efforts. Do this, and the work of persecution is at end.

Ours are the principles of the People's Charter; whole and entire, they are immutable. They have floated majestically triumphant on the troubled surface of political contention, unanswered and irrefragable by all the argumentative powers that sophistry has or can summon to its aid; they will stand (if such a thing should be amid the crush of matter and the wreck of worlds; they would widen the foundations of seciety. until the base shall have a breadth capable of securing the just representation of every interest in the state, under whose just administration every man would sit down under his ewn vine and fig tree, none daring to make him afraid.

In conclusion, we implore of you to set your shoulders to the wheel, as if the legitimate struggle depended excuse. You have, on many occasions, by your petitions and resolutions, argued and enforced the justice of, and the necessity for, the enactment of our political tenets, as the law of our sea-girt isle. Let every Charculcate on the untutored mind of his offspring, the never-dying principles of liberty, the absolute necessity of good Government for the preservation of his liberty, and from a living death, by protracted distress, and for those essential materials which make life desirable. By all and every means press forward to the mark of your high calling. Let every Chartist do his own work; and then soon, very soon, shall we hear from the vallies and mountain tops the glad ahouts of

Then peace and plenty will be surs, And all the ble ssings Freedom showers. We are your's, in the bonds of Union, Signed, on behalf of the delegates present, HENRY WOOD, Chairman.

SILSDEN.-A petition on behalf of Cooper and dress without cailing your attention to the eventful Richards has been agreed to, and received between HULL-On Whit-Monday, the Chartists of Hull Repeal of the Legislative Union seems to be bring. held a grand festival, in the Freemasons' Lodge, ing us to a crisis—the hitherto conflicting elements Mytongate. The room was tastefully and beautiof party appears to be upon the eve of a brotherly fully decorated, and the splendid order and arrangejunction, when England and Ireland are likely to ment of the portraits of our most distinguished paunite in the moral battle against the common triots had a grand and imposing effect. Numerous enemies of both countries. Such an opportunity banners, with appropriate mottoes and devices, and for forming a lasting union between the two coun- an efficient quadrille band, rendered the festival a tries never presented itself. We, therefore, ought treat worthy of the patronage of the friends of to coerish it, and endeavour to coment the comoeracy of both nations in an holy union that will "good things" provided were of the first character, make curruptions ark quake to the centre. This is and the order and regularity of the whole proceedmake corruptions ark quake to the centre. This is and the order and regularity of the whole proceeding in the affairs of men, which, if inks reflected the highest credit on the committee of management. Great praise is also due to Mrs. active and vigilant, and we shall most assuredly, at dentity to be wished, and for which we have so long to aidently struggled—the moral, social, physical and nolitical emancination of our beloved lighted with the treat.

In conclusion, we hope that the Chartists Cannon street; it being known that the Chartists this division of Lancashire will prove were to attend and render their assistance to their He then referred to the observation that clergy- Previously acknowledged ... men should take no part in politics, but said that if Halshaw Moor, near Oldham he witnessed any act of injustice and oppression he A few sawyers, Waterloo Town ... was bound as a Christian minister to take his stand A Chartist tailor, Cardiff ... by the side of the injured and oppressed. He then Hollinwood instanced cases of oppression practised in Ireland, Padiham nothing to do with plots, or to commit any breach of Mr. G. Gommon, Chelsea ... the laws, but peaceably, constitutionally, and temperately assist the Irish people to establish the name of the Mr. J. Smith BROWN STREET.—At a meeting of the General priest sat down amid cheers. The Rev. Mr. Cop. A wager respecting "Repeal Rent" Council, held in the Brown-street Room, on Monday pinger was next introduced, and explained the reason Halifax (5th sub.) :.. evening, June 5th, the following resolution was of his attendance there that evening. It was not so Ovenden, near ditto... moved by Mr. D. Donavon, and seconded by Mr. J. much to publicly declare himself a Repealer Siddall Nuttall, and carried without a dissentient, "That (although he would not say that his private opinion Upper V we, the General Council of the National Charter Aswas against repeal) but to add his portion of advice. A friend sociation for the Manchester locality, having taken to the Catholics present, which had been so ably into our most serious consideration the present disorganised state of the Association, and the evil effects that are likely thresult from our having no recognised Executive, do most respectfully suggest the propriety of a conference being held in Birmingham sured appliance. Mr. West was then introduced Previously acknowledged

