The Chartists of Manchester were made acquainted on Friday last that the champion of the poor man's rights, F. O'Connor, would address the working classes on Saturday evening, upon the allaborbing subject, The Land and the Charter," The notice being short, they immediately set to work to give publicity to his intention, and during the night the walls were posted with large placards announcing the fact.

Saturday night being the very worst night in the week for a meeting for any purpose in Manchester,

accompanied by Messrs, Lonsdale and Hargrayes, entered the Hall, when the people rose from their seats and received him with one spontaneous burst of applause, and continued cheering for a consider-able length of time after he had taken his seat upon the platform.

unanimously called upon to preside. The CHAIRMAN, upon rising, said that he was proud to see so large an assembly of the working classes present upon the occasion; and he was more so when he considered the shortness of the notice, and likewise its being Saturday night, when it was natural to expect that they would be engaged in laying out the scanty pittance doled out to them in return for their labour. The present meetgoing to address them upon the question of questions
—"The Land." There were no other means to make Englishmen what they ought to be, but "The Charter and the Land" combined. In fact they were the one and the same thing; for the Charter without the Land would be worthless; so in like manner if they had the Land to-morrow without the Charter, they would still be minus of that power which would enable them to make the Land profit-

O'C." what the land is worth to those who at present people to unite for the purpose of carrying out hold it. If we take this county North and South, their country's salvation.

although the females are turned out of the mines, they are still a body of slaves upon his Lordship's estates" Now it became his (Mr. O'Connor's) duty to give them an explanation of his views upon the sighted people, that either could not or would not culture was not a new one. He admitted that; but to contend with. Their friends were becoming

unite to accomplish so desirable an object as loca- struggle with them, provided the working classes ting as many of the newilling idlers upon the Land would come forward and show their determination as possible, in order to give a practical illustration to secure to the whole community what he (Mr. A.) of what can be done by placing the labourer upon and his class already possessed. Mr. M'Donald said, the Land. By these means they would effectually he found the men in his shop as earnest as any men; Repeal the Corn Laws, by producing enough for there was no change of sentiment—they were ready themselves, without having to depend upon a to act with as much vigeur as ever; he gave his corforeign country for their breakfast before they could dial support to the resolution. Mr. Pettigrew—The eat it. He contended that machinery, under the present system, was the greatest enemy of the working classes, as well as of knowledge, morality, and heartened, but not changed in feeling; circumfreedom. He complained not of the use, BUT or stances contributed to cause many good friends to THE ABUSE, of machinery. He would not wish to keep aloof for some time past-interested parties see its progress restrained by law. The wholesome were against them—the faction press was against restrictions which he would lay upon it would be them—iney had been deserted by some who once that of fair competition for its working in the free professed friendship; but the worst of all obstacles labour market. He would not say to the capitalist, with which they hitherto had to contend, was jea-whether cotton spinner, iron master, or mine owner, lousy and jarring in their own ranks; he hoped past you shall not use machinery in your several trades; experience had taught them the necessity of guard-

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SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1843.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED. PRICE SIXPENCE No. I. of A

PRACTICAL WORK

MANAGEMENT OF SMALL Giving full Instructions respecting Rotation of Crops, Management of Cattle, Culture, &c.

BY FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. FARMER AND BARRISTER.

"STATE OF IRELAND," written in 1798, by ARTHUR O'CONNOR. A compendium of Irish case if there were none there but pitmen; but as it History, and a more correct Account of the Grievances of that Country, than any that has appeared upon the subject.

Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester; Hobson, Leeds.

of all expenses he may have incurred by the sup-port and assistance he so generously rendered to our Chartist brethren, at the Special Commission,

house, and placing him beyond the reach of the persecution of his enemies, and the horrors of destitution." 3. "That this meeting feeling deep regret for the injustice and hardship which Mr. Railton has suffered, as detailed in his letter in the Star tion to leave until the business was concluded. The

Chartists, for their defence of the democracy of England from the calumnous slanders of O'Connell in their letter to the Editor of the Nation, published in the Northern Star. The meeting then adjourned.

NEWCASTLE.-Mr. Cockburn lectured in the reviewing society in its various stages from the

THE CHARTISTS OF NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD met as usual on Monday evening. But little business was transacted, as they were desirous of attending a public lecture, to be given in the lecture room, by Mr. Bright, on the Corn Laws. After Mr. Bright cuss the subject of the Corn Laws with him on equal terms, and he would meet him at any time or place, even Rochdale if he chose. Mr. B. declined.

LEEDS .- THE ELECTION OF AN EXECUTIVE AND THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.—At a numerous

to the great importance of the question of uniting and Organising the Chartist body, and would earnestly call upon the country not hastily to adopt any thing that will have a tendency to mar this desirable object. "That from a variety of circumstances which have occurred in the Chartist ranks, this meeting is of opinion, that the election of an Executive at the preland; and concluded by urging upon the men the sent time would be productive of more disunion than necessity of union for mutual protection. Mr. has unfortunately taken place already; and this meeting belives that the holding of a Conference would send delegates to represent their feelings on many sug-

> so that what was adopted would most likely not be accepted by the country. "That to prevent all cause for disunion this meeting would earnestly recommend to their Chartist brethren to adopt, until the people are better prepared, some such plan as that adepted by the Birmingham and Midland Counties Charter Association. This will be the means of uniting more firmly towns and villages together, and

rate meeting in the centre of the district.

MOSSLEY.—A public meeting was held on Monday evening last, in the Chartist Meeting room, Brook-bottom, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent this locality, in the contemplated National Conference to be held at Birmingham. Mr. William Dixon, and Mr. Christopher Doyle were unanimously elected.

ganization,' and having fully weighed the objections attendance. Several new members were enrolled; of the Editor to the date originally fixed by us for and collections were made after each address, which the assembling of the Conference, are agreeable to is to be given towards repairing the church steps (a its postponement to Tuesday, the 5th of September, public thoroughfare). The wardens for the current provided the mass of the Chartist body shall approve year have made an appeal to the parish for a volunof that date. That a speedy decision upon the tary contribution, instead of a compulsory churchjority of the Chartist localities may agree to we will have made this appeal against the expressed wish of physically, and scientifically examined." in the attendance of a truly National Conference, be made, to assist them in making the said repair, would allow another to officiate on the occasion in humiliation of a parish priest, he also refused.

On Tuesday, Mr. Gammage, of Northampton lectured in the Chartist Room, to a numerous audience. He examined the various nostrums that had been proposed by various political and clerical quack: for the evils in church and state, exposing their avaricious and selfish designs; directing our attention to the attainment of the Charter, as the only sure means whereby we could get out of the "rattle boxes" to the cultivation of the soil, which was the efforts of vip rous slanderers and disappointed which we are remedy for the distress and grievances of which we so justly complain; remarking, that if we had a democratic government more than one half working classes, whose rights he has so long and of the taxes which we were at present compelled to pay, might be applied, if necessary, to assist the people in the first instance to locate themselves upon and cultivate the land; and he concluded by exhorting us to be forbearing and charitably disposed towards each other, and by that means show to the world, as men and as christians, that we were not actuated by selfish or ambitious motives, but had a sincere desire to benefit each other.

the slanderers as skulking traitors and cowardly bore the heated atmosphere with great patience, and liars—(cheers). The resolution was unanimously listened to the lecturer with attention and becoming you shall not use machinery in your several trades; experience had taught them the necessity of guard nor would he lay a tax upon that machinery, ing against splitting upon this rock in future; let them act with prudence and energy; turning neither them act wit

MANCHESTER.—CARPENTERS' HALL.—Two of the oppressed colliers, was next introduced, who, lectures were delivered in the above hall on Sunday after expressing his pleasure at seeing so goodly a feer expressing his pleasure at seeing so goodly a

meeting on Sunday last, which was well attended; and, notwithstanding the afternoon was very wet,

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

London,—Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Monday evening to the Chartists of Bermondsey.

MAJOR BENIOWSKI will lecture at the City of

STOCKPORT.—A meeting will be holden in the against might, being the only journal in England large room, Millgate, to-morrow evening, (Sunday.)

LEICESTER.—Mr. Bairstow will lecture next Sun-flinchingly taken up the cause of the oppressed Leicester .- Mr. Bairstow will lecture next Sun-

Wilsden, &c. Mossley.—A camp meeting will be holden at this was then dissolved.

NEWTON HEATH. - Mr. James Leach will lecture in the Chartist room, Church-street, on Sunday the of the Mill House Inn, about half-past three o'clock, 16th inst., at six o'clock in the evening-Free Ad. Mr. George Charleton, of South Shields, was unani-

ROCHDALE.—A camp meeting will be holden tomorrow, Sunday, on Cronkeyshaw, to commence at two o'clock. Mr. J. M. Leach, and several other when each had to produce his credentials. It was speakers will be in attendance. Mr. Leach will discovered that the room was inadequate to contain also lecture in the Chartist room, top of Yorkshire the number of delegates present, and it was agreed street, in the evening at half-past six. OLDHAM.—On Sanday, to morrow, Mr. Davis will leaving the Inn, we counted 150 deleg address the people 6 dham in the Chartist room, believe some to have arrived afterwards. Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening. Subect :- The rights of labour.

LIVERPOOL.—An adjourned special meeting of the Council will take place on next Sunday, et two o'clock, at the house of Mr. Goodfellows, Tarleton- his constituents before the Board. The masters street, to take the subject of the Organization into there had decreed that unless each man hewed ten consideration. A MEMBER'S meeting will be holden at the above off. Now the general restriction admitted only nine place, on Sunday evening, at half-past six, in the corves for a day's work, and the men hoped the

BARNSBURY PARK.-Mr. Fussell will lecture at the Flora Ter Gardens, on Sunday evening. Mr. Knight will lecture at the Bricklayer's Arms, The subject was discussed pro and con. The Delel'onbridge-street, New Road, on Sunday evening. MILE END ROAD -Mr. Fussell will lecture on it was not personal motives that induced them to Sunday morning next; Mr. Benbow in the evening. bring the subject forward, they were willing to sink DEAN-STREET.-Mr. Skelton will lecture at this the extra amount in the funds of the society; it locality on Sunday next, at eight o'clock in the would then do some honest man good; but they AN HARMONIC MEETING will be held at the Featers open, and see themselves robbed in this way.

thers, Warren-street, Tottenham Court Road, on But at the same time they were willing to stand by Monday next, at eight o'clock. The proceeds to be the decision of the majority. given to the destitute Wife and Children of Robert It was ultimately agreed that the miners of Cram-Wilde, of Mottram, now in the Knutsford House of lington restrict themselves to three shillings per

The blessings and evils of Royalty." NEWCASTLE.—A General Meeting of Delegates of the Miners' Society, will be held in Mr. Jude's long

room, Three Tuns Inn, Manor Chare, on Monday 24th. July, at 10 o'clock in the forencon, and as business of great importance will come before that meeting, it is hoped that each mine or colliery in Northumberland and Durham will have a Delegate Mr. Kydd will lecture in the Chartists' Hall,

o'clock. Subject—"The history of Ireland and her present position." Hull.-Mr. West will preach two sermons on Sunday next, in the afternoon, at half-past two clock, on the Dock Green; and in the evening at alf-past six, in the large room of the White Hart. Salthouse-lane.

Mr. West will also deliver a lecture in the Freemasons' Lodge, Mytongate, on Monday evening next; the chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely. Subject—"The signs of the times." There will be THE SOUTH-LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING WILL ing having carefully considered the article of the Room, which gave very general satisfaction to the be holden on Sunday (to-morrow) in the Brown-pose, excepting for the organization of the society. Editor of the Northern Star, on the subject of Or-numerous and repectable audiences who were in street room, Manchester; the chair to be taken at Carried. one o'clock in the afternoon.

CARPENTERS' HALL.—Two lectures will be de- Monday, the 24th of July current, when it will be

livered in the above hall, on Sunday (to-morrow), resumed in Mr. Martin Jude's large and commo-MANCHESTER CHARTIST YOUTHS .- Mr. Wm. Dixon at ten o'clock in the forenoon .- Carried unaniwill deliver a lecture on Tuesday evening next, for mously. physically, and scientifically examined."

HALIFAX.—A delegate meeting of this district will be held at Siddall, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at two o'clock in the afternoon; each locality is particularly requested to send delegates, as business of the greatest importance will be brought before the the greatest importance will be brought before the creasing, and he hoped the day was not far distant, Mr. O'Connor and the Defence Fund—The the people's own parish church, which, with all the meeting, it is hoped that each delegate will be punc- when all the miners of Britain and Ireland, whether tual to the time. A CAMP MEETING will be holden on Illingworth Moor, on Sunday, July 23rd.

# NEWCASTLE.

LORIOUS DEMONSTRATION OF THE MINERS ON SHEDDON'S HILL. A public meeting of the scoiety of Miners, was held "Blest be the dear united love.

It will not let us part, Our bodies may far off remove, We still are one in heart."

his hope that each speaker would get a fair hearing, pldeging himself at the same time that any person differing in opinion from any speaker, would have the same privilege. He then introduced Mr. Benjamin Embleton (an operative veteran pitman, and one that has always stood by his order) who in a very appropriate speech moved the first resolution, which was ably seconded by Mr. Benjamin Western which was ably seconded by Mr. Benjamin Watson (likewise a working pitman, and a true friend of liberty to the slave) which upon being put to the vote was declared carried by a vast majority:—

Market In Lec.

Delegate Meeting, in the Nothern Star, at the ap

Mr. Andrew Flexing was unanimously elected

to the chair, who briefly opened the proceedings by

stating the object of their meeting, and expressing

pointed hour, 12 o'clock at noon.

"That in the opinion of this meeting the recent adoption of the restriction plan has been highly beneficial to the miners of the North of England in general, and ought to be continued until the whole of our brother miners get employment."

Any person knowing the schemes resorted to by the Coal Kings and their lackies to punish such as were honest to their class by depriving them of their employment would at once see the necessity of such as were in work to restrict themselves to a certain quantity. It has had the desired effect already; it has been the means of compelling many of the coal viewers to give employment to hundreds of their best men who otherwise would be sacrificed on account of his principles. We understand that the viewers had their minions there to vote against such resolutions as might be submitted, and thereby prevent their unanimous adoption, which would have been the

ing men when united. standard of the free labour market. This would of rised ananimously. The Chairman then asked upon itself impose a sufficient and wholesome restriction upon machinery. By placing the unwilling idlers articles were pripared to report? Mr. Colquboun, and laight asking at the committee appointed to draw up new upon the Land, they would at once restore to English manufacturers that character which they gained for themselves when the wages for labour were satisfactory to their workmen. Some poor short-sighted creatures, who did not know a not strict in program of the free trade humbug, and in a masker, who did not have a cause in the short of the standard of the committee were unanimously stress of the committee was not being creating the poor short-sight of the creating and amended and the count of the strict in program of the same of the counting the counting

"That in the opinion of this meeting, individual colliery strikes ought to be cautiously adopted: and that no colliery should strike until they have first tried every legal and constitutional means to remove their grievances."

Mr. Francis Smith was called upon to move the 3rd resolution, which was seconded at great length by Mr. Beesley, and agreed to unanimously:-

"That in the opinion of this meeting, a law fund should be immediately instituted by the payment of one halfpenny fortnightly from each member of the society for that purpose. That a committee be forthwith selected to conduct such fund, and that all cases of grievances be laid before that committee previous to legal proceedings being resorted to."

Mr. Cockburn in a very argumentative speech. very appropriate for the occasion, moved the follow-London Institution, Turn-again-Lane, on Tuesday a similar strain, by Mr. Samuel Kydd, and carried ing resolution, which was seconded in a speech in

"That the best thanks of this meeting is due, and hereby respectfully tendered to the proprietor on all occasions to advocate the cause of right colliers.

Mr. Beesley was elected lecturer for the Miner's Society. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman for his impartial conduct in the chair. It was then announced from the chair, that a lieries was forthwith expected. The public meeting

THE MEETING OF DELEGATES from each colliery in the Miner's Society commenced in the long room mously elected to the chair. Mr. Benjamin Embleton was appointed door keeper.

that they adjourn to a field near the Inn. Prior to leaving the Inn, we counted 150 delegates, and The Chairman having taken his place, the Secre-

tary read the minutes of the previous meeting of delegates, which were confirmed. The Delegate from Cramlington laid the case of corves of coals per day, one penny per ton was kept them to how ten corves daily, as they give as much for the tenth as for any two corves, if under ten. gate said he was instructed to say that to show that could not reconcile themselves to stand with their

South London Hall of Science. - Mr. Mantz | The balance sheet of the society was next subwill lecture here on Tuesday evening next; subject, mitted; and, after some discussion upon it, five auditors were appointed to audit the books of the society, viz. Messrs. Bailey, Storey, Bulbeck,

Haughton, and Downs. It was then proposed, on the plea of economy that only one delegate from each district be sent to the General Delegate Meeting in future, instead of one from each colliery, as at present; when it was agreed that this resolution be held in abeyance, until the opinion of each colliery is taken on the

A Deligate then proposed, That each delegate be requested to lay the following suggestion before his constituents at his earliest convenience. viz.-That the various contributions be for the future retained in each respective district, with the exception of £30 to be always kept in the hands of the General Treasurer. Messrs. Richmond, and Martin Davison were suggested as fit and proper persons to become lecturers for this society; and that this suggestion be submitted to the different collieries previous to election; any other mode being contrary to our former arrangements.

That no monies whatever be paid out of the general fund for strikes, or any other pur-

dious room, Three Tuns, Manor Chare, Newcastle,

lead, iron, stone, or coal, will form one mighty pha-lanx, that could hurl defiance at tyranny and oppression wherever it might attempt to rear its head.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE FEMALES Of Gosport,

Fawdon, and Kenton Collieries was held at the Jubilee Pit, Cox-lodge, on Wednesday evening last, to take into consideration the propriety of forming an association of the females of that district to prevent any future advantage being taken in the outlay not be less than 24,000 present. Long before the briefly opened the proceedings, by stating the object time appointed for the meeting, large processions of for which they had met, and introduced Mr. Beesley, the brawney sons of toil could be seen wending their who addressed the meeting on the subject, in grand representing the Massacre of Peterloo, and Mr. mutton, 4d per lb.; prime neel, 43d per lb.; prime to a mutton, 4d per lb; potatoes, &c. to be referred to a committee to fix their price; and that we will discontinue the use of such articles until they can be continue the use of such articles until they can be procured at that price." "2nd. That this meeting do further pledge themselves to use all means left them by the constitution to assist their husbands, fathers, brothers, and sweethearts, in removing the Besides many more which we could not copy. It is a clear proof of the organized state of the Miners' Society, when upwards of 24,000 could be congregated together, without any other public announcement than its appearance amongst the business of the last be less than 500 women there.



FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., AT MAN. CHESTER.

Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, and

the large Hall was crowded.

At a few minutes after eight o'clock Mr. O'Connor

On the motion of Mr. Dixon Mr. James Leach was

able to themselves with security. The chairman concluded by introducing Mr. O'Connor to the meet subsided, he said that it was not often that he disagreed with anything that was said by James Leach, and two millions could support the labour market, and two millions could support the labour market, and two millions could support the character was no good of the hall, he found by their appearance that that the labour market has been in the platform, the gallery, and the body of the hall, he found by their appearance that that are assembly were all of that class for whose been in the always worked. It was for the working classes present. When the same are not in that they were not in that the same are not in that they were not in that situation, which by their appearance that they was that the laboured and would continue to labour. Their attendance there told him that the typo him had the stood allow any of the working classes; present when the labour market, that he would get a man to leave him native. Their attendance there told him that they was for the working classes; present when the labour of the hall the same are not leave him native. It have not to the platform, the gallery, and the body of the hall, he found by their appearance that that the same are not leaves that he laboured and would continue to labour. Their attendance there told him that the typo the "Laxo," because he knew that there was nothing the "Laxo," because he knew that there was nothing the hard would be of some benefit the man and are not provided to the man of the continue and are not provided to the man of the continue and are not provided to the man of the continue and are not provided to the man of the continue and recommendance there told him that the possible to the man of the continue and recommendance there told him that the possible to the man of the continue and recommendance there told him that the possible to the man of the continue and carry it not not provided to the man of the continue and carry it not not the possible pounds, in Lind, to relieve, as far as their power the best cow in the dairy." Having said so much would allow, the present distress. This was upon the Land, he must now come to the Charter. marked attention, and elicited the warm approbation bad laws." Mr. C. delivered one of the most argumentative lectures we have heard for some time;

ment situations, and appoint parsons, and now and the monopoly of the Land confers upon Lord Stanley. This is what It is not therefore necessary to repeat it here. At the monopoly of the Land confers upon Lord Stanley. The conclusion of his remarks, a collection for In the South you have Lord F. Egerton, with his M.Donall was made, amounting to £2 14s. having the power to place his dependants in Govern- M'Douall; when he expressed himself much to the vast possessions in land and coal mines; and; subject of the Land and the Charter. Some shortsee, had said that he was abandoning the Charter GLASGOW.—A meeting, to hear the Treasurer's cil, it was resolved, "That the Chartists residing in this meeting would therefore call upon the Charter for the LAND scheme. It was therefore necessary report as to the financial affairs of the Association, the different towns comprising the North and East tists of Bradford, Sheffield, Halifax, Huddersfield, that he should tell that meeting, and, through it, also the report of committee appointed to draw up the public, his opinions. He would not give a far- a plan for the better organization of the city and with the Chartists of Hull, on the propriety of their consideration the propriety of a delegate meeting thing for the Land without the Charter : for without suburbs, was held in the Young Man's Academy, re-organising the districts and employing a lecturer. to ascertain their sentiments upon this most wital questhat, the landlords would still have that poli- College street, on Friday evening; Mr. J. Lang in tical power which would enable them to do as the chair. Mr. Chisholm, in the absence of Mr. Associations in the district, to be addressed to Mr. they always had, and always would do, until Ross, gave a statement of the income and expendi- William Smith, 8, West-street Court, West-street, their monopoly was broken down, by placing ture for the last six months—showing a balance in the voic in the MAN, independent of the the Treasurer's hand. The report was unanimously Landlord's Land: and this could only be approved of. Mr. Colquionn said it would now be public accomplished by the Charter-(cheers). At the necessary that they resolve whether the Association same time he was fully convinced that the working should be continued for the ensuing year. True classes had it in their power at present to carry out they had not done a great deal during the year then on a large scale a practical experiment of what ended. They had, however, maintained their posiwould be the results of the small farm system; and tion; they were still masters of the field; and he this would have a powerful effect upon their future was happy to find they were clear with their worthy progress. It might be said that the subject of agri- treasurer. He was aware they had many difficulties

then it had only been discussed as a question be- gradually poorer; consequently, it was becoming tween landlord and tenant; between monopolist; more difficult to raise money; but, through prudence and anti-monopolist. Many volumes had been and perservance, he had no doubt, notwithstanding written upon the subject. But the immediate in the altered circumstances of the people, and the terests of the working classes had been left wholly many stumbling blocks that had been thrown in out of view, lest a proper explanation of the subtheir way, but that the necessary means would still
ject as regards their interests should deprive the be forthcoming. He was desirous to see some alteration of the Subject—"The principles of total abstinence, morally,
teen lecturers now employed by the society, and he landlords of that monopoly of legislation which the tions in their rules; but he wished to keep up the jority of the Chartist localities may agree to we will have made this appeal against the expressed wish of mal-appropriation of their estates confers upon Association, both in name and principle. He would give it our support; respectfully suggesting that the Vicar, who upon being asked by the wardens to them; and lest it should deprive the capitalists of therefore move that they resolve themselves again the 5th of September will be the most likely to resolve them. that slave labour by which he is enabled to hoard into the Glasgow Charter Association. He believed Tiches; the restrictions and conditions of the lone that there was but one opinion amongst them as to and the adoption of an efficient Plan of Organi- he unhesitatingly refused. They then asked if he class creating an artificial surplus population in the that course. However, that resolution was necessal to labour market for the other class. It had been said sary in spoint of form as their year was then that we have taken in several million acres of waste expired. Mr. Smith seconded the resolution. He land; and still we cannot grow a sufficiency of food; had no doubt but the Association would, by for the people; and therefore we must have an over-perseverance and integrity on the part of statements of which letter was received with warm population. He (Mr. O'Connor) would admit that their friends, with the alterations that were statements of which letter was received with warm under the present materials.

before they got the Charter? It was for this reason: benefit. He leaves his wife behind to prepare the and acted as a stimulus to the cause he espoused. from the Chartists of that locality to the Sheffield to show them to what purpose the Charter was to frugal meal, and to call up the children according to The meeting was adjourned till six o'clock on Sunbe applied when got. He was glad to find that the their strength. He is enabled to have his vegeday, the 16th inst. question of the Land was taking that hold upon the tables in a sound and wholesome state, and not half public mind that its importance demanded. He had rotten, and only what the rich had refused, which is pounds, in Land, to relieve, as far as their power the best cow in the dairy." Having said so much

was a proof that he had not laboured in vain. He system never could be made so general as to be of delivery. was glad that the trades were taking up the greenational benefit. While, on the other hand, he did
tion; for they were capable of doing much in this
not believe that any other inducement save that of from the inearcerated Cooper contained the highly
present time, which proved him to be conversant work of human redemption. He had been asked why the practical result of the plan of small farms, ever interesting information, that the Stafford visiting with the history of bye gone days. he had not brought forward the LAND question will be sufficiently strong to produce such a public Magistrates have allowed him all his books, and free sooner? The reason was obvious. They knew as feeling as will bring into moral action such an use of writing materials for his private occupation well as him that the people were not ready to re- amount of mind in favour of both changes as neither and to write out two letters per week. Also that ceive it. They were quite a different race of men ministers or party would dare to resist. Therefore, Mr. Cooper has commenced his best intended creato what they were some seven or eight years ago. from this reasoning he thought that the possession of tion, a poem entitled, "The Purgatory of Suicides," They were more intelligent now than they were political power was indispensible as a means for of which he has already written 270 lines in the grand then; and so was he; for he had been instructing making the plan of free labour a national be. Spenserean stanza. Mrs. Cooper is improving in had ended, a general call was made for Mr. Kydd, them, and they had been instructing him. They had nefit. He was also further of opinion that health, and we hope in a fair way for recovery. The who, upon as general call was made for Mr. Kydd, them, and they had been instructing him. They had nefit. He was also further of opinion that health, and we hope in a fair way for recovery. The who, upon as general call was made for Mr. Kydd, them, and they had been instructing him. They had nefit. He was also further of opinion that health, and we hope in a fair way for recovery. The who, upon a general call was made for Mr. Kydd, them, and they had been instructing him. They had ended, a general call was made for Mr. Kydd, them, and they had been instructing him. They had ended, a general call was made for Mr. Kydd, them, and they had been instructing him. They had ended, a general call was made for Mr. Kydd, them, and they had been instructing him. They had ended, a general call was made for Mr. Kydd, them, and they had been instructing him. They had ended, a general call was made for Mr. Kydd, them, and they had ended, a general call was made for Mr. Bright to discuss the control of the standard of the It was from his intercourse with them that he was have the effect of enlisting in the support of 6s. 9d. for Mrs. Cooper, from the Shoulder of mis-statements, but challenged Mr. Bright to disenabled to maintain their cause when he went into of the small farm plan, the one hundredth Mutton, Notts, per sames Sweet. society. At the period he spoke of, when they saw part of that thought and mind which the pracan ox, they did not know what made him fat. When tice, if seen, would produce. If in the neigh-

not aware that the earth was the raw material that fifty families located upon the land, the factory from the Coal, Lead and Iron Stone Miners Assoproduced them. Now, however, they had learned labourer would take a walk on the Sunday to see ciation. Mr. William Thomason, who is a member meeting of the Councillors residing in Leeds, in the this useful lesson. They had learned that the LAND how their friends were going on; and the decided was the raw material from which they derived all alteration in their condition for the better would that they stood in need of for the daily supply of the their months water for the Charter. Mr. of this Association. He also gave a sort of history their physical wants. The coarsest temp, the finest rambric were equally the produce of the Land and condition of the labourers in those countries where amount of oppression they had entailed upon the amount of oppression they had entailed upon the "That this meeting of Councillors is fully alive to labour; but that which he was labouring for was the land was let out in small allotments, as com- colliers. After reading to the assembly the credento bring about a change that would give to the pared with the working classes of this country, tials of the two delegates, he introduced Mr. Pyle, labourer the fruits of his industry by placing him referring to France and other places. He then, in who addressed the meeting and gave an account of upon the Land, as the only means to give him a a clear manner, showed that the Government had the coal trade; the grievances of the miners; the market for that labour which has been rendered not paid that attention to agriculture that they prospects of the association; and the success valueless by the improvements of machinery; and ought to have done. That whilst they had chosen attending his exertions among the coal miners of his reasons for doing so were, because the labouring Ministers of nutmeg; Ministers of sugar; Ministers Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, and different parts of Scotman had not the capital requisite to purchase ma- of coffee; Ministers of Naples biscuits; and Ministers land; and concluded by urging upon the men the chinery and commence manufacturing; but he has of spices; no Minister of agriculture had been deemed contained within himself the capital requisite to necessary. Not that he thought if they had one, make the Land give him in return for his labour they would be any better off, so long as the system account of the trade about Wakefield, where the everything that he requires. Let us see, said Mr. lasted. He concluded by calling upon the association was formed; and referred to his own

we will see the political power which the land gives At the conclusion of his lecture, Mr. O'Connor to both parties. In the North there is Lord Stanley again arose, and said he felt bound to explain to whose Land returns him to Parliament; and as the meeting how far he acquiesed in and how far he Colonial Minister is in the receipt of £4,000 per disapproved of, the observations that had appeared annum, beside Government and Church Patronage; in the Northern Star relative to the absent Dr. among the numerous coal and iron-stone population would comparatively be but a fragment of the country,

> The thanks of the meeting was then given to Mr. other places, similar results will no doubt attend O'C. and the chairman, and the meeting separated their exertions. The harvest truly is plenteous; at near eleven o'clock, all highly satisfied with the evening's proceedings.

mider the present system there was an over popula- about to be suggested in the rules, and which applause. Mr Royston moved, seconded by Mr. tion. But whilst he admitted that, he also be hoped would be unanimously adopted, Evinson, the following resolution—" That this meet- was aware that where five minimus might soon be in as influential a position as was ever held ing has heard with full satisfaction the letter and be an over-population under numbolescence by the people of Glasgow. Mr. Ancett said if the balance sheet of Feargus O'Connor Esq., as treasurer to the defence fund; and return their hearty thanks restrictions and a bad system; thirty millions could people would be true to themselves they would to the defence fund; and return their hearty thanks for the prosper in the same country under a good system, find many ready to co-operate with them; but it to that gentleman for his laborious services in the prosper in the same country under a good system, therefore it is the duty of the working classes to would depend on themselves. He was still ready to people's cause, assuring him of their unabated confi-

other, but to look upon each other with jealousy; instead of sending him to such a market to purchase slaves, he would send him to the free labour market, where man would at least have that protection which would give him a choice in the selection of work. He would allow him to say to a man, earning by his own hand labour upon the LAND a sufficiency to maintain himself and family in a state of independence and comfort; a man in possession of the means to educate and clothe his children, and able to lay up animally wherewith the sild couple." in the winter of life, might live cheerballe; he would let them go to a man placed in these circumstances, and say to him, "if you would prefer house labour to field labour, the town fog to the country air, and the gin palace to the lecture room, come with me, and you shall have precisely the same rate of wages that you have been able to earn return for their labour. The present meeting was another proof that they were wedded to the principles of their leader and untiring advocate, Mr. O'Conner. He (Mr. Leach) was convinced that no other man could command such an audience under the circumstances, as he then had before him. He was also proud to know that Mr. O'Conner was going to address them upon the question of questions.