render it less ambiguous, and better calculated to been too long delayed-an union of the working promote the interests of the Association; and in classes of England and Ireland, for the emancipation order to give each locality an opportunity of expres- of both countries from the slavery of class legislation member of the Repeal Association amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. Several more Chartists enrolled themselver, and the most brotherly feeling the Chart'sta by all means in their power. A vote of thanks to the chairman, to the Rev. Mr. Coppinger and Mr. We t was carried with loud chearing. and Mr. We t was carried with loud cheering. Three cheers were then given for Mr. O'Connell—three for Feargus O'Connor, and three for "Ould Ireland" and the Repeal, and the crewded audience dispersed, many with wet shirts but light hearts, at this cordial union between the real friends of demo-

mocratic Chapel, on Sunday. The following resolut have been brought away quietly by their sober comtions were passed:—"That a delegate meeting rades, particularly as a number of the 45 h, who will take place on Sunday afternoon, the 18th, at two o'clock precisely, in the above chapel for the purious to that effect. But as all their efforts were pose of forming a better organization in Derby unavailing, and the row increased in violence, the Mansfield. Newark, and the intermediate villages, and that three persons be chosen to draw up an out. line of a plan to be submitted to them, and that the in arresting four men of the 56th Regiment, and be used—as entreating, mild expostulation, and with piercing, yet forbearing indignation, that you are Secretary be instructed to communicate the same to bringing them to the King-st. station, in doing which, kindness on the part of the conductors and teachers, fully and energetically alive to the things which concern the above towns and villages." Mr. T. Clarke, one of the constables (No. 98) received several second and strictly attended to by them. frem Stockport, is expected to give an address on vere blows from the soldier whom he had arrested, Nottingham Forest, on Sunday afternoon at two and who struck him with the breastplate of his and four directors elected by the members of the have so long linked yen to the neutron mandates of o'clock, June 11th, if the weather permits, if not, belt. This constable had a narrow escape of his Carpensers' Hall locality, for the conducting of the faction, bound you down mentally, morally, and physically and physic Carpensers' Hall locality, for the conducting of the locality, and physical served as curate; and I hope it is not unreasonable perfect and I hope it

address on the Repeal of the Legislative Union he would have fallen down a height of between Great Britain and Ireland, on Tuesday several feet. Most of the soldiers were been subsequently proved by the very parties who and looking from her window saw three men endes. night, which created a good feeling among the extremely young, and were evidently Irish, by Repealers and Chartists. At the conclusion of his their accent, as well as by their expressions, for they Wednesday night next, on the same subject.

tion was held on Monday evening, in their hall, whole time many hundred people were assembled, when the following resolution was unanimously who seemed to be greatly excited. Owing, however, it is too evident, if that be not done, that they will viously arrested by the police up to the barracks. agreed to entrust the presentation of the petition to Cuptain Gun have this day waited on Sir O. Carey, Thomas Duncombe, Esq.

MERTHYR TYDVIL .- On Monday evening last a public meeting was called by placard to take place in the Market-square, at six o'clock in the Benjamin Howard was unanimously called to the chair, who, after reading the requisition, called on Mr. Mathew John to move the first resolution, we have no other object in view but the emancipation of ourselves and fellow countrymen from the thral-Wm. Gould, and carried unanimously. Mr. D. Ellis moved, and Mr. M'John seconded the petition, which was read by the Chairman, and unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman; and one of the most numerous meetings that we have had here for some time separated. highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening.

BOLTON.—The Chartists of this place opened a large and commodious room in Cheapside, for Chartist purposes, on Sunday last, when two lectures were delivered by Mr. Wm. Dixon, from Manchester. At the close of the evening's lecture, Mr. Peter Rigby, who has been writing a series of letters in the Bolton Free Press in favour of a repeal of the Corn Laws, rose in the meeting, and said, that after more Mr. Dixon's lecture, he was convinced that a repeal of the Corn Laws would not be of any benefit to the working classes, he would therefore hand over the letters that had appeared in the Bolton Free Press to Mr. Dixon, as a trophy of the principles of rate calculation at 170,000. - Freeman's Journal. truth, being convinced, from the arguments advanced by Mr. Dixon, that nothing but the land would save the country. NEWCASTLE .- The monthly meeting of the

Repeal of the Union association of Newcastle-on-Monday evening. Mr. M'Daid having been unanimously elected to the chair, briefly opened the proceedings by stating the object for which they had met that evening, and concluded by introducing their tried friend Mr. M'Iniliy, who would next addr ss day, from Liverpool with the 2nd Dragoon Guards the meeting. Mr. M'Inity was received with loud (Queen's Bay's). Lord de Grey rode down to the cheering, and commenced by relating the ravages North Wall to witness the debarkation.

made by William III, in Ireland, and the good faith (?) with which the government of that monarch kept the treaty of Limerick. He showed that in less than two with the expressed desire of the undernamed gentlemonths after they received the sanction of the great | men, write of supersedeas for their removal from seal of England, the treaty was broke, and his the commission of the peace have been issued, Majesty's peaceable subjects of Ireland, were unnamely, W. F. Finn, (brother-in-law of Mr. position, who is treated with reserve and aversion, apply to C. E. STAHL, 32, Villiers Streat, Strand, apply to C. E. STAHL, 32, Villiers Streat, apply to C. E. STAHL, chattels, but also of their lands and tenements. By Delaney, also for the county of Kilkenny; Mr. J. amiss in the eyes of the justices, and that whenever ing to the dictates of their own consciences, and ford; Mr. M. Power, for Cork; Mr. P. Curtis, for many other immunities both civil and religious. Dublin county; Mr. F. Comyn, for Galway; and such matters. Mr. Tatton Egerton says that no Were they allowed to exercise those benefits? No. no, was reiterated from all part of the large room. Mr. M'Inilty then entered into a statement of the trade of Ireland, before and after the union with PEASANTRY. "Carrickmacross, June 5.- A most England, and very distinctly showed that although melancholy circumstance has occurred here this the population was increasing annually, that the day. The police force in town escorted John trade was decreasing, and the comforts of the people M'Eneany to the chapels of Maheracloone and were disgracefully diminished beyond description. Corduff, for the purpose of posting up ejectments on Mr. M'Inilty was loudly cheered, throughout his the chapels, in order to substitute service, this being minute rehearsal of Erin's woes, and was succeeded the last day. The police who went out with the serbility to enter at any great length into the subject. themselves between them and the chapel doors, and outline of the innumerable deprivations to which bis countries. The ponce who went out with the serious who, according to their own rules, could not entertain such a motion, nor would be trouble the house with the evidence of that they could not post the ejectments, very bis countries. outline of the innumerable deprivations to which properly returned to town without using any his countrymen were subjected, in consequence of force, and then Messrs. Wilcox and Barry went the check put to her improvement by mis-legislation, out with them a second time, when the people and urged the necessity of forming one united got between them and the chapels in great numphalanx of all true friends of liberty, to use every bers. Finding the posting could not be effected, Mr. abundance, had it not been withheld from them by a dangerously wounded."-Evening Freeman. government who had no kindred feeling with the best interest of the country. Mr. B. related the means resorted to by the English aristocracy, to bribe the aristocracy of Ireland to sell their country the United Societies of London Carpenters held

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. George White's Support books upon application to the Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE.

> ...518 11 113 ... 0 7 7

GENERAL DEFENCE AND VICTIM FUND.

... 0 2 ... 0 10 ... 0 10 ... 0 0 Upper Warley A friend, Ovenden ... *** ... 0 11 0 Temperance Hotel, Bolton

Greenwich and Deptford

FOR M'DOUALL. ... 0 10 6 IRELAND.

REPEAL IN THE ARMY.—The following particulars

of a military affray appear in the Cork Examiner of Menday :- " A considerable degree of excitement at four o'clock, the House adjoured till Friday. and slarm was created last evening betwen the hours of nine and ten o'clock, in the neighbourhood of Patrick's bridge and King-streat, from the conduct of a great number of coldiers belonging to the 56th and 45th regiments, the majority of whom were intoxicated. Several attempts were made by the sober portion of the military to induce their comrader to fury than effect; and though numberless blows were offered, and heavy falls received, still there were few real injuries inflicted. This conduct naturally attracted a considerable crowd, which increased every moment, the streets being thronged as usual, on Sunday. Some of the police belonging to the King-street station were present, but did not at first NOTTINGHAM.—THE CHARTISTS mot at the De. | interfere, hoping that the intexicated soldiers would the lower cellar, and but for the timely interference of a woman, who caught him by the skirts of his donied, in his place in Parliament, the truth of all tary life, she had never manifested the slightest fear Sunderland.—Mr. Beesley delivered an excellent coat as he was hanging down, head foremost, those statements made by Mr. Duncombe as to the for her safety. On Saturday night, however, on delication down a height of abuses practised in Knutsford Gaol, which have all going to bed she was alarmed by a noise outside.