Mr. O'Connor rose amid deafening cheers, which lasted for several minutes. After the cheering had subsided, he said that it was not often that he disagreed with anything that was said by James Leach.

However upon this occasion he did differ with him.

STALYBRIDGE-On Wednesday evening Mr. heard since he came upon that platform, that one of often the case with the artificial labourer. His milk Leach, of Manchester, delivered a lecture in this place the trades of Manchester had come to the conclusion is pure and not sour, as the manufacturing labourer to a very numerous and attentive audience, on the of embarking their funds, amounting to six thousand has to take it, with not unfrequently the pump, present state of political parties in this country and

WEDNESBURY .- On Monday evening, a meetthey saw sheep and pigs, and poultry, they were bourhood of Manchester there were some forty or addresses from Messrs, Pyle and Wild, delegates ing took place in the the People's Hall, to hear! ber of the body, was called to the chair, and stated, Chartist room, Cheapside, on Wednesday night. Mr. in opening the business of the meeting, the objects Westlake in the chair. Mr. Brook moved, and Mr.

> account of the trade about Wakefield, where the not realise the wishes of those who sincerely association was formed; and referred to his own desire to see the Chartist body firmly united case as an illustration of the serfdom to which together, principally on account of the limited means of capital would reduce this numerous class unless a a great proportion of the people not allowing them to powerful and perfectly legal combination were formed. At the conclusion, the names of several gestions that have been thrown out; and consequently men were enrolled as members of the Association. There are prospects of great success opening out

> may the operatives soon be united to obtain that protection for their labour to which they are in instice entitled. HULL.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Coun-Riding districts, be again requested to correspond Dewsbury, and others in the West Riding, to take into Communications from the Secretaries of the different tion, to be holden as soon as possible.

SHEFFIELD.—THE CONFERENCE.—The usual public meeting of the Chartist body was holden in the Fig-tree-lane Room, on Monday last, Mr. Green in the chair, when the following resolution, which had previously been agreed to by the Council, was adopted unanimonsly. Moved by Mr. Geo. Julian ROCHDALE.—Last Sunday, Mr. J. Mills, of Harney, seconded by Mr. Parkes: "That this meet-Whitworth, delivered two addresses in the Chartist

balance sheet of the Defence Fund was then read dence and esteem, notwithstanding the unceasing knaves to depreciate him in the affections of the gallantly advocated." Mr. Parkes at some length spoke in support of the resolution, denouncing the slanderers of Mr. O'Connor, and warmly eulogising that gentleman. Mr. Julian Harney expressed the pleasure he felt at hearing the sentiments of the several speakers in support of the resolution. He denounced the fiendish malice of the traducers of Mr. O'Connor, who were insinuating that that genconnection with the Tories; the calumny was as much a libel upon him (Mr. H.) and the rest of the defendants in the late trial, as it was upon Mr. lecture in the Chartist Room, Greaves street. The O'Connor: and for his part, he (Mr. H.) denounced the slanderers as abulbing the calumny was as observed to sufficient the calumny was as observed to sufficient the calumny was as observed an excellent lecture in the Chartist Room, Greaves street. The

Also, now on Sale, in Two Numbers, at Fourpence each, the

THE CHARTIST Youths of this town held a camp

meeting was addressed by Messrs. Nuttall, Hargreaves, Scholefield, Clark, and Glossop. It was eventually adjourned until next Sunday afternoon, to a plot of ground behind Mr. Scholefield's chapel, Every-street, Manchester; chair to be taken at two o'clock in the afternoon.

evening. Subject: -- Phrenotypics, or Artificial by deafening cheers. Memory; admission twopence. MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Farrar will lecture at the Mechanic's Institution, Circus-street, New-road, on Sunday eveening next, July 16th, at half-past and Editor of the Northern Star for their readiness seven o'clock.

day morning, at half-past ten o'clock, in the pasture, on "The Government and the People;" and preach Chartists' Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, on Sunday in the Market-place, in the evening at six o'clock. Subject :—"The prospects and destinies of Man." Keightey.—The next delegate meeting of this district will be holden in the Working Man's Hall, Sun-street, Keighley, on Sunday July 23rd, at ten General Delegate Meeting would be held imme-o'clock in the forencon. Delegates are requested to diately at the Mill House large room, where the attend from Haworth, Denholme, Cullingworth, attendance of the delegates from the different col-

> place on Sunday the 16th, and at Staly-bridge, on Sunday the 23rd inst.

mission.

Preston street room, on business of the utmost importance. delegates would see the propriety of allowing them to put a stop to this system of plunder, by allowing

the business would be transacted by delegates from those places only who could afford to send; and those

can be effected at a trifling cost, by holding the dele-

Goat Inn, Newcastle, on Sunday evening at seven

a members' meeting at the close of the lecture.

on the Black Fell, on Saturday, the 8th. It was by far the largest meeting of any kind that has been held in this quarter since 1839. We think there could Mrs. Mary Walton, having been called to the chair, way to the place of meeting, preceded by colours bearing very appropriate mottoes, and in many instances by bands. We counted 120 flags flying in the ladies gave a statement of the grievances of which they had to complain, and the following resobreeze. Amongst the mottoes we observed:—Lumley lutions were unanimously agreed to: "1st. That we, Colliery, "Let Brotherly love continue;" Gosport the females of Kenton, Fawdon, and Gosforth, in Colliery, "Let Brotherly love continue;" Gosport the remaies of Kenton, rawdon, and Gosport ton Colliery, "Through God we shall do valiently;" Shotton Colliery, "United we stand, divided we fall;" to pay ne more for such of the following articles as Cramlington Colliery, two hands united, with "Union strength;" Breckenbeds, "The Northern Star, the people's friend," with a copy of the Star in a frame, butter, 8d per lb.; prime beef, 4½d per lb.; prime butter, 8d per lb.; prime butter, 8d per lb.; prime butter, 8d per lb.; prime mutton, 4d per lb.; potatoes, &c. to be referred to a

HOME COLONIZATION. LETTER XVIIL TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-Your paper of this day, which is before me bears ample testimony of the rapidity with which changes of the most eventful character are taking place in this country. I am also glad to see that it shews indications that the people are awakening to the necesmity of a strong and well defined organization, on their parts, to render effective the power they possess; and I have no doubt but the practical experience they have already attained, will render each successive attempt to obtain their regeneration more powerful than the last until they shall have zchieved the mighty victory over poverty, vice, and crime, and rendered man universally

wealthy, virtuous, and happy. I must, however, throw out the suggestion to al not only easily attainable, but none other will be adequate to the wants of the times.

Having in my two last letters pointed out how easily them, I have this week to consider the manner in which the necessary revenue for the country is to be nary Charter. This is by a graduated property tax, commencing with properties of not less than two hundred pounds a year.

In any change that may take place, individual justice will loudly demand that every effort be made that no person nunescarily suffer by the change; and it must therefore be strongly insisted upon that the present engagements of the country be honertly met and discharged. This will be no difficult task: on the contrary been given; but if we allow the industry and intelliproper circulating medium to represent wealth as rapidly as it will be created, it may be readily shown that we possess ample means, not only to meet our pre-

A tax on accumulated property, is the only just one that can be levied, to meet the expences which have been incurred, or may hereafter be required, to hold together during the transition to a better and higher state of existence the elements of society in a manner that will prevent entire anarchy and confusion.

What is it that requires the assistance and protecttion of the state for individual interests? Nothing but the property accumulated and passed over to individuals; and whilst this assistance and protection is still required, the means must be freely yielded by those who claim to themselves the right and property in the

things protected. Whenever a rational system of society shall be fairly introduced, we shall take the natural elements of accumulated capital we possess, render them as rapidly and extensively available to the benefit of every individual of the human race as our knowledge will permit; and this will be cheerfully acceeded to by all, as all will knew that each may enjoy everything necessary for his comfort and well-being. But until this be the case, we must never, under any circumstances, shrink from responsibilities that have been incurred, however erroneonaly; but let them be borne by those among us who receive the advantage of the protection. Your readers will observe that Mr. Owen proposes

that this tax shall only commence with properties yielding an income of not less than two hundred pounds arrangement, taking place, as it will, with the remiszion of all other taxes, and full national employment pleasure, those higher and more lasting advantages, which may now readily be placed within the reach

I have not before me the the necessary statistical isx should commence, nor the proportions in which it should graduate, nor should I feel inclined to use them, if I had. My wish in this course of letters is to draw comprehensive modes of meeting the difficuties in which we are now placed, rather than to twitter them away with minute attention to details; but I shall always feel bound to substantiate my assertions by detail, if it shall be asked for in a truth-seeking spirit, by any persons who desire the information; and if, at any time, I advance propositions which may be considered impractical, or not sufficiently explained, I shall always have great pleasure in again reverting to stood, or have found that I had taken up a position here on Sunday morning, and transacted a variety of sons. Wright, Piummer, and Co., Kingston-upon-Hull, that was unterable.

as the affairs of men are, at the present movement, concease. This tax, fairly levied, would be most highly addressed the meeting. receiver from it; and it is only by such arrangement; being adopted that an immense amount of mixery can be prevented occurring to a number of persons who have, most unfortunately for themselves, been made dependant for their subsistence on means which they

would be deprived of but for this arrangement. What we now require, is, to arrive as rapidly as possible at a truly rational state of society; for it is only in such a state that all the powers and faculties of man, physical, mental, and moral, can be practically developed; and in such a state none will either know want or the fear of it. Our business is therefore to examine into the present position of every individual; and whilst we take care that he suffers as little as posmble by any change that may require to be made, we must at the same time endeavour to disarm oppomition to the change required, and lead his mind forward to assist in every manner possible.

From the consternation now arising in the public mind in every-quarter of this empire, it is evident that the expitalists, so called, and the aristocracy, are getting . extremely frightened at their position. They see before them all the horrors of the first French Revolution; and in the present state of ignorance in which a great pertion of the population are, and during the excitement which is every where existing, there is cause to fear much evil ensuing. I cannot, however, take the desponding view of:

things which Sir James Graham did in the House of Commons last night. He said that if the Repeal of the Union be obtained for Ireland, the glory of England is mittee. departed, and she will cease to hold a position among nations. To me this appears the dawn of a great and glorious day not only for England, but for every child of humanity; may more, for every animated being in TATE!!!-This motto is being carried out to the letter existence. Science has developed to us immense in this town. Public out door meetings are holden resources which have hitherto been hidden from our every other night, and twice on Sundays. On Tuesday view; every day is bringing forth some new discovery, evening last, Mr. J. Mitchell addressed a large meeting adding to the means of diminishing human labour; on a space of ground in Edgeley, the subject being whilst the intelligence of the people is so moldly class-legislation, the greatest attention was paid and the progressing that they will not fail speedily to dis- highest satisfaction given. On Thursday evening, cover the manner in which all their resources may be Mr. Thomas Clark lectured in Portwood-road, to a to apply such remedies as will meet the exigencies of meeting were unanimously awarded to Mr. Clark, and the case. We may have the Union repealed, the Con- the meeting quietly dispersed. servatives removed from power, the People's Charter ON SUNDAY EVENING, a large and respectable granted, and their own representatives returned as a sudience assembled in the commodious meeting room, ently of poverty, vice, and now impossible to be averted.

It is, however, delightful to observe the steady composure shewn by the main body of the people. Although to assure kim that he stands pre-eminently high in our chester. Solicitors, Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to is required to conquer disease and prolong life. not yet sufficiently awakened to the great and magni- estimation, and possesses that hold on our warm affect. Middle Temple; and Messrs. Atkinson and Saunders, a deeply important branch of study. The tone of fixent prospects immediately before them. they begin tions which his patriotism entitles him to." Mr. James Manchester; official assignee, Fraser, Manchester. ficent prospects immediately before them; they begin tions which his patriotism entitles him to." Mr. James Manchester; official assignee, Fraser, Mauchester. to see the advantages of calmness, order, and peace. Johnson seconded the resolution, which was carried by A little more struggling on the part of factions will acclamation. Thanks to the lecturer having been voted, zoon exhibit the weakness which always accompanies a the meeting broke up. Nine shillings was collected at Went of true principles. Persons may call themselves the door. by any name; they may arrange themselves under any banner; but the day will soon come when the light of wise, and good, of all ranks, classes, sects, and parties, will chearfully unite in one common desire to devote themselves to proming the happiness of all.

Let us, then, individually and collectively endeavour to perform well the parts that may be assigned to us -At the Cheshire County Delegate meeting, held at in the great theatre of human action how about to be Northwich, on Sunday last, the following resolutions opened to us. Let no one forget, whatever may be our were adopted: differences of feeling, religion, conviction, customs, habits, or manners, that these things are variations of the common humanity to which we all belong, forced of establishing (immediately) a fund to defray the upon us by circumstances over which we have had no expenses." controll. We are all brothers by one common nature; and the Great Creating Power of the universe has most that he be engaged for one month, to commence his that he way whereby this nature may be supplied with everything necessary lacted. and the Great Creating Power of the universe has most that he be engaged for one month, to commence his this nature may be supplied with everything necessary lected." for its happiness. These means, it is true, have hitherto been withheld from the general mass by those who per week." could appropriate them to themselves; and as long as this is the case, the mass will naturally and assuredly a National Conference for the purpose of adopting an strive, by every means in their power, to regain them efficient plan of Organization, the Conference to be This they will most assuredly ultimately do; because it holden at Birmingham, say on the 16th of August." is for the interest of all, that it should be the case; bth -" That one person only be chosen to reprebut the progress will be either pleasant, or the reverse, sent the county of Chester in Conference. in proportion to the extent to which the true sciences of human nature and of society can be developed and person recommended for election." brought into practical operation. Let us, then, dili-

good. When our minds can be well assured that this is the case, depend on it we shall enjoy a calm and peaceful serenity that cannot be disturbed by all the envy, hatred, or malice of the world; and we shall be o'clock in the forenoon. rapidly approaching that greatest of all power, the power of doing good.

Your obedient servant, WILLIAM GALPIN. Ham Common, Surrey, July 8, 1843.

### Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON -- METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEETING. -SUNDAY AFTERNOON.-A delegate meeting was who read these letters, to keep their minds engaged held on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Humphries in the chair; upon broad, large, and universal measures, which are credentials were received from Mr. Smith, for the city shoemakers, Golden-lane; from Mr. Fussell, for Barnsbury-park; Mesers. Cowan and Wesdon, for Clerkenwell; from Mr. Overton, for the city of London; Mr. national employment, and national education, may be M'Grath, from the Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane; immediately and beneficially given to all who require and from Mr. Illingworth, from Mile-end-road. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Fussell opened the business and exobtained: which forms the third part of the Prelimi. pressed his sorrow that the Lancashire delegates had come to the decision they had relative to the appointment of an Executive, which he considered to be the course best calculated to give general satisfaction. He was in favour of a pro. lem. Executive, whose power berts, selicitor, whose exertions have been gigantic. should cease as soon as a Conference should have been holden, and an Executive appointed. A temporary and Mr. Peplow ought, by all means, to be remunerated Executive might be of essential service in arranging the various plans of organization for the adoption of the conference, and might save a vast amount of time it is only by such a proceeding that a culm and satisfactory arrangement can be made. Some will doubtless argue against this or that impost as being heavy to be borne; or that this or that pension should not have tive Committee of three persons be appointed, to argence of the country to beiffully developed, with a range a plan of Organization for the metropolia." Mr. Wheeler explained that the object of the meeting was to enable them to come to some arrangement with their brethren in the country relative to a National Organizasent engagements, but any additional ones that may be happy to render his assistance in establishing an Association of the metropolis; but he was of opinion that every other measure calculated to produce a National Union should be first resorted to. Mr. Cowan withdrew his motion. Mr. Fussell moved that a committee of five be appointed to issue an address or remonstrance to the country, stating their opinions upon the subject; and that they also be intrusted with the duty of re-organizing London. Mr. Simpson seconded the motion. Mr. Grover was of opinion that a plan of Organization might be agreed to without the expence of a Conference. Mr. Wheeler supported the motion for an address. It was his epinion that a Conference should be called previous to the election of an Executive; but when he saw the variety of propositions which had been put forth for the assembling of a Conference and that not one of them had been generally wealth-land, labour, and skill, and with the present responded to, he was convinced that to ensure unanimity and good feeling it would be necessary to elect an authorized head to call the Conference into existence and to act until an Executive was appointed; while, if they awaited the decision of the Conference and election by the usual mode, it would not be until several months had elapsed, during which time, if some extra exertions were not used, the last remnant of their Organization would be destroyed. Mr. Illingworth was in favour of the appointment of a Committee, but thought the best plan would be to assist their country friends in carrying ont the proposed Conference at Birmingham. Mr. M'Grath approved of a committee, but was of opinion that the first step taken should be the calling a-year, and that it shall be graduated in proportion to the amount of income which each person possesses. This suggestion of several friends, withdrew his motion for the present, and moved that they approved of a Conference being called in Birmingham on Wednesday, the for every individual who require will give to every 16th of August. Mr. Grover seconded the motion. one the means of procuring all 1. -, s necessary for his Considerable discussion arose respecting the time being physical comfort, whilst a sound practical education too limited. Mr. Wheeler moved, and Mr. Simpson for all, will enable all to enjoy, with daily increasing seconded that it might take place on Monday, the 21st of August. Mr. M'Grath moved, and Mr. Pickersgill seconded that it be proposed for the 1st Monday in September. Mr. Maynard was in favour of fixing, if possible, upon the same date as the Lancashire delegate information for deciding the per centage at which this meeting. Upon reference to the report no date appeared to have been fixed upon. After a long and friendly discussion. Mr. Wheeler's motion for the 21st of August was carried by a large majority. Mr. Fussell up, and elevate the minds of your readers to high and then brought forward his motion for a committee to issue an address, and draw up a plan of Organization for London, which was unanimously agreed to; and Messra Wheeler, Fussell, M'Grath, Simpson, and Davoc were elected, with instructions to procure or get printed 1000 fac-similes of the Association cards; Heap, Bury, and Co., Accrington, Lancashire, engravers many members having been lost for want of cards to to calice printers, as far as regards G. Bury and E. enrol them. The meeting then adjourned. One Riley. Foster and Taylor, Liverpool, instrument shilling and sixpence was received from Camberwell. the subjects, until I have made myself clearly under- Insitution.—The members of the city locality met | Sanderson. R. Brook and Co., Huddersfield, stonema-

business connected with re-organizing the locality. Mr. shipbuilders. H. and J. Earl, Sheffield, iron merchants. We have not to forget that objections may be made | Overton was elected delegate to the Metropolitan Dele. J. Hustler and Co., Liverpool, coal merchants. Dearto such a mode of taxation as is here proposed; and, gate Meeting. After the business was concluded Mr. love and Fentons, Leeds, spinners. Mantz delivered an animated address upon the subject ducted in the most irrational manner such objections may of the French revolution. Mr. Fugell delivered an July 28. W. Ellis, Portsea, timber merchant. July and superficial, by the present race of medical pracsome time. Hoping you will, for the benefit of the excellent lecture at the same place, of Sanday evening, titioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of publicat large, make my case known, I remain, Gentlement of the publication of publicat large, make my case known, I remain, Gentlement of the publication of publication of publicat large, make my case known, I remain, Gentlement of the publication of ignorance of the people can be removed, opposition will and was highly applauded. Several other speakers also 21, J. Hawkins, Lisson-greve, upholsterer. July 28, a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, themen, yours, very gratefully, beneficial to every individual, whether a payer to it, or BALANCE SHEET OF THE OLD LONDON VICTIM COMMITTEE :-RECEIPTS.

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| Printing receipts |          |         |      | ō             | 4    | 7   |
| Cash to Mrs. W    |          |         |      | -             | 17   | •   |
| Do. to Mr. Ridl   |          |         | •••  |               | 10   | 0   |
| Da to Mr. Wh      |          |         | ***  | Õ             | 5    | 0   |
|                   |          | •••     | •••  | _             | _    | _   |
|                   |          |         | :    | £1            | 19 % | Ŧ 7 |
|                   |          |         |      |               |      |     |
| Receipts          |          | ***     | •••  | 2             | 9    | 7   |
| Expenditure       |          | •••     | •••  | 1             | 19   | 7   |
| •                 | •••      |         |      |               |      | _   |
| Money             | y in har | A       |      | £0            | 10   | 0   |

Paid to Treasurer of the Metropolitan Victim Com-

Auditors { T. MILLS. T. M. WHEELER. STOCKPORT .- AGITATE! AGITATE!! AGI-

brought forward and used to the highest advantage. I very numerous meeting in the open air; the subject It is evident from the proceedings of the past week 'being " Machinery and its effects on the labouring and that the consternation of our rulers is daily increasing; industrious portion of the community." The lecturer and that they will be so confused that they will either proved to the entire satisfaction of his many hearers that resign, or engerly seek for help from any parties who the only results of machinery to the people were bascan give it; and those only who are well versed in the tiles, starvation, rural police, famishing wives and sciences of human nature and of society will know how schildren, and premature graves. The thanks of the

Parliament; but if we have not the knowledge of what Hillgate. Mr. J. Carter was chosen to preside. After is really the nature of man, and what are the laws and the chairman had read Mr. O'Connor's letter from the July 19, at eleven, August 11, at one, at the Court of and exclusive members of the profession, are the time when I first tried Parr's Life Pills, I could institutions that will best accord with this nature to Star, Mr. Clark delivered an energetic and convincing draw forth the higher and more neble faculties of his address on the state of the country and the want of an Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Belcher. happiness, we shall still have to remain the victims of resolution :-" That having heard read from the North- 24, at eleven, August 18, at half-past twelve, at the popular study should be devoid of that mysterious of every kind. I am, Sir, yours, &c. ern Star, the letter and balance-sheet of Feargus O'Con-, Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Parry, Baldwin's technicality in which the science of medicine has crime—all rendered far more frequently extensive by nor, Esq., treasurer of the National Defence Fund, we Court, Cloak-lane; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Ba- hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work the want of order that will result from the convulsions hereby tender him our warm and cordial thanks for the singhall-street. judicious and honourable manner in which he has dis-. Thomas Slagg, Manchester, July 26, at eleven, Aug. very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant. charged the onerous duty imposed upon him; and beg | 16, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Man- and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery

AT A MEETING of the Chartists of Stockport on Wednesdayevening, thanks were voted to the brave Chartists rruth will make all things manifest; and the great, and of Shiffield, for their talented and noble defence of the Chartists of England in their letter to the Nation, which appeared in the Northern Star, but which was Shropshire; official assignee, Mr. Christie, Birming- sion of the human organization."-The Magnet.

refused insertion in the Nation. THE ORGANIZATION .- A NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

1st\_" That we approve of a county lecturer and recommend to the localities of Cheshire, the propriety 2nd.—" That Mr. Thomas Clark be the lecturer; and

3rd.-" That the lecturer's wages be thirty shillings 4th.—"That we recommend the country to convene

7th.—" That the Chartist Conneil of Stockport be gently make these sciences our constant study in every requested to nominate three persons to act as a finance action we perform, by asking, whether each action is committee to whom all monies for the lecturer and based on trath and justice, and is for the universal delegate to the Conference should besent."

Macclessield, on Sunday, August 6th, 1843, at ten Earnings 24s. per Week. 9th.—" That the thanks of the meeting be given to

Mr. Almond, the shairman." CARLISLE.—MRETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CARLISLE CHARTIST ASSOCIATION .- On Sunday last, a meeting of the above-named body took place at their room, No. 6, John-street, Caldewgate, Mr. Robert Grahame in the chair. After some preliminaay business had been disposed of, Mr. O'Connor's letter on the state of the General Defence Fund was read over, which seemed to give very general satisfaction to all present; indeed, the only astonishment is that so small a sum has been expended, considering the protracted state of the trials, and the very great inconvenience and expense to which the parties have been subjected; and more especially when this expense is contrasted with that incurred by the Government in conducting the prosecutions. Mr. John Gilbertson then proposed, and Mr. John Mooney seconded, the following resolution, which was carried unanimously :- "The members of this Council cannot separate without expressing their utmost satisfaction upon examining the balance-sheet of Mr. O'Conner. They cannot sufficiently admire the manner in which the whole business has been conducted; nor can they express sufficiently their thanks to those individuals whose great exertions so materially aided in the struggle against the Government, more especially Mr. Ro-That it is the opinion of this meeting that Mr. Roberts for their loss of time."

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, July 6. BANKRUPTS.

James Young, Shirley, Hampshire, builder, to surrender July 18, at half-past ten o'clock, August 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Cnff, Half-moon-street, agent to Mr. Harfield, Southampton; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghallstreet.

James William Slatter, Oxford, bootmaker, July 14. at half-past twelve, Aug. 18, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Selicitor, Mr. Spencer, Gray's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Pennell. William Frederick Mills, Hart-street (Mark-lane) and High-holborn, gun-maker, July 21, at two, Aug. 19, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Mersis. Stevens, Wilkinson, and Satchell, Queen-street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-

Robert Stevens, Stewkley, Buckinghamshire, farmer. oly 20, at two, Aug. 12, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Birkit, Curriers'-hall-court, London-wall; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

James Richards, Oxford-street, livery-stablekeeper. July 21, at half-past one, Aug. 12, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Brisley, Temple; official as signee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane. Thomas Miller, Green-street, Leicester-square, baker. July 21, Aug. 19, at twelve, at the Court of Bank-

ruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Pike, Old Burlington-street

official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old

John William Dyer, Colchester, plumber, July 17, at half-past eleven, Aug. 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Overton and Hughes, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-

William Boulton, jun., and William Frederick Parmer, Stafford, builders, July 19, Aug. 11, at half-past gence in Solitary and Delusive Habits. Youthful one, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Birmingham. Imprudence, or Infection; including a compre-Solicitors, Messrs. Hiern and Ward, Stafford; official hensive Dissertation on Marriage, with directions by Mrs. Moxon of York. assignee, Mr. Christie, Birmingham.

Ham Abbott, Joshua Hanson, Joseph Bell, Thomas and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c. Musgrave, Jeseph Wooler, Thomas Pullan, John Shaw, BY C. J. LUCAS, & CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON; and George Eastburn, Leeds, dyers, July 18, Aug. 8, at

Colne; and Messrs. Bennett, Manchester; official as- Briggate, Leeds; J. Noble, 23, Market-place, Hull; Parr's Life Pills. signee, Mr. Stanway, Manchester.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. J. Parkyn and Co., Manchester, warehousemen. makers. R. Sanderson, J. Smith, and R. Peart, Beeston, CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers, as far as regards R.

> DIVIDENDS. Blackburn, currier. August 8, W. Cooper, Belfast, Manchester warehouseman. August 2, J. Johnson, Manchester, quilting manufacturer. August 3, J. Spivey, Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, provision dealer. Aug. 4. J. Clark, Huttoft, Lincolnshire, cotton winder.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting. July 28, H. Cundall, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire, innkeeper. August 3, H. Howell, Austinfriars, merchant. August 3, F. and G. Szarka, New Bond-street, display at once profound reflection and extensive furriers. August 3, J. Vines, Battersea, miller. July practical experience."—The Planet. 31, W. D. Tewnsend, Little Russell-street, Coventgarden, pawnbroker. August 1, C. Altazin, Conduitstreet, upholsterer. July 29, J. S. Tolson, Haddersfield, fancy cloth manufacturer. August 2, J. O. Burnley, Birstall, Yorkshire, corn miller. July 29, A. its progress-its results in both sexes, are given with Proster, Kingston-upon-Hull. August 3, E. Jenkins, faithful, but alas ! for human nature, with afflicting Leominster, tailor. July 28. T. Goodwin and W. H. Griffin, Loscoe, Derbyshire, lime burners. August 18, J. Tattersall, Over Darwen, Lancashire, coal dealer. CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before

July 28. J. Hawkings, Lisson-grove, upholsterer. A. Merga, Nantwich, Cheshire, watchmaker. W. Morris, Halifax, wire drawer. J. Hunnybun, Cambridge, ironmonger. H. Lonsdale, Sheffield, grocer. N. Emmerson, Bishop Aukland, Darham, mercer. J Norman, Wadebridge, Cornwall, grocer, A. S. Graham, Oldham, contractor. J. Kennedy, Lianhilleth, Monmouthshire, iron manufacturer. J. W. Showell, Birmingham, bookseller. J. and J. Kelly, Rochdale, joiners. R. Collinson, Oxfordstreet, uphalsterer. R Wharton, Nottingham, engineer. F. J. Manning, Dyer's-buildings, money scrivener. P. Tagg, Tooley-street, slop dealer.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, July 11.

John Wood, Manchester, baker, July 24, August 11, written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the sufat twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Manchester.

Solicitors, Mesars Bower and Back, Chancery-lane;

READ AND JUDGE!

NINE MONTHS! A trious Classes to ensure themselves Proprietors UNITED PATRIOTS' BENEFIT AND CO-

OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

bers gives union and Benefit until Death.

per Week 0 18 0 In Sickness In Sickness ... Member's Funeral ••• Member's Funeral ... ... 29 0 0 Member's Wife's ditto, or Nominee 10 0 0 Wife's Lying-in ... ... 2 0 0 Loss by Fire ... ... ... ... Substitute for Militia ... ... ... Superannuated (with right of entrance ... ... 15 0 0 ... 5 0 0 in the Society's Asylum,) per Week [0 6 0

Imprisoned for Debt SECOND CLASS-Entrance 3s. (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s.: Earnings 20s. per week. In Sickness ... (per week) 0 15 0
Member's Funeral ... ... 16 0 0
Member's Wife's ditto or nomineee ... 8 0 0 In Sickness

Loss by Fire ... ... ... 15 0 0 Substitute for Militia ... ... 5 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 5 0

Imprisoned for Debt ... 0 5 0 THIRD CLASS-Entrance 2s. 6d. (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 6d.

Wife's Lying-in ... ... 115 0

Earnings 15s. per week. In Sickness ... (per week) 0 11 0 Member's Funeral ... ... 12 0 0 Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ... 6 0 0 Wife's Lying-in ... ... ... 1 10 0

Loss by Fire ... ... 15 0 0

Substitute for Militia ... ... 5 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 0 Imprisonment for Debt... ... 0 5 6 FOURTH CLASS-Entrance 2s. (including a Copy

of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 3d. Earnings 10s. per week. In Sickness ... (per week) 0 9 0

Member's Funeral ... ... 10 0 0

Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ... 5 0 0 Wife's Lying-in ... ... 1 0 0 Loss by Fire ... ... 10 0 0
Substitute for Militia ... 3 0 0
Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 0 Imprisoned for Debt (per week) ... 0 4 0

Weekly meetings (for the admission of members) every Tuesday Evening at Eight o'Clock. Members can enroll their Names at the Society House any of deriving benefit from them, after having tried so and that nervous mentality kept up which places the day, and at any time. Blank Forms, &c. and every information, for the Admission of Country Members, can be obtained on application by enclosing a post-office stamp in letter

59, Tottenham Court-road. Persons residing in the Country are eligible to become members, on transmitting a Medical Certificate of good health, and Recommendation, signed by two Housekeepers, to the Secretary.