other exclamations which proved beyond doubt that they were far from indifferent to the present moveand that an investigation into the circumstances detailed above will be speedily held."

o'clock he arrived at Balbriggan, where he was en- does he deny it? Because the party interested in Clock in the Forencon of each of the same days; tertained at a public breakfast, at which many of exculpating himself from the extraordinary language the surrounding gentry were guests. The Rev. Mr. he used on that occasion finds it convenient to dis-Fleming presided, and several other clergy were own it, and without any other reason. If the order of July next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forencon. present. After breakfast an address was presented, for the gaoler to attend prayers was given it was when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons bound by Recogon the part of the inhabitants of Fingal, to the Linever obeyed, and he told me he would not obey any nizance, and others having business at the said berator, by — Mathews, Esq., of Tanner's-water.

Mr. O'Connell having replied in eloquent and fervid

One of the principal charges against me being

More Troops.—The Belfast Chronicle of Monday says-" Two companies of the 43rd Regiment, at present quartered here, left town on Saturday, for Dungannon, in aid of the civil power, and two more proceed thither this morning. The men did not attend church yesterday, divine service being performed Tyne, was held in the Catholic School Room, on instead in the Barrack-Equare by the Rev. R. Oulton. Double sentries were mounted at night, with sixty rounds of ball cartridge. We are not aware what has given rise to the adoption of these measures here." Three steamers arrived in Dublin on Mon-

Superseding of Magistrates.—In compliance Church, were allowed to worship their God accord- (stepson of the Right Hon. R. L. Sheil), for Water-

DESPERATE AFFRAY BETTERN THE POLICE AND

constitutional means left them to work out the re- Wilcox took upon himself to interpret the law of demption of Ireland. Mr. M'Shane was also cheered riot, rend the Riot Act, and the people not having at the end of each sentence, and sat down amidst dispersed in the few minutes allowed, and being in enthusiastic peals of applause. Mr. Brophy, of reality ignorant of what the nature of such read-Dublin, said the reason that he stood before them ing was, Mr. Wilcox gave the command to fire, that evening in defence of Repeal is, that he as a when a round of ball cartridge was discharged by tradesman, as well as thousands of his countrymen, twenty eight policemen upon a crowd of persons, the are forced to leave their native land in quest of that most of which, it is alleged, have taken effect. One in a foreign country, which his own could produce in man was shot dead on the spot, and several more

LONDON.—DINNER.—On Monday afternoon. to them. Mr. B. here mentioned the names of individuals who were thus bribed, and showed that the
United Societies of London Carpenters
their twenty-first annual dinner, at Highbury Barn
Tavern. The attendance was very good, the room
neatly decorated, and the dinner excellent. Mr.
contended that Ireland would never be what she
specified to the chair, and ably explained
cought to be until the was restored to her proper a society." Mr. Prior, in an address characterised CAMBERWELL.—The Chartists here met on Tues. by great ability, proposed the toast of "The Charthe smekeocracy, and the blighting and withering Associated Union Repealers held their monthly day evening—Mr. Anderson gave a lecture, after ter," which was received with great enthusiasm. In the legislation of the smekeocracy, and the blighting and withering day evening—Mr. Anderson gave a lecture, after ter," which was received with great enthusiasm. In the legislation of the special discount of the special manner, proposed "The Ladies," which was gallantly responded to. Mr. Blewett spoke to the toast Committee meet at Aston-street Room, on Sunday of "The Democratic Press," and the meeting then evening, June 11th, at seven o'clock, when the coladjourned to the splendid ball room connected with lectors are requested to bring in their accounts. Mr. Kinton's establishment, where upwards of 1,500 Parties desirous of becoming collectors may obtain persons participated in the recreation, under the superintendence of Mr. Butler, as master of the ceremonies. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until morning's dawn, when the company separated highly satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Leescombe, the secretary, had exerced his ability in providing for their entertainment.

> CHELTENHAM.—Joseph King, the unfortunate victim of the Northleach prison, who was unable the magistrates' report is otherwise incorrect in through weakness to give his evidence at the late stating that "I had been frequently, and in vain foreign Wheat was in a sluggish state, but we have the content of the stating that "I had been frequently, and in vain foreign Wheat was in a sluggish state, but we have the content of the stating that "I had been frequently and in vain foreign Wheat was in a sluggish state, but we have inquest on Jones, died on last Tuesday week. It admonished for dissensions with the gaolers." Now, was found difficult to hold an inquest, in conse- whenever there were dissensions they were from the quence of the two former victims, Beale and Jones, being witnesses to his ill-treatment. His own depositions, and also those of his parents, went to prove that he must have died from the effects of the discipline he was subjected to during his confinement. His at my dismissal, no evidence or charge whatever of remains presented a most heartrending appearance, this kind was made. Mr. Burgess never was rebut cannot be described. He was interred on Tuesday last. His age was twenty-two. He was sent to Northleach by the Cheltenham magistrates for stealing a piece of stone of but a few pence in value. He was of a healthy disposition, but at distant intervals was subject to aberrations of intellect. In one of these temporary fits he was induced by some other lads to take the stone, for which he forfeited his life.-Globe.

IT HAS BEEN COMPUTED that the amount obtained by the Government, in the shape of income-tax from the various Railway Companies throughout the country, will very, nearly reach £100,000 per annum; and it is expected that before the Incometax and Property-tax Act expires, it will, by the now gradual extension of the several lines, consider-£35 2 104 bly exceed that amount.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, JUNE 8. The SPEAKER took the Chair at the usual hour. but there being only thirty eight Members present

REPEAL RENT.—The amount of subscriptions towards this fund, for the week ending Saturday last, has been announced to be £904 11s. 4d.

THE QUEEN'S LAST BABY.—The third bantling of her Majesty was baptised on Friday last, amidst are now alive, and doing "as well as can be expected." great splendour, by the names of Alice Maud Lancaster Guardian. Mary.

KNUTSFORD GAOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE. SIR,—After the manner in which my fortune and character have been assailed. I hope I am not makcharacter have been assailed, I hope I am not making an unreasonable request in craving the indulgence no be mustered in four classes; some for reserve g an unreasonable request in craving the induigence constables; some for garrison duty; and others, who of your inserting the following observations, in answer to those of Mr. Tatton Egerton, who seems may feel inclined to volunteer, are to go out to Van to think he can only vindicate the conduct of the Dieman's Land. Non-commissioned officers, and Cheshire magistrates by misrepresenting mine. This gentleman has, according to the report in your choose to volunteer, are, we understand, to be all paper of the 24th, ventured to characterize my petition as "one tissue of falsehoods." Sir, these are Liverpool paper. hard terms to apply to a clergyman graduated at Burglary and Attempted Munder.—Bristol. Cambridge and of thirty years standing, whose that June 6.—Early on Sunday morning a most daring Cambridge and of thirty years standing, whose one of the contains a most daring ractor for truth was never before impugned, and who burglary was effected at Conham, about five miles has in his possession the testimonial of the bishop of from this city, at the house of an elderly lady the diocese, and, among others, of those who are now named Mary Hunt, which is situate in a romantic his defamers, signed only nine months ago—to Sor glen near the side of the river Frome, at the back of his defamers, signed only nine months ago to say, gion near the Great Western Railway, nothing of those of all the clergymen under whom he the Long Tunnel of the Great Western Railway, served as curate; and I hope it is not unreasonable between Bristol and Bath. She had been for some terms. In the first instance, Mr. Tatton Egerton she kept by her in the house. Though living a soli-