No Fines for Stewards. MR. RUFFY RIDLEY, SECRETARY.

Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free, "enclosed in a sealed envelope," on receipt of a Post-office Order for 3s. 6d.

MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the CONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from street, London. the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulfor the removal of Disqualifications, and Remarks Thomas Parker, John Parker, John Rawlinson, Wil- on the Treatment of Ghonorrhee, Gleet, Stricture

And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newmanand may be find of the Authors, 60, Newman, citor, Mr. Bond, Leeds, official assignee, Mr. Fearne, Leeds.

Leeds.

John Hartley, Height, Lancasbire, shopkeeper, July 17, Aug. 4, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Manchester. Solicitors, Messra. Wiglesworth, Rids.

Manchester. Solicitors, Messra. Wiglesworth, Rids.

Galacter, And may be find of the Authors, 60, Newman, gical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceivable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now dale, and Graddock, Gray's-inn-square; Mr. Hardacre, Holborn, London; J. Buckton, Bookseller, 50, to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine Pair's Life Pills. W. Lawson, 51, Stone gate, York, and W. Barra-clough, 40, Fargate, Sheffield; T. Sowler, Courier Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester; W. Howell, Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, and J. Howell, 54, Waterloo-place, Church-street, Liverpool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, High Street, Birmingham; W. & H. Robinson & Co. 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh; Price, 93, Dame-street, Dublin; and by all

Booksellers in the United Kingdom. \*\* The various forms of bodily and mental weakness W. Penn, Canterbury, cabinetmaker. July 28, R. Ro- where debility has made threatening inreads, the berts, Gower-street-north, wine merchant. July 27, means of escape and the certainty of restoration. J. Ellis, Calcutta, merchant. July 26, S. W. Suste- The evils to which the book adverts are extensive nance, Piccadilly and Chelsea, booksellers. July 26, and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and J. Till, Shirley Mills, Hampshire, brewer. July 26. S. there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, Hopkins, Croydon, grocer. July 26. W. Biddle, Hol- Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools born-hill, fishmonger. August 8, E. Wilkins, Swanses, is confided the care of young people, who ought to linendraper. August 8, J. Young, Newport, Mon- remain for a moment devoid of that information and mouthshire, shipbuilder. July 31, T. Hartley, Liver- those salutary cautions this work is intended to conpool, hatter. July 31, W. S. Guest, Chester, tanner. vev. Not only are the most delicate forms of gene-August 4, T. Thompson, Hambleton, Lancashire, tan- rative debility neglected by the family physician, ner. August 4, J. Anderson, Liverpool, merchant but they require for their safe management the ex-July 31, R. Biggs, Bath, chemist. August 2, P. Little, clusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long continued observation requisite for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

"If we consider the topics upon either in a moral mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which

FRIEND and in no shape can be be consulted with same. I remain, your obedient creant. greater safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manly Vigour." The initiation into vicious indulgence truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how 'MANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion-afraid almost to encounter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often fond parents are deceived by the outward physical appearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption or general decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes : and instead of being the natural results of congenital debility or disease, are the consequences of an alluring and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind and body."-Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet Court, Birmingham. Solicitor, Mr. Potts, Iron-bridge, versant with the diseases of the most delicate divi-

"The security of HAPPINESS in THE MARRIAGE STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of yet called forth, and places it in the proud distinct eased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and ADMITTED UNDER FIFTY YEARS OF AGE THE FIRST tions. This essay is most particularly addressed to valuable remedy over discovered. all suffering under a despondency of the character alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to MOST favourable opportunity to the Indus- cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renovared health."

Messrs, Lucas & Co. are to be daily consulted from ten till two, and from five till eight in the evening, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street. Oxford-street, London.

Established at the Commercial, Devon, and Exeter of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, Chop-House. 59, Tottenham Court Road. Free to of living, and occupation in life of the party, The a portion of Benefits immediately. Enrolled agree-communication must be accompanied by the usual

Old Age, for its Superannuated Members, with Sold by Mr. Josept Buckton, Bookseller, town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the protection from the cruel operations of the Inhuman 50, Briggate, Leeds; and Mr. W. Lawson, 51, dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 1td., 2s. 9d., and Principle Wholesale Patent Medicine, Houses in London. (post-paid) in a scaled envelope for 3s 6d.

8th.—That delegate meetings be holden monthly at each locality in rotation; and that the first be holden at of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s. 6d., (including a Copy THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!! Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 4s., and each locality in rotation; and that the first be holden at of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s. 6d.,

THE following statement of facts has been communicated to the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS :-

Messrs. T. Roberts and Co.

possible, as I am afraid my present stock will be ex- the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture. hausted before they reach me. I enclose you the and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar case of a person who resides in Malton, and whose testimony may be relied upon as being strictly tours, representing the deleterious influence of Mercorrect. This is but one case selected from an almost cury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and incredible number of others, which have come under | body; with APPROVED MODE OF CURE for both sexes: my notice, in which cures have been effected by the followed by observations on the Obligations on use of Parr's Life Pills. Many highly respectable MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with direcpersons in this neighbourhood, who previous to the introduction of Parr's Life Pills had a decided dislike to Patent Medicines, are now thankful that they are humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be conable to add their testimonials to the beneficial effects sulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of these pills. By forwarding me, without delay, the of success. quantity of pills as ordered above, you will oblige.

Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

J. WRANGHAM.

Gentlemen, When I consider the very great relief I have experienced from the use of Parr's Life street, Soho; Jackson and Co., 130, New Bond-street, Pills, I think it not only to be my duty to you but to London: Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and rvery one who may be suffering from similar com- by all Booksellers in Town and Country. plaints with which I have been afflicted, to make my astonishing case as public as possible. For a long time past I have been greatly troubled with a most severe nervous complaint, giddiness, and swimming in the head, which increased to such a degree that at times I was compelled to leave off from my work, being unable to bear the least fatigue or excitement. At the suggestion of many of my friends, I was induced to try various medicines, but found that my complaint instead of diminishing, was daily growing decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in worse. Having fortunately heard of the beneficial offects of Parr's Life Pills, I resolved to give them a fair trial, though I must confess with but little hopes many other medicines without success; I immediately purchased a small sized box of Mr. Wrangham, chemist, the only agent for the sale of them in Malton, and fortunate indeed has it been for me that | but branch to moral ones; leading the excited de-I did so, for though I have just finished taking this (post paid) to the Secretary, at the Society's House. one box, I find myself so far relieved that instead of into a gradual but total degradation of manhood-into daily, nay hourly, suffering from that dreadful com-plaint, nervousness, with its attendant miseries, I am which nature wisely instituted for the preservation plaint, nervousness, with its attendant miseries. I am restored to my former good health; my nerves are strong—the giddiness and swimming in my head are and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries totally removed, and I am now able to attend regularly to my trade. Allowing you to make whatever out the vigour and energy of that season which his use you may think proper of this statement and early youth bade him hope to attain. How many eling truly grateful for the benefit I have obtained men cease to be men, or, at least, cease to enjoy from taking Parr's Life Pills.

> I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant, THOMAS PATTISON. Painter.

N.B. I shall be glad to answer any enquiries respecting the good the pills have done ma. To Mr. T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet-

Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be Cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to

From Mr. R. Turner, Lewton.

To Messrs, T. Roberts & Co., Crane Court, Fleetstreet, London.

Lenton, near Nottingham, Dec. 12, 1842. Dear Sir.—I beg leave to tender you my warmest thanks for the great benefit which I have recieved from your valuable Parr's Life Pills in the cure of a distressing species of fluttering, or palpitation of the incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated heart, which I experienced some years, and which has in this cautiously written and practical work, are now, by the use of three small boxes of your invalualmost unknown, generally misunderstood, and able medicine, entirely left me; and indeed, I now treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous enjoy better health and spirits than I have done for July 28. W. Ellis, Portsea, timber merchant. July and superficial, by the present race of medical prac- some time. Hoping you will, for the benefit of the

RICHARD TURNER. N.R.—Any person who may not credit this statement may, by referring to me, obtain satisfactory answers to their enquiries.

> From F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon. Jaffra, October 17th, 1842.

Sir.—I beg to inform you that having undertaken the small supply of the celebrated Parr's Life Pills. lately received here from you by the Rev. P. Percival, they have met with a very rapid sale, and the constantly increasing demand from every part of the province ensures to a very large extent success to and 4, Great Charles-street, BIRMINGHAM. "If we consider the topics upon either in a moral the dealer, and good to the people at large. May I or social view, we find the interests and welfare of therefore take the liberty of requesting you will be good enough to send me 1000 boxes by the very first opportunity, making, if you please, the usual discount to purchasers of such large quantities. I beg to remark that the value of the above will be given by me into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Pereival, who has Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be "The best of all friends is the Professional kindly offered to be responsible to you for the a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be had

> F. MATTHEISZ. Please address me F. Mattheisz, Jastra, Ceylon.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., Proprietors of Parr Life Pills, Crane-Court, Fleet street.

Communicated by Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winchester.

East Stratton, near Winchester, Dec. 13th, 1842. Sir.-You will remember I sent to your shop for a bottle of medicine round which was a paper containing testimonials of cures effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Amongst many others I observed one: a case of Rheumatism, which appeared to me similar to my own case, and seeing it so successfully treated, simply by the use of Farr's Life Pills. I resolved upon giving that invaluable medicine a fair trial. I had been afflicted with Rheumatism many years, and at the time to which I refer was suffering acutely. I determined, as I have said, on giving Old Parr's remedy a fair trial; and accordingly sent "Although a newspaper is not the ordinary chan- for a box of the Life Pills. By the use of these pills nel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of I am enabled to say that I am now as well as ever George Gandell and James Brooksbank Higgs, Char- a medical work, this remark is open to exception in I have been during the whole of my life. Thank lottee-row. Mansion-house, bill brokers, to surrender any instance where the public, and not the isolated God, I can now walk as well as ever I did. At the Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messra Tilleard and Son, Old parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to scarcely walk during the day-time; and at night I men indiscriminately, the world will form its own could get no sleep. I am now enjoying excellent being, so as to lead him in the pursuit of universal Organization. He concluded by moving the following Thomas Goleman, St. Albans, licensed victualler, July opinion, and will demand that medical works for health, and sleep soundly, and I am free from pain

Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winchester.

questionable if there now be any part of the civilized foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and fering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No world where its extraordinary healing virtues have restore weak and en human being can be the worse for its perusal; to not been exhibited. This signal success is not attribealth and vigour. world where its extraordinary healing virtues have restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine and Mr. Barrett, jun., Manchester; official assignee, multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a well-butable to any system of advertising, but solely to multitudes it must prove a warming beautiful, a wellMr. Stanway, Manchester.

Benjamin Dorral, Madeley, Shrepshire, mercer, July
Benjamin Dorral, Madeley, Shrepshire, mercer, July
Written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently
and is evidently
written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently
the production of a mind long and practically consion of nearly 530 letters from influential, respectable,
illiterato men; who by the use of that deadly poison, and intelligent members of society, all bearing testimeny to the great and surprising benefits resulting blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of from the use of the medicine. This is a mass of evisight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, dence in its favour such as no other medicine ever nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, disunfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obliga- tion of being not only the most popular but the most limbs, till at length a general debility of the consti-

> CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the

Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words Park's Life Pills to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides and on Sundays from Eleven till Que. Only one of each box, in white letters on a nep ground, personal visit is required from a country patient, Country Patients are requested to be as minute as Without this mark of authen city they are spurious to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., to give such advice possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, as will be the means of effecting a permanent and ably to Act of Parliament.

The peculiar advantages of this Society above all others are—that it will possess influence over and inherit Landed Property—it ensures an Asylum in Clid Age, for its Superconnected Manual Co. London: and sold wholesale by their appointment. with each box.

on the receipt of a Post Office Order, for 5s.

THE SILENT FRIEND.

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both Malton, Jan. 30, 1843.

Gentlemen, Though it is but a very short time since I last wrote for a supply of Parr's Life Pills, I with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLI. find that owing to an astonishing increase in the TARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; loca sale of them, I am again compelled to request you to send me twenty dozen of the small, as also a supply of the large size. I should wish you to forward them by railway to York, thence by carrier, as early as DUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration:

> By R. and L. PERRY, and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London and Birmingham

Published by the Authors, and sold by Buckton. 50, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster-row Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM.

Is a gentlestimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of the Generative System, whether constitutional decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state. individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, viating mind into a fertile field of seducive error. with him the form and aspect of other men, but withmanhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receive the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease itself? the consequences of which travel out of the ordinary track of bodily ailment, covering the frame with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and impregnating the wholesome stream of life with mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of disunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic harmony; and striking at the very soul of human intercourse.

The fearfully abused powers of the humane Gene-A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated, rative System require the most cautious preservation; and the debility and disease resulting from early indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful evils, that such medicine should be employed that is most certain to be successful. It is for these cases Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designed their CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo-derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consum-mation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness. &c.

As nothing can be better adapted to help and courish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious n all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderful efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weakness, heaviness, and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours, and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by its use. And even where the disease of Sterility appears to have taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the softening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum will warm and purify the blood and juices, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, and remove the usual impediment to maturity.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the Matrimonial STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility, or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one lls bottle is saved.

Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY & Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, LONDON, Observe, none are genuine without the signature of

R. and L. PERRY and Co. impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The as usual at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

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Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter, he usual fee one pound, without which, no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

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

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, (Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deff. JAMES DANIELLS. (aged 50 years.) business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when Parr's Life Pills are acknowledged to be all that salivation and all other means have failed : and are of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the No medicine yet offered to the world ever so ra-body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, pidly attained such distinguished celebrity; it is being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all

> tution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

> Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-row.) Birmingham, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening, effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

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

Sold by Mr. HEATON, Briggate, LEE S.

#### Poetro.

ODE TO BENEVOLENCE.

CELESTIAL maid, in snowy vest, With tearful eye, and throbbing breast, Ofriend of man, indulgent pow'r, Conduct me to thy sacred bow'r-Where the pure Loves thy influence share Ambrogial aweets performe the air. And melting strins of music wild. Thro' the deep stillness gliding mild, On the ear enraptur'd steal, And nameless ecstacles reveal: Waking the harmonies of mind, Which man to man so sweetly bind; Those fine accords, mysterious ties. The feeling heart's blest sympathies-Tell me the place, enchantres tell, Where chief thou tak'st delight to dwell In vain I search the dark retreat, Where superstition rears her seat: Sunk in the Convent's dismal cell, Where ascetics aluggish dwell-Amid whose damp and cheerless gloom, Its victims rathless pride entomb, With breaking heart and streaming eyes, Where each sad night some vestal night Torn from the youth her soul held dear: Can Nature's God condemn the tear? In vain I search the lonely shade. Where Anchorite his cave bath made; And solitude, in cypress vest, Consumes the hours in selfissh rest Thon, O! social nymph, I ween, In busy life are oft nest seen : And yet in vain on thee I call In giddy pleasure's festive hall. More vainly still I hail thy name Thro' the crowded courts of fame; Where Ambition's flery eye Ne'er drops a tear on misery; But tyranny, in blood-stained vest,-While flercer torments rack his breast Than those his wretched victims feel, Stretch'd on the tort'ring bed of steel, Proclaims aloud the horrid war-See, how the monater annils afar The smoaking blood of alanghtered heaps; And as the frantic widow weeps, With savage joy he drinks her tears-Her cries are music in his ears. Where war his bloody standard rears In vain thy gentle form appears. Then from the palace let me hie, And swift with thee, sweet virgin, fly To some lone cat, where poverty Despairing sits with hopeless eye. O! Goddess, haste to Erin's land, There deign to take thy hallow'd stand. O! let thy soothing spirit heal The mis'ries which her people feel. Lo! from his helpless children torn, Their sole support, their father borne Far, far from his native land: Forced by oppression's iron hand. To wander on the wintry wave! His crime?—He would not be a slave. Hold, O! hold that ruffian hand! See, it prepares the horrid brand! Alza! the flames already spread, And, 01 comme the humble shed-Where misery alone could find A shelter from the piercing wind; And he, whose labour fed that pride, Which now his suff rings can deride; Forlom, and destitute must ream, Without a friend, without a home-His all destroyed ! what ! nothing save ! O' no!—He could not be a slave. Ha! Whence comes that dying mean; O! whence that agonizing groan! Tis Nature's parting pang !-He dies-A mangled, lifeless corse be lies-An aged parent's fost ring hope, An aged parent's only prop! Naked, defenceless, he was slain By armed soldiers! O! foul stain! Oppression mark'd him for the grave-His crime ?-He could not be a slave. O! Godden haste to Prin's land, There deign to take thy ballow d stand. O! let thy soothing spirit heal

From THE PRESS, an Irish newspaper, suppressed by bacrament, to carry " UNION."