deemed it their interest to deny them. assertions, by stating he did not know who the ma- large stones at the window, and compelled her to gistrate was by whom I was warned of the inse- retire. The window was at length forced and the curity of my tenure of office, although the gentle- men obtained admission; Mrs. Hunt meanwhile man's statement of this warning was made openly barring and bolting the doors at the foot of the PERTH.—A meeting of the Democratic Associa- ment in favour of Irish independence. During the before the quarter sessions court, consisting of forty staircase and her own bedroom door. These were magistrates and as many by tanders as the room forced open by a crow bar, and the ruffians seized could hold. Mr. Daveuport's words were these, "I Mrs. Hunt swearing that they would kill her and told this gentleman, who was a perfect stranger to throw her body into the river unless she produced me, that if, as reported, his political principles dif- the money. They lighted a candle, and one of the John Richards, Thos. Cooper, and Joseph Capper in ought to be much indebted, the people were induced the dungeons of the Stafford gao!; we therefore reto disperse, without the least violence. At a late trates, he would do well to keep them to himself if vented by receiving the wound in her arm. They solve to petition the Commons House of Parliament hour one of the officers of the 45th with a party art to institute an immediate inquiry into their case, as rived, and took the four soldiers who had been pretunity would be neglected of getting rid of him." and in spite of her intreaties to spare her life, Now, this magistrate's statement having been made pressed upon the bed with the intention of producthus publicly, and published in the county papers, ing suffocation. The house was then rifled and was pretty well known during the last six weeks by everything of value seized upon, and the men left every body else except Mr. Tatton Egerton. He the house, after placing a large and heavy box upon proceeds to complain that this was a libel upon the the bed under which she lay to insure her death. DEMONSTRATION IN DROGHEDA. Drogheda, June magistrates, whereas it was merely a prediction She, however, succeeded in extricating herself, assist-6, 1843.—The patriotic men of Drogheda and the private, and which, unfortunately, proved in a few ance arrived, and she now lies in a precarious state, adjoining localities have done their duty nobly to months to be too well founded; for, from the bethemselves, their leader, and their country. The ginning, I was received with coldness and distance and committed for trial at Bristol. Their names demonstration which has just taken place has tran- in manner, and for merely obeying an impulse of are, Robert Watkins, Isaac Watkins, and Thomas scended far and away all similar political exhibitions charity in indicting two letters, one to ascertain an Watkins, alias Coggin. for its fidelity to the cause of the people, and is well for a prisoner suffering under the sentence of a milideserving of a distinguished place among the many tary tribunal, I was brought before a committee of glorious manifestations of popular feeling by which inquiry, who agreed in acquitting me of all culpathis eventful year has been illumined and illus- bility. Yet the chairman, who had stated in open trated. The Liberator left town at eight o'clock court that I had been acting very improperly, and on Monday morning in his private travelling chaise, that he had no confidence in me, neglected his accompanied by Mr. Steele. Triumphal arches duty in not announcing my acquittal to the public, were thrown across the road on which he passed. At before whom he had so unwarrantably accused me. Balrothery, Santry, Swords, and various other places, the opened at Skipton, on Tuesday, the 27th Day of there was scarcely a single house, cottage, or cabin, truth of my having been reproved by the chairman June instant; and by Adjournment from thence on the way sold which was not tratefully hung with on the way side which was not tastefully hung with for having reported on my journal the repeated At half-past ten absence of the governor from prayers. And why

> language to the address, took leave of his Bal- that I had withheld information from the magisbriggan friends, and mid the cheers of a great trates; I answered this charge by a statement of the multitude proceeded on his way to Drogheda. At facts which I did communicate, namely, the employ- That at the said General Quarter Sessions of the Julienstown he was met by the trades of Drogheds, ment of prisoners in the unwholesome labour of bearing their appropriate banners; also by several emptying sewers for the gaoler's profit (after he had talented bands, which walked by the side of his received £100 a year added to his salary in lieu of for the half-year commencing the 1st Day of October carriage. The procession, which preceded him into perquisites), a fact which had for three months been next, will be laid at the Hour of Twelve o'Clock at the town, was three miles in length, and the road on my journal without the magistrates having taken Noon. was crowded so densely that not an inch of the any notice of it. 2. The selling milk from his own surface was seen. The numbers of those who took cows to the officers of the gaol, contrary to statute. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, part in the procession may be averaged on a mode- 3. That he used the prisoners and the county property in putting new tires and new spokes and bushes to his chaise wheels. 4. Employing the prisoners in his house and those of the subordinate officers. 5. The communication of the gaoler's servants with prisoners. 6. The using teed by the States of the Country) of 6 Millions the prisoners in copying out income-tax papers. After stating thus much, the chairman, who complains of my want of readiness to communicate, said, "There is no use in asking him any more questions. You may retire!" Mr. Tatton Egerton says, that this communication was not made until after the substance of it was already known to the magistrates. If that were true, which it is not, why did they ask for it? And why was I never asked for it before? And, again, why do they venture, in their reports to the Secretary of State, to accuse me of do. £10; 24 do. £20. The Official Original List of not communicating with them, when, on their first applying to me for information, I gave it in such