The mis'ries which her people feel.

SONG OF THE HAYMAKERS. THE noontide is hot, and our foreheads are brown, Our palms are all shining and hard; Right close is our work with the wain and the ferk, And but poor is our daily reward.

But there's joy in the sunshine, and mirth in the

That skims whistling away over head; Our spirits are light, though our skins may be dark, And there's peace with our meal of brown bread. We dwell in the meadows, we toil on the sod, Far away from the city's dull gloom; and more jolly are we, though in rage we may be, Than the pale faces over the loom, Then a Bong and a cheer, for the bonnie green stack Glimbing up to the sun wide and high; Is the pitchers, and rakers, and merry haymakers, And the beautiful Midsummersky,

And lend us your presence awhile: Tou coments will gether no stain from the burs, And a freckle won't tarnish your smile. Our carpet's more soft for your delicate feet Than the pile of your velveted floor; And the air of our balm swarth is surely as sweet As the perfume of Arabia's shore. time forth, noble masters, come forth to the field, Where freshness and health may be found; Where the wind-rows are spread for the butterflies, And the clover-bloom falleth around. Then a zong and a cheer for the bonnie green stack, Climbing up to the sun wide and high; Fig the pitchers, and rakers, and merry haymakers, And the beautiful Midsummer sky.

Come forth, genile ladies—come forth, dainty sirs,

"Hold fast :" cries the waygoner, loudly and quick, And then comes the hearty " Gee-wo!" While the coming old team-horses manage to pick A sweet monthful to munch as they go. The tawny-faced children come round us to play, And bravely they scatter the heap; Ill the finiest one, all outspent with the fun, Is curled up with the sheep-dog, asleep. Old age sitteth down on the haycock's fair crown, At the close of our labouring day; And wishes his life, like the grass at his feet, May be pure at its " passing away." Then a song and a cheer for the bennie green stack, Climbing up to the sun wide and high; Im the pitchers, and rakers, and merry haymakers, And the beautiful Midsummer sky.

# Local and General Intelligence.

Eld, we have to record the escape of a prisoner from Billingsgate market. Thin its walls; but it was the result of an advenhe was subsequently placed in the hospital, and a drinking." blister was put upon his chest. At night, however, he contrived to make his escape from the hospital, Ealed the lofty wall by means of a leaden water one and having thus reached the leads he escaped by the roof of the Crown Court, his route being clearly traceable, until he cropped into the shrubbery be-neath epposite to Mr. Head's bank. The difficultie he had to encounter were most formidable. The only onler from the hospital is a window with three pages of glass, but the bars of the sash are of iron, and the space between them is barely six inches and a half wide, and only fifteen and a half inches physical impossibility for any human being, beyond the age of childhood, to force himself through it. time. The feat, however, is one of great difficulty, Act for regulating the Prison at Millbank." and as he must have come through head foremost It is a marvel how he gained his feet without serious

of the pipe to the top of the parapet of the leads is the farce. It will be seen by the report of the trial been disclosed! what foul conspiracy! what intema distance of fully four feet : and the surmounting that Sir Thomas was seated on the Bench with the perate thirst of blood! what evidence extorted by the this obstacle was the most perilons part of the whole magistrates while it took place, and that his co- extremity of torture! Ought not the sight of all undertaking—the slightest mistake must have pre- defendants sat with him; that is, he was seated on this to have produced some consideration and comcipitated the adventurer to the bottom of the yard, the Bench as a member of the very Court which tried punction? Ought it not to have produced some and dashed him to pieces; but it would appear that him, and, for all the means the public have of cessation of that rigour above law, displaying itself he reached it by a bold and vigorous spring, as the knowing to the contrary, might have voted in the lead evidently bent under his feet, and one of the division of magistrates which took place on the two nails by which it is attached to the wall was question whether he should be fined £10 or £20. The fact of Sir Thomas Phillipps, appearing as he did to the wall was a leap deciding life. The fact of Sir Thomas Phillipps, appearing as he did to the wall was a leap deciding life. The fact of Sir Thomas Phillipps, appearing as he did to the wall was a leap deciding life. The shorester of a reason against whom a Grand paint to themselves and cost to the main to themselves and cost to the main t torn from its holding. It was a leap deciding life or death! but it succeeded!! and having gained a purchase for his arms, a strenuous effort placed him on the top; the difficulty of this must have been much increased by the parapet being wide and rounded, instead of square. From the leads to the Court House the way is comparatively easy, but it involved a dropping leap of nearly twenty feet from the leads of the Court House to the Court house to the leads of the course of the leads of the Court house to the leads of the course of the leads of the Court house to the leads of the course of the leads of the Court house to the leads of the course of the leads of the Court house to the leads of the course of the leads of the Court house to the leads of the course of the leads of the Court house to the leads to the leads of the Court house to the leads to the leads to the leads of the Court house to the course of the leads of the Court house to the leads of the course of the leads of the Court house to the course of the leads of the Court house to the course of the leads of of the the leads of the Court House to the lower building, sit beside their counsel, it would have been the only the enjoyment of domestic comfort and the pursuit of and a further descent of still more from thence to concession which ought to have been extended to useful and laudable occupations, on the venal deposition the shrubbery, by both of which the lad must have them, and which, according to any practise of the of a forsworn informer, or the vague suggestion of weak been considerably shaken. It is a singular feature Court in cases where persons of the better class are in his escape, that he did not take any blanket, or concerned, they could possibly have expected. But other means of helping himself, and although he we shall make the respect for persons more apparent must have left the hospital naked, he appears to by contrasting this case with the treatment of Wm. have passed his clothing through the aperture and Gomm, a millwright, who was indicted for an assault vile accomplices:—shall these be forgotten as if they dressed himself afterwards, as his prison clothes are on a peace officer at Kidderminster, the only diffegone, and there are marks on the parapet, where the rence between his case and that of Sir Thomas Phil- collects how many perished by their monstrous fictions, woollen part of his coat came away in his struggle lipps being that there were not the slightest grounds equally gross, improbable and circumstantial, could to reach the top. A reward of £20 was immedi- for the charge against Gomm, who, so far from suppose it possible that such tragedies could be repeated ately offered for his recapture, and the exertions of having committed any assault on the policeman, the police are unremitting; but up to the time of appears to have given him a very proper and well on going to press, no trace of the daring lad has merited castigation for his interference in a matter owners have been hurried away with circumstances of having committed any assault on the policeman, in a humane and enlightened age? Yet, houses have been forced open in the dead hour of the night; their owners have been hurried away with circumstances of been discovered.—Carlisle Patriot.

twice a week.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY being employed on the St. Petersburgh and Moscow Railway is now confirmed, so that

Zollverein or Customs Union. village Pierrefitte, near St. Denli, lately, a ball struck

a pebble on the ground, and, rebounding, penetrated the left breast of a young girl of eighteen, standing at some distance, and killed her instantaneously. POSTMASTERS lending newspapers, which through their hands, for the purpose of being read, if proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General,

will be dismissed.

SHOCKING.—A man named Fizzerald was committed from Worship-street, on a charge of selling, for prime Dorset butter, a pan of cart grease, covered over on the top with a coating of the genuine article. Several persons have by this means been imposed upon.

ON DIT, that Sir R. Peel has intimated to the Bishop of London the settled determination of Government to put down the Pasey movement, and that we shall shortly hear of the supersedeasing of Bishops as well

permitted to retire on the half-pay of 8s. 6d. per diem. fourteen shillings a week by patient toil, sixpence for what a considerable part of the society consider as The Board of Admirality will select those whose quali- assaulting a policeman. But, if law is to be equal for their duty and their honour, and that others are apt

ted from Lambeth-street to the House of Correction, Unless this be done, and we all very well know it is of sending for persons and compelling them to give fer refusing to do the work required of them by the not done, this system of punishment by fine is as un-information under pain or arbitrary imprisonment, is Board of Guardians of the Stepney Union. They com- equal and unjust, as it is to place one offender in the bestowed in a much more dangerous latitude, on the plained bitterly of being allowed nothing for breakfast criminal dock, while another is allowed to sit cheek single magistrate. but dry bread, being kept at work grinding glass-till so by jowl with the very persons who are trying, and To what real cause or motive are we to ascribe the late an hour in the day that it was impossible to get to may be called on to sentence him.—Worcestershire present system of severity? To the overbearing insoany work out of the union house.

BAD NEWS FOR THE IRON TRADE. The Courrier de Lyon states that water-pipes made of thick glass, covered with a coating of bitumen, and made to insert into each other with bitumen joints, are being manufac. the law." He received his "Sir"-ship for his efforts it may, the history of what passed in Scotland furnishes tured at Rive-de-Gier. These pipes will, it is asserted, on that occasion. On a charge of making war on an example of military coercion, perfectly similar to bear a higher degree of pressure than those of cast iron, and are 30 per cent. cheaper

SINGULAR FACT.—At the Burgess Hill station, near Nottincham, a nest, filled with young birds 10f the water-wag-tail kind) was discovered under the rail see the scaffold on which the inhuman butchery was James Turner commanded them, a man whose natural over which the traffic is daily passing, and it is somewhat extraordinary that neither the old birds nor the eyes. For making war upon the Queen's represent- strong liquors. He went about and received from the young ones take any alarm at the engine and carriages thundering over them. Since it was discovered, LiPs was fined £10, while seated on the judgment church, or were supposed to frequent conventicles. it has been placed under the especial care of the police-

man of that station. NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS AT PRESENT PUB-LISHED IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD. In Spain there are twelve newspapers; in Portugal, seventeen; in Switzerland, thirty-six; in Russia and satisfies cash-needing Justice! How would Frost What do I say? this is mercy! His house is burned Poland, eighty-four; in Holland, 150; in Great Britain, nearly 300; in Prussia, 283; in the other Germanic States, 205; in Australia, nine; in Asia, twenty-seven in Africa, twelve; in America, 1.138. The total

number of newspapers published in Europe is 2,148. At UNINA, in Friule, a poor man suffering under the agonising torture of hydrophobia, was cared with draughts of vinegar given him by mistake, instead of another potian. A physician at Padua got intelligence of this event, and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The fellowing is a calculation of the weakly returns of forty-one railways 1,519 miles in Can the present managers of our theatre of calamity military with the United Irishmen-I will not say, length :- Number of passengers on twenty-six railways, plead necessity as a justification of the horrors into that they outrage the persons of his Majesty's liege sub-367,626. consequently the total for the week must be which they have plunged us ?- No; three measurer- jects; that they plunder and destroy their dwellings. above 500,000. The receipts for passengers for fortyone railways, £78,860 1s. 1ed.: ditto for goods on Parliamentary Reform—some amelioration in the con- assume, with the garb and functions of the common thirty-six railways, £22,451 7s. ld.; £101 311 9s. 6d. dition of the peasantry: these would have fully paci- soldier, a spirit of unprincipled ferocity, and breathe This is an average of £65% per mile per week. The fied the country, without impairing the just prerogatraffic, therefore, is certainly at the rate of about four tives of the crown, or destroying that vigour of governmillions and a half a year, and carrying twenty millions ment, of which some among us are such admirers. The dit for good intentions, the country is in a state of uncom-

at Clewer, near Windsor, housed one of the largest vility. The extremity of oppression and misery alone the peaceable and unoffending. pikes ever caught in the river; and, after skilfully could destroy the implicit veneration and terror, with and a half, he at length landed it safely on the bank, -and to rouse them to violation of law, and to outbut not without considerable difficulty, being alone, rage on their task-masters, who, when they asked for and unprovided with so necessary an aid as a landing bread, gave them a stone. We shall be apt to think gaff. This enormous fish, which has just been stuffed that the complaints of the people have some good from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the as a great curiosity, weighed u wards of 30lbs, and foundation, when we consider the parts of the kingdom different regiments. I will not intimate that Governis three feet seven inches and a half in length! Mr. which have been pointed out, and punished, as the ment may possibly be deceived by those solicited, or Mills, banker, of Lombard-street, who was "spin- chief seats of sedition, the fountain head of disaffection. even extorted addresses, that fill the public prints at ning" in the Thames, from a punt, on Saturday last, Are they not the most sober, industrious, and enlight-Windsor and Datchet bridges, three splendid trout, of people who have been marked out for proscription bint that the addresses in question may, in many inin beautiful condition, which weighed upwards of and persention?—Not a Cataline, nor a Cethegus—not stances, have been obtained by a certain mixture of 25lbs. A barbel was also hocked, and landed, near the libertine populous of luxurious capitals; but the menace and blandishment—I will suppose them the

chased at Billingsgate last week which measured in terials, let me tell the world, of which wanton rebellength two feet live inches and a half—the size of the lion is composed. They are great and crying grievances Diring Iscape from Carlisle Gaol.— Notwith body was sixteen inches, and the claws measured alone, that can call from their retirements the sons of on political affairs in arms. Britain, rich, ambitious, subtriety, industry and peace, and lead them to join the physical affairs in arms. Britain, rich, ambitious, subtriety, industry and peace, and lead them to join the physical affairs in arms. Britain, rich, ambitious, subtriety, industry and peace, and lead them to join the physical affairs in arms. Britain, rich, ambitious, subtriety, industry and peace, and lead them to join the physical affairs in arms. Britain, rich, ambitious, subtriety, industry and peace, and lead them to join the physical affairs in arms. Britain, rich, ambitious, and physical affairs in arms. Britain, rich, ambitious, subtriety, industry and peace, and lead them to join the physical affairs in arms. Britain, rich, ambitious, and physical affairs in arms. Britain, rich, ambitious, subtriety, industry and peace, and lead them to join the physical affairs in arms. Britain, rich, ambitious, and physical aff body was sixteen inches, and the claws measured alone, that can call from their retirements the sons of

tresp perilons in itself, and accomplished with such day at the Captain Cook, Marman-street, Commeremandary daring, that we may safely say it was cial-road, before Mr. Baker, on the body of Frederick of government, every part of society is filled with danger ernment, every part of society is filled with danger ernment, every country, that wholly depends on a mer-drawn out would prove an enemy to Ireland." Mr. forward were again extensive. Prime old Downs and suspicion—the circulation of that which was hired to Shaw defended the Irish landlords; and argued that were very scarce, and commanded tull currencies—or At the recent Carlisle sessions, a lad named Law- and having had a considerable sum left him by a Extension years of age, was convicted on an indictment first species, in the property of the stabilished Several silver spoons, the property of the stabilished Church was springly, is numisely prohibited. In one county, the privately. Since he go: possession of the property of springly, is numisely prohibited. In one county, the privately. Since he go: possession of the property of the kinds was inactive, at barely stationary prices, in the quarter are privately. Since he go: possession of the property of the kinds was inactive, at barely stationary prices, in the quarter are privately. Since he go: possession of the property of the stabilished Church was form a simulation of the dangers of her situation; and I will springly the quarter are privately. Since he go: possession of the property of the stabilished Church was form a simulation of the dangers of her situation; and I will springly the quarter are property of the character of the Protestant to exercise the constitutional right of petitioning their of any but of the country of the character of the Protestant to exercise the constitutional right of petitioning their of the dangers of her situation; and I will springly the quarter are property of the people of Expland the property of the character of the Protestant to exercise the constitutional right of petitioning their of the dangers of the stabilished Church was to be subverted to the dangers of the stabilished Church was to be subverted to the dangers of the stabilished Church was to be subverted to the dangers of the people of Expland the property of the character of the Protestant to exercise the constitutional right of petitioning their of the dangers of the dangers of the stabilished Church was to be subverted to the character Ms shewn that Lawrence Doegan had been pre- was then intoxicated, and said as well as he could menaces of military execution. Government has limited as the could represent the most reason. Figure 1 convicted and imprisoned for theft come that he thought he had broken a blood-vessel. He adopted arbitrary imprisonment of the most peace approach for theft come that he thought he had broken a blood-vessel. He adopted arbitrary imprisonment of the most peace approach force unnecessary, that these perils are to be averted. Jears ago; and he was therefore sentenced to trans- was taken to a surgery, where attempts were made able and respectable individuals, for indefinite times, Portation for seven years. The earnest entreaties to administer medicine but without knowledge of their accuser, intimation of the lad for a mitigation of his punishment, joined and he was conveyed home, but before entering the his relations, when the sentence was amounced, course of dropkenness, and consequently great exhis relations, when the sentence was announced, course of dronkenness, and consequently great excreated quite a rentation 2: the time. After his citement, was the cause of the rupture of the vessel persons who are supposed to be disaffected—none can, sentence, he was as usual, subjected to hard labour from which he died. Verdict—"Died from the surely be offered for any wanton delay in the examination as the respective from the power and license, which were given which ought to be firmly met by a vigorous administration, according to the course of law, of their guilt or the was subsequently as the tion, according to the course of law, of their guilt or the people, against their tion of the law.

> A SINGULAR PHENOMENON appeared in the harfell five feet and a half; during this period a very strong current was running out of the harbour, which the bonimen could scarcely stem. It is supposed this circumstance must have occurred through some earthquake at a remote distance.

has been changed to Millbank Prison, and placed mich, forming an aperture so small, that it seems a under the superintendence of inspectors. The tinuance of rigour may suppress the outward form and themselves. Their secret aim, as I apprehend, was This Design contrived to do, but it is supposed he over the internal management of the place. These rankling in the mind?

beson, a fermidable wall, of full twenty-eight feet port, Menmonthshire, was indicted at our County at the last and the preceding assizes, that an infamous by exhibiting them as persons disaffected or cownich was to be scaled; and this he could only ac- Sessions, in conjunction with two persons named treffic in blood prevailed. How many innocent and There was much cunning and stability in the plan: assaulting one Thomas Cooper, a tax collector, in the learnest con definition in a sort of box. To climb this must have required extraordinary strength and daring; stantiated against the principal, Sir Thomas Phillips that the principal, Sir Thomas Phillips to true, receives the rain from the leads of the outer wall of the goal, it is scarcely possible to tomeste how he raised himself to his feet, or how the total first precarious footing. From the top of the pipe, was paid immediately, and there was an end of the kept his first precarious footing. From the top of the wall fer twenty-four feet, and the subject of education, edified more than any other cause, to strength and dearest con next cause, to strength and the first passing out in basiness is passing out in some measure it has succeeded, and contributed more than any other cause, to strength and dearest con next cause, to strength and the grievous, intolerably stantiated against the principal, Sir Thomas Phillips of the following one thousand the first passing out in some measure it has succeeded, and contributed more than any other cause, to strength and dering; stantiated against the principal, Sir Thomas Phillips, next collector, in the execution of his duty. The offence was clearly substantiated against the principal, Sir Thomas Phillips, and their dearest con next cause, to strength and dering; stantiated against the principal, Sir Thomas Phillips, next collector, in the main subject of education, edified more than any other cause, to strength and the most satisfact on the subject of education, edified more than any other cause, to strength and dearest strength and dearest con next cause, to strength and the most satisfact on the terrible agrees.

Tallow.—The Montanus is passing out in season of the House by the House of the House by the House of the House by the House on the clearest and most satisfact on the carest and most satisfact in the House by the House, the House, the House of the House of

one going to press, no trace of the daring lad has merited castigation for his interference in a matter owners have been during a more discovered.—Carlisle Patriot.

Steamers are running from Hull to Hamburgh guilty, fully confirmed. But Gomm answered to his wice a week. UTRECHT.—It appears from the report of the Estates sit by the magistrates who were trying him, nor of suffering, have been wholly discharged, or suffered to depart on their parole—others have been detained on the 1st of January, 1843, to 147,915 souls. the offence of which he was convicted. The utter tion to laws by voluntary obligations. inadequacy of the punishment must be apparent to The reign of Charles II. inglorious abroad, and oppresthe least reflecting observer. What punishment is a sive at home, bears a striking analogy in many particu-MORE "DEAD WEIGHT."—An order in Council has behalf with very summary powers,—is about equivajust been made, under which thirty pursers are to be lent to fining a poor labourer, who earns twelve or the iniquities as well as the rigours of the inquisition;

Mr. Ward complimented Mr. Conciliation," he separately adorns to the iniquities as well as the rigours of the inquisition;

Mr. Ward complimented Mr. Conciliation, "he separately adorns to the iniquities as well as the rigours of the inquisition; and the iniquities as well as the rigours of the inquisition; and the iniquities as well as the rigours of the inquisition; and the iniquities as well as the rigours of the inquisition; and the iniquities as well as the rigours of the inquisition; and the iniquities as well as the rigours of the iniquisition; and the iniquities as well as the rigours of the iniquisition; and the iniquities as well as the rigours of the iniquisition; and the iniquities as well as the rigours of the iniquisition; and the iniquisition is a supersection in the iniquities as well as the rigours of the iniquisition; and the iniquities as well as the rigours of the iniquisition; and the iniquities as well as the rigours of the iniquisition; and the iniquities as well as the rigours of the iniquisition; and the iniquities as well as the rigours of the rigou seas! Verily, a "name" makes all the difference! Without proof or legal conviction, he demanded a fine was sent to horde among thieves and outcasts, after | linquents, till he received payment." (Now, indeed, he had been treated as before detailed; Sir Thomas instead, of the supposed delinquents paying a fine, he

LETTERS FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

BRING A SERIES OF LETTERS FROM AN OLD MAN IN THE COUNTRY, TO A YOUNG MAN IN DUBLIN. From "The Beauties of the 'Press:" a selection of

LETTER IV.

have fared, had he been a " Sir"?]

FXTRAORDINARY FISH.—A man, named Hawtry, santry, in general, are an indolent, much-enduring race, rapine, murder, and every hostile aggression; somewho was trolling a short time since in the Thames, submissive to their superiors, even to an excess of ser- times perhaps against the disaffected, too often against playing" with the pike for upwards of an hour which they had been taught to view rank and property caught, in the course of the afternoon, between ened parts of the island? What are the descriptions for among the army extraordinaries. I will not even Datchet, two feet ten inches long, and weighing humble peasant, the plain farmer, the frugal manufacturer, the sober rational merchant, and the pious selves. Yet still I am of opinion, that to the obtaining EXTRAORDINARY LOBSTER —A lobster was pur- teacher of the Christian faith. These are not the ma- of this loyalty on paper, much of the solid discipline of that the occusions of severity, the pretences for super- awe the discontents of the people, by a millitary force A FATAL LEGACY.—An inquest was held on Satur- ceding the laws were courted by our present rulers. at home, is obliged to maintain a numerous host of mer-Terror and coersion being introduced, as the principles cenaries. The history of mankind tells us, that every govthe intercourse of life is poisoned; all expressions of support it. The navy of England has given an alarming the public wish, the sures; guarantee against secret con- intimation of the dangers of her situation; and I will innocence. It is to be feared that such conduct may terminate in the rendering of many persons disaffected, A SINGILER PHENOMENON appeared in the har-bour of Valetta, at Males, lately, the water suddenly prisonment for nine or ten months, on a charge unspeci-

name in the prisoner's dock. He was not allowed to Some of the objects of these severities, after many days clearly in accordance with the summing up of the their innocence was apparent. As the imprisonments Chairman, absolved him of the charge against him. were without mercy, so the releases were without cle-Sir Thomas Phillipps, accused and found guilty of mency; and new arrests so closely followed them, that

our text, that English law is a great respecter of engage for the good behaviour of their tenants. But it Bill on the subject.

fine of £10, levied on a person like Sir Thomas Phil- lars, to the present times. Much of the history of what lipps? Is it any punishment at all? Cannot every passed in Scotland at that period in particular, would one of our readers call to mind cases where poor appear with the mere variation of names, to be a faithing people, not an educated and a ful picture of what is now passing in Ireland. The learned, and by comparison with them, certainly rich | Scottish Covenanters respmbled the United Irishmen of gentleman, have been sentenced to three months at the present day, in their union, and their perseverance; the treadmill for assaulting police officers. Such and they were, like them, decried, villified, and perthings are of too frequent occurrence not to be in the secuted. Take (for instance) this extract: "As it was recollection of all the public who pay the least found difficult to get evidence against these conventicles. attention to these matters. To fine a person of Sir however numerous; it was enacted, that whoever, Thomas Phillipps' station and means. £10 for being required by the council, refused to give evidence assaulting a collector of taxes, -an officer, be it on oath, should be punished by arbitrary fines, by imobserved, of the Queen's Majesty and armed in that prisonment, or by banishment to the plantations. Thus

fications come up to the rule laid down by their Lord-rich and poor, then calculating the poor labourer's to regard with compassion and indulgence, can by no ships. The increased half-pay commenced from the lat fine at £5 for such an offence, the man of rank and other expedient be subjected to such severe penalties, alleged in the speech of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, to be met was to maintain its position in the scale of nations, they fortune ought to pay £500, or in proportion to the as the natural sentiments of mankind appropriate only "FREE BORN BRITONS."-Five men were commit- ratio in which his means exceed those of the labourer. to the greatest crimes." Here the inquisitorial power

Chronicle.—[This said Sir Thomas Phillips was lence of conscious strength, exulting over the feelings Mayor of Newport, at the time of the Welsh out- of the people, and despising their resentment, or to the break; and as such, he was extremely active in influence of secret terror? certain it is, that no passion visiting upon John Frost all the "vengeance of is more cruel and sanguinary, that panic fear: be that as the Queen's person, in the person of her represents- that which prevails in Ireland at this day. "Military tiyes, the troops, John Frost was sentenced to be force (says Hume) was let loose by the council. Wher-HUNG and QUARTERED! and he had the cruel ever the people had generally forsaken the churches, indignity inflicted upon him of being compelled to the guards were quartered throughout the country. Sir intended tolhave been perpetrated, builded before his ferocity of temper, was often inflamed by the use of JOHN FROST's offence was called "treason," and he from them, and quartered soldiers on the supposed de-

Phillips's offence was called an "assault:" and £10 is committed to prison, or sent on board a tender. and he is shot). - Again - "A multitude not accustomed to discipline, averse to the restraint of laws, trained up in rapine and violence, were let loose amidst a people, whom they were taught to regard as enemies to their prince and to their religion. Nothing escaped their ravenous hands. By hardships, and sometimes by tortures, men were obliged to discover their concealed wealth. Neither age, uor sex, nor innocence afforded original Articles, Essays. &c., which originally protection." What was the end of all this in Scotland? appeared in the "PRESS" newspaper, established The long-suffering and firmness of the people prevailed. in Ireland by Arthur O Connor, after the forcible Just so it is in Ireland; the soldiery are let loose on suppression of the Northern Star by the Governthe people. What will be the event? \*\*\*—It is said
ment.]

The Union had been accepted by the Protestants, and a Reform in Parliament, are the secret friends of agreed to by the Roman Catholics, as a guarantee for Necessity is called the tyrant's plea. It must be anarchy, and wish to make this country the seat of worse than tyranny, that cannot plend even necessity. war. What is the remedy? I will not compare the another condition, that of Catholic Emancipation, had concession to the Catholics-even the shadow of a Far be it from me to say, that some of the Yeomanry out rage that would disgrace a Crete or a Tartan. Yet certainly though we may give government all pessible cre-Irish people were not prone to insurrection. The pea- mon misery. Every hour brings forward some tale of

> The military having now superceded the civil authority, and being invested with the whole preservation of internal order and care of the police in most parts of Ireland, they have thought fit to show themselves worthy of the important charge, by loyal addresses the expence of the public, and are, no doubt, accounted spontaneous, untutered declaration of the men themthe army has been sacrificed. I hold it unwise to accustom large bodies of illiterate mercenaries, to debate

> Believe me if the military are set above law-are inthemselves—they are already corrupted;—they will employers, and tyrannise over those, who hoped, by their means, to tyrannise over the multitude.

the works of the new dry dock; it almost immediately and villainous accuser, fished up from the very sink of as distinguished from mere mercenaries. This instituties part and villainous accuser, fished up from the very sink of as distinguished from mere mercenaries. This instituties part and villainous accuser, fished up from the very sink of as distinguished from mere mercenaries. the community with all his impurities recking on his tion was a favourite of the Vicercy, and the Right head, will not improve the loyalty and good temper of the Irish Cabinet, if I am the inficial. Can we wonder if men of warm tempers truly informed, apprehended it to be a dangerous extended the name of every man who had the inficial truly informed, apprehended it to be a dangerous extended to be found the name of every man who had and strong resentment, who in themselves or their near connections, are marked out as the objects of severe connections, are marked out as the objects of severe connections. THE NAME OF THE Penitentiary at Millbank persecution, should be guilty of some rash and un- What advantages (you will ask me,) did the patrons of slarm when Catholics were admitted into the Governguarded expressions? Is it not to be feared that a conpractice of visiting justices has been discon-expression of discontent, by the present influence of twofold. In the first place, they meant to establish a their priests "surpliced ruffians." Remember how tinned, and magistrates have now no power terror, but will leave a deep rooted disaffection secretly between the opulent and the poor of this country. In registration and the franchise, admitting no delay; and tions, being of an unfavourable character—an the next place, they wished to lay down a line of de- now in the Government they find that delay is essential, increase of blight and fly being complained of—the was reliabled in the attempt, by a deserter of the alterations have been effected by an Act which which it was impossible not to see through all this; the quotations have an upward tendency. In the duty. gated, on a view of the dreadful and detested harvest and enzyms of party, to raise a standard round which It was impossible not to see through all this; the quotations have an upward tendency. In the duty, ENGLISH LAW A GREAT RESPECTER ON PERSONS. of perjury it has produced. It has been proved, not in the adherents of the present Administration might On Wednesday Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of one, or two, or a small number of instances; but with rally—nay, more, to attach a degree of disgrace on all injury. Once outside the hospital his work was but Middle Hill, near Broadway, late Mayor of New- a strange uniformity through every part of the country, compine by the help of a frail leaden water pipe Faulkner and Fletcher, for misdemeanour, in the leaden to the house by the help of a frail leaden water pipe for the wall fer twenty-four feet, and leaden to the house by the help of a strengthen the house by the help of a strengthen the house by the help of a strengthen the house by the best Parliamentary set. to which the house by the best Parliamentary set. The set to which the house by the best Parliamentary set. The set to which the house by the house by the help of a frail leaden water pipe and the house the house the house the house the house the house by the help of a frail leaden water pipe and the house the ho

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, July 7. On the motion of the Earl of DALHOUSIE the Canada Cora Bill was read a third time and passed. The Earl of ABERDEEN postponed the next stage of the Scotch Church Bill till Tuesday.