the treaty of Limerick, Ireland was to hold her own H. Talbot, for Wexford; Mr. Power, of Gurteen, I reported his breach of duty I only met with rebuke instead of approbation, it was hardly to be expected that I should be very communicative upon Messrs. Ternan, Mathews, and Ennis, for the evidence of this statement was taken. Why they did not take this statement down is best known to themselves. Had they done so, it would have somewhat interfered with their accusation against me for withholding information. Mr. T. Egerton's impartial justice overlooks the injustice done me at Chester; and the fac of the Chairman having put the little business done in any description of goods. question whether I should be dismissed unheard and | Wools, Oils, &c. steady. without any written notice either to myself or to the magistrates, who, according to their own rules, two of the worst culprits, whose evidence been of an animated character, at prices exceeding amounted to nothing. Shore, late hospital those previously obtainable. Oatmeal was in modenurse, now holding another situation in the rate request at fully late prices. The imports of

gaol (and a servant to Mr. Loyd, one of the magistrates, and a visiting justice) spoke to my being but of Flour there are 3,354 sacks reported; and of other a short time at the hospital; to which I replied that articles they are to a fair extent. The supplies he was very seldom there, and never attended me in Coastwise are only moderate; and from foreign my visits to the prisoners, and could therefore be no ports 4,560 qrs. Wheat have arrived. Our market judge of what happened. Kent (the utterer of a this morning was fairly attended, but the transacforged note), who was brought up to complain that tions in Wheat were only limited, at at advance of I did not give him particular attention, has since | 1d. to 2d. per 70 lbs. on the rates of this day sennight. reaped the reward of his testimony, by receiving There was a good demand for Flour, and an improvegreater indulgences, in addition to the gaoler's promise to try to get him a pardon. It is insinuated that, because labouring as I was quotations 6d. per load. Oats, Beans, and other under indisposition, I could only call on Mr. Roscoe, articles were without alteration.

the magistrate's clerk, on Saturday, the 15th April, at three o'clock, and again in the evening, and that against the advice of my medical attendant, and did in Mr. Roscoe's confidential situation would leave such papers in the hands of his clerks; and here I must express my gratitude to divine providence, that, watched as I must have been during the three years and a quarter of my residence in Knutsford, both in and out of the prison, in which I passed, when necessary, an hour or two more than the reguprive me of the character I had previously borne, or no alteration to report as respects Barley, Beans, lations required of me, nothing has occurred to dethe testimonials of my respected diocesan, and of or Peas. rub for the itch, in which place they are kept night | Lambs, 5252. and day; such a practice is disgusting and disgrace-

considered it an insult to them, and a reflection on to 3s. 91.; Beans, 3s. 2d. to 4s. per bushel. the surgeon. I have farther most positively and solemnly to state, that the revocation of the illegal order of the chairman, that I should confine my-elf to my spiritual duties, was not communicated to me, either in words or writing, till the recent inquiry. gaoler's interference with my duties, and not from mine with his, and his manners and temper did not encourage needless intercourse. Any dissension deserving reproof ought to have been recorded; but, proved, nor any inquiry into these supposed dissensions ever instituted.

Such was the magistrates' fear of hearing any charge against the gaoler, that I was, at his sugges tion, ordered to insert nothing in my journal till they had seen it.

When I was asked to tell them all that passed at my interview with the inspector, I, of course, considered that gentleman's observations to be included; and I defended myself from the obligation of giving them by stating my want of authority to do so. But I did tell them (when pressed) what I had said, and could have told them more if I had not been stopped. I have thus given an answer to Mr. Tatton Egerton. the insertion of which will greatly oblige, Your grateful and persecuted servant, W. Browns, M.A.

WEDNESDAY, an aged man, about eighty, named David Hewett, hung himself in his bedroom, at 5 York place, Limehouse, in consequence of the enbarrassed state of his circumstances, and because his grandsons, who were answerable for his rent, were about to be used for it.

BIRTHS EXTRAORDINARY.—On Wednesday last as Wombwell's menageric was proceeding from Landon Control of the little of the last control of the last c as Wombweit's menageric was proceeding from Lancaster to Kirkby Lonsdale, one of the lionesses whelped three fine cubs, the spotted hyena one cub and the wolf nine!! all of which, with their dams

On Tuesday last the Government entered into contract with Messrs. Learmonth, the principal army accourtement makers, for 10,000 sets of account rements, to be supplied forthwith. This order con. firms the general impression that the army is about to be considerably increased.—Standard.

THE OUT-PENSIONERS.—These men, it appears, are

vouring to force open the shutters below. She On the 231 he commenced his hardy and cruel shrieked out "Murder," but they huried several

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

MIDSUMMER SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Mid-summer General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York, will be will be holden at Bradford, on Wednesday, the Day of the same month of Juand also, by further Adjournment from thence, will several Sessions, are required to attend the Court on the several Days and at the several Hours above

Peace to be holden at Skipron aforesaid, an Assessment for the necessary expences of the said Riding C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace.

7th of June, 1843.

LOAN of His Royal Highness the GRAND DUKE OF HESSE DARMSTADT, (guaran-500,000 florins, to be reimbursed with 21,419,800 florins. Unrivalled distribution of Prizes. 1500 Money Prizes must be obtained by the next drawing of this Royal State Loan, taking place on the 1st of July, 1843, as follows:—1 pr ze of 40,000 florins; l of 10,000 fl; l of 5,000 fl; l of 3000 fl; 6 of 1000 fl: 10 of 400 fl.; 20 of 200 fl.; 60 of 100 fl.; 100 of 90 fl.; 500 of 88 fl.; 800 of 86 fl.; 1500 prices amounting to 199,800 florins. 10 fl. being equal to £1 sterling. Price of Bonds for this drawing-One Bond, £1; 11 Numbers of the 1500 prizes will be forwarded to the Shareholders immediately after the drawing. The abundance that the chairman would hear no more? amount of prizes will be paid in eash at Frankfort-I may here observe, that when a gentleman in my on the Maine, and London.

London, agent to A. J. STRAUS, Banker, Frankfort-on the Maine. The Bonds issued by this House are signed by

the hand of A. J. STRAUS, not being valid without the same.

LOCAL MARKETS.

HUDDERSFIELD MARKET, JUNE 6.—The was a very large attendance of buyers this day, and very

MANCHUSTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JUNE 3. The weather during the week has been exceedingly wet and ungenial; and, with continued scanty supplies of prime Flour, the trade in that article has ment of 6d. to ls. per sack was generally realized. Oatmeal met a moderate inquiry, and we raise our

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 5. Up to this morning we have had almost constant not ask for Mr. Roscoe's clerk instead of himself, and heavy rain, which has drawn more attention to therefore I was not anxious to learn the nature of the grain market, and has given an upward tendency the testimony raked up from the sink of the gaol against me. But I could not suppose that any man by Mr. Records and dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount; at yesterday's in Mr. Records and dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount; at yesterday's in Mr. Records and dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount; at yesterday's in Mr. Records and dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount; at yesterday's and dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount; at yesterday's and dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount; at yesterday's and dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount; at yesterday's and dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount; at yesterday's and dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount; at yesterday's and dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount; at yesterday's and dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount; at yesterday's and dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount; at yesterday's and dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount; at yesterday's and dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount; at yesterday's and dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount in the first have been dealers have been dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount in the first have been dealers have been dealer market a few parcels were taken on speculation, and the advance during the week may be stated generally at 2d. to 3d. per 70lbs. A cargo of Polish Odessa Wheat has changed hands in bond at 45, 81, per 60lbs. Flour must be quoted is per sack and barrel dearer. We have had but little passing in Oats at last week's rates. Oatmeal has met a moderate demand only, at 20s. to 21s. per load. There is

LIVERPOOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 5.-Mr. Tatton Egerton stated that I had been repri- We have had a fair supply of cattle at market tomanded at the January meeting, 1841, for inserting day for the season of the year. Any thing prime in my journal some strong remarks relative to the surgeon, viz., "I found seventeen men and boys 5d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5dd. to 6d.; Lamb, 6d. to 7d. packed together, perfectly naked, in a small room, to per lb. Number of cattle:—Beasts, 927; Sheep and

RICHMOND CORN MARRET, SATURDAY, JUNE 3. ful in a christian country, and contrary to decency and morality." For this entry I was ordered to apologize to the surgeon and the magistrates, for they considered it an insult to them and a reflection on the surgeon and the magistrates.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY.—Very few fresh supplies of English Wheat have been received up to our market this week. Although the attendance of buyers to day was by no means numer. ous, the demand for that article, was, on the whole n) variation to notice in the quotations. The sale for Barley and Malt was steady, at late rates. Oak, Beans, Peas, and Flour moved off slowly, and their value was unaltered.

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All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds. (Saturday, June 10, 1843.)