The Bishop of SALISBURY presented a petition from the Archdeaconry of Salisbury, praying for the establishment of a Bishopric in Manchester. The Archbishop of DUBLIN presented a petition from certain persons connected with New Zealand, against the introduction into that colony, on the part of the Government, of individuals who had been trans-

perted for felony. Lord WHARNCLIFFE said the only convicts sent hither were boys, and they had given great satisfaction in the settlement. Lord BROUGHAM then moved the second reading of the Slave-trade Suppression Bill, which led to some discussion, and the motion was agreed to.

The Limitation of Actions (Ireland) Bill then went through Committee, and will be read a third time on Their Lordships adjourned at Nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ERIDAY, JULY 7. The Townshend Peerage Bill was read a third time and passed.

the ports of London and Scarborough, against the Coal- would have spared us to all our present embarrass-Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a remonstrance from the policy. London National Association, complaining that the House of Commons did not represent the feelings of the The SPEAKER intimated that a remonstrance could

IT IS ASSERTED that the Prussian Government has the baronet, who was found guilty, was allowed to suggested to the states of the German confederation a central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration on the plan of central system of railway administration contact of country and the central system of railway administration contact of country and contact central system of railway administration on the plan of Zollverein or Customs Union.

Sign of Raham, in answer to added the plan of While the labouring man, who was declared guiltless, by the wicked and tyrannical Lauderdale. To engage the wind of While the labouring man, who was declared guiltless, by the wicked and tyrannical Lauderdale. To engage the wind of the persecutors, a bound or the home Secretary concurrent jurisdiction with the heard in that House." Such a statement was not the persecutors, a bould or the persecutors, a bound or the home Secretary concurrent jurisdiction with the fact that some of the greatest ornamical Lauderdale. To engage the wind was proceeded on processional ments. It was considered in Southand the wind and the secretary of the wicked and tyrannical Lauderdale. To engage the wind was proceeded on processional ments. It was considered to proceeded on proceeded on processional ments. It was considered to proceeded on pro

> Ferguson about the Irish Bills, said it was a matter of Home Secretary touched on various topics, tending to deep regret to him that legislation should be suspended show that Ireland had not been neglected by the as regarded not only these Bills, but others, and he Imperial Legislature; and adverting to the opinions did not know what power the Government could which had been expressed on the subject of the exercise to put an end to this obstruction The Go. Church, said Mr. Roebuck would subvert it, that Mr. vernment had no control over the actions of individual | Ward, proceeding on the principle of population, would

> Would again come under discussion. intention to move the Committee on the Irish Arms Roman Catholics—the maintainence of the Church was Bill, and to take precedence of all others.

with him, and a great portion of the north, was now ment was agreed to. chalking out his plan for a Congress to meet "accidentally" in Dublin, pledging his reputation that he will drive the 300 members of his "accidental" Congress through any Act of Parliament that might be brought against them. Something, therefore, the Government must do. The spirit of nationality was now far more

Established Church were to be surrendered, because reached 223 per load. of the dissent of a majority, the English Establishthe security of the Established Church; and though been so long delayed, that did not affect the contract deliberately entered into, and repeatedly confirmed on the part of the Roman Catholics; and if they were prepared to retract their selemn engagements, they ought also to surrender the advantages which had been conceded to them on the pledge of their faith. Sir DENHAM NORREYS replied that they were not discussing the Repeal of the Union, but the evils of Ireland, of which, from his own knowledge, he adduced some practical illustrations, chiefly bearing on the

Mr. LASCELLES briefly dwelt on the importance and justice of governing Ireland impartially, which he Beans and I6s to 16s 6d per 480lbs. 1,000 to 2,000 thought the policy of the administration aimed at. Mr. MORE O'FERRALL traced the agrarian outrages to insecurity of tenure, and the exercise of the power of ejectment over a wretched class; and asked for a law, similar to that which prevailed in Scotland, by which a tenant may be secured in obtaining the means prices the same as last week. Beef 5d to 6d. Mutton for outlay of capital in improvements. He did not approve of the Repeal of the Union; but were Govern- Cattle :- Beasts 914, Sheep and Lambs 9,344. ment to go to war with Ireland to put down the agitatson, and to call on all loyal subjects to aid them, he,

Baron L-froy and Judge Jackson; and cited Mr. O Connell as to whether the Whige were more likely to satisfy the Repealers than the Tories. The idea of the substitution of "Russell" for "Peel" was answered by abatement of quite 2d per 815s; the very highest Mr. O Connell with "Bah!—Whig and Tory might all figure, for the best Scots and hemebreds, not exbe shaken up in a bag together, and the first man ceeding 4s per 8lbs. The numbers of Sheep brought Shaw defended the Irish landlords; and argued that the question raised as to the Established Church was from 4s to 4s 4d per 1lbs; but the demand for all ing peace abroad, and rendering a numerous military Church must stand or fall together. The multitudinous or London; but the first importation has taken assemblages in Ireland inspired terror in well-disposed place at Bristol, where ten heifers have been received, subjects, and disturbed the public peace, and therefore the people, they need no corrupters. They corrupt ment could stand still, with easing the progress of an active, at an advance in the quotations obtained on ment could stand still, with essing the progress of an agitation which might lead to bloodshed and ruin, and agitation which might lead to bloodshed and ruin, and Wheat the rates improved from 1s to 2s per qr; for

bour of Valetta, at Malta, lately, the water suddenly rising to the height of three feet, and overflowing the works of the new dry dock; it almost immediately the water suddenly respect to the suggestion of a perjured the works of the new dry dock; it almost immediately the water suddenly prisonment for nine or ten months, on a charge unspeci-fied and unfounced, through the suggestion of a perjured the yeomanny of Ireland, which I still wish to consider the yeomanny of Ireland, which I still this Rapeal acitation did best town was unfounced. The mention of military force naturally leads me to alike censuring its policy. The present wide-spread freely; other kinds at late rates. Oats at last week's discontent must be largely traced to the Ministry and figures. Beans and Peas were quite as dear. The result proved that political probity was the best policy. there is scarcely any betting. Sir Robert Peel used to lecture on the inconvenience of individuals diametrically opposed in their views; Lord

had also expressed his rearct that Catholic emancipa tion had been granted. What had the Government done since this agitation commenced? Proposed an Arms Bill, into which new and irritating provisions were introduced, and dissmissed magistrates on ground unconstitutional. These were the only acts they had performed! Conciliation had not been exhausted; bu as to the Repeal of the Union, all history was sub stantially opposed to the experiment of two indepen dent legislatures harmonizing. On fixity of tenure he would rather learn than teach; but some of the plans which had been proposed were useless, and others were neither more nor less than confiscation. But they could manifest confidence in the Catholics by letting them share in office and power; even if those they appointed were somewhat opposed to them in politics, it was but a small penance for the long exclusion of the past. The elective franchise was another matter for consideration. As to the Established Church of Ireland, he defled them to pick out, from the writings of any authority whatever, let him be the stanchest supporter of establishments, anything which would justify the present condition of the Irish Established Church. He would not destroy it: but, respecting all vested rights, he would reduce the establishment to the wants of the Protestants, and place the two religions on a footing of perfect equality. Why was it, that under unfavourable circumstances there had been no agitation for a Repeal of the Union with Scotland?—a union which had been so complete and successful. The secret lay in the fact that the great Whig statesmen who surrounded the throne of Queen ANNE had recognised the national Two petions were presented from the shipowners of religion of Scotland. A similar course with Ireland ment. But it was not too late to adopt a conciliatory

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, referring to the expressions which he used three weeks ago, expressed his regret that anything, in word or manner, should have given offence. He did not regret the course he had taken on not be received, unless it came in the form of a peti- the subject of Catholic Emancipation, and denied that the party with whom he acted had any other feeling. The Belgian Railway traffic for April, is falso, £25,736; number of passengers, 783,277; goods traffic, £9,279.

The Export of ceal from Bristol has fallen from 2,614 tons in the year 1841, to 2,481 tons in the year 1841, to 2,481 tons in the year 1841, to 2,481 tons in 1843, or nearly one-half!

Sir Thomas Phillipps, accused and found guilty of the other purpose and found guilty of the other purpose of all offence—vet to out a certain district or county. The other purpose of all offence—vet to out a certain district or county. The other purpose of all offence—vet to out a certain district or county. The other purpose of all offence—vet to out a certain district or county. The other purpose of all offence—vet to out a certain district or county. The other purpose of all offence—vet to out a certain district or county. The other purpose of all offence—vet to out a certain district or county. The other purpose of all offence—vet to out a certain district or county. The other purpose of a satisfaction one might suppose the former captives had been disconciled them, that one menty; and new arrests so closely followed them, that one menty; and new arrests so closely followed them, that one menty; and new arrests so closely followed them, that one menty; and new arrests so closely followed them, that one menty; and new arrests so closely followed them, that one menty; and new arrests so closely followed them, that one menty; and new arrests so closely followed them, that one menty; and new arrests so closely followed them, that one menty; and new arrests so closely followed them, that one menty; and found that a remonstrance could be received, if it one might suppose the former captives had been discussion. The concluded with a prayer. After a brief conversation, the found that a remonstrance could be received, if it one might suppose the former captives had been discussion. In one menty; and found that a remonstrance could be received. If it is withen the found that a remonstrance could be received. It is withen the Mr. DUNCOMBE said he had referred to precedents, in witnessing Catholics in office, than that of satisfacfound guilty, the other purged of all offence—yet to quit a certain district or county. The only instance his intention to proceed with the Law of Evidence Bill, and the bestowal of Government patronage—on this no one will be so hardy as to deny the truth of to the landholders of the West, by which they were to said, in the course of the session he would introduce a ments of the House had been Irishmen, from Burke down to O'Connell and Shiel. In a dull and listless persons. Sir Thomas Phillipps was fined £10 for was ridiculous (as Hume justly remarks) to give sanc- Sir R. PELL, in reference to remarks made by Sir R. way, the House scarcely maintaining attention, the deprive the Protestant Establishment of seven-eights Sir James Graham said the Government were most of its property, while Mr. Macaulay argued for perfect anxious to presss on the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill and equality between the two religions, and Mr. Charles the County Courts Bill, but he could not say when they Wood and Lord John Rursell were more modified. For himself, he could not consent to alienate any portion of Sir R. PEEL announced that on Menday it was his the revenues of the Church for the endowment of involved in the articles of Union. He spoke the opi-The adjourned debate on the redress of grievances | nions of all his colleagues when he said they were deter-Ireland) was then resumed. The first speaker was Mr. | mined to maintain the Establishment. The crisis was Cochrane. "Conciliation," he said, was the wisest important, and required plain speaking; the Legislature must not hesitate to express its determined resolution Mr. WARD complimented Mr. Cochrane for the kindly to maintain the Union; and if the Government were to spirit which prevaded his speech. But the formidable | conduct the affairs of the country, it was essential that alleged in the speech of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, to be met was to maintain its position in the scale of nations, they by such a reply as that of Lord Eliot's, on Tuesday must be prepared to put down the rebellious spirit night; for the Secretary for Ireland, notwithstanding manifested on the subject of the Repeal of the Union: his humane and honourable character, treated the sub- to suffer it to go on, would drag this country into ruin. ject as if he were discussing the details of a turnpike | The adjournment of the debate was moved; and after bill, and in deprecating the agitation, repeated official some discussion, in which Sir R Peel promised to give language with respect to Ireland of sixty years ago. way, on Monday, with Government businesss, in order Mr. O'Connell, who boasted of having three provinces to let the debate be continuously carried on, the adjourn-

### MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JULY 8. —During the week a steady demand for Flour of all difficult to be dealt with, seeing the population of descriptions has taken off the fresh supplies of this Ireland had increased from four millions to eight; and article on arrival, and, the trade being but light in to allay the mass of discontent, something practical stock, factors were enabled to establish a further should be attempted. The tenant must be protected improvement in value, particularly on choice marks from the landlord; the franchise must be enlarged; and superfine whites, some quantity of the latter the Church should be reduced within reasonable limits, description having realized 41s per sack. Oatmeal saving existing rights; that Establishment was the has likewise been in rather better request, but the great obstruction to peace and harmony between the sales were chiefly in retail, and not extensive. The two countries, and would continue so until Ireland imports from Ireland and coastwise are but to a was treated like England and Scotland, each of which moderate extent. From Canada 7,843 barrels of had a church for the respective majorities. It was Flour, 316 barrels of Oatmeal, and 643 qrs. of Wheat, impossible that Ireland could be left as it is; you the first of the season, are reported; and 500 barrels may adopt a reckless and sanguinary policy, resusci- of Flour from the United States. The advance noted tate the old cry of "No Popery" from its unballowed on Wheat in the leading markets has had its influgrave, and create a war of races and religions; or a cace here, and we may raise our quotations 32 to 4d large and concilictory policy, satisfying the people, per 70lbs in accordance. At our market this and subduing an agitation which nothing else can, morning there was a fair attendance of the trade, and which, so long as it exists, exposed us to the obser- and Flour was readily disposed of at fully is per sack vation and the attempts of every country in Europe. above the rates obtainable on this day se'nnight, Mr. Emerson Tennent stranged the topics of confirming the price already noted as realized during complaint under two heads, the first of which, the the week. Oats continue scarce, and are ld to 2d maintenance of the Established Church, was too im- per 45 bs dearer, and the previous value of Oatmeal portant to be incidentally discussed. If the Irish was firmly supported, some descriptions having

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 10 .-Since this day se'nnight we have had very moderate arrivals of British Grain, Flour and Oatmeal. From Canada there are reported 630 qrs of Wheat and 6.401 barrels of Flour, the first imports of the season from that quarter. On the whole the weather has been favourable for the crops. Advices, however, of higher prices both in London and the leading country markets, have given more firmness to the trade here; and, upon a fair amount of business, our rates for Wheat have advanced generally 31 to 4d per bushel. Foreign Flour must also be noted fully ls per brl higher; 29s 6d to 30s per brl has been paid for best bounds of American: home manufacture has not improved in proportion. Scanty supplies of Oats ownership and occupancy of the soil, the remedy of continue to put up their value; fine Irish mealing which was an improvement of the relations between have brought 2s 7d to 2s 7dd per 45lbs. Oatmeal has landlord and tenant, and so removing the discon- met a fair demand at 21s to 22s per load, the latter tents of the peasantry, as to lead to that tranquillity price paid for a parcel to hold over. We advance which caused capital to flow into the country, and our quotations for Barley 3d to 4d per Colbs, and there is now very little offering. Beaus are Is to promote manufactures, for which it presented such 2s, and Peas 2s to 3s per qr dearer. A few hundred qrs of the latter have been sold in bond at 25s to 27s brls of United States Flour have also changed hands under lock at 22s to 23s per brl.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 10. -The market to-cay has been dull and heavy, with 5d to 51d, Lambs 51d to 61d per lb. Number of

RICHMOND, JULY 8TH.—We had a fair supply of for one, would first consider what had been done to Grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from retain their affections.

Mr. Shaw expressed his amszement that the changes 39 9d to 4s per bushel; Beans, 3s 9d to 4s 6d should be so continually rung upon the appointments of per bushel.

> LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, July 10.—The demand for all kinds of Beef ruled extremely heavy, and the quotations suffered an in a sailing vessel, from Nantes.

which ought to be armly met by a vigotous administration of the law.

Mr. Macaulay remarked how inefficently the Government was defended—supporters and opponents

produced full currencies. Good sound Malt sold

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—Old Potatoes are toes are mostly inferior, and may be purchased at from 2s 6d to 4s per cwt.

Borough Hop Marker.—The accounts which

WOOL MARKET.—There has been an unusually large importation of wool into London, during the past week. No further public sales are yet announced; still, by private contract, a very limited amount of business is passing both in British and Foreign, at

MON, SURREY.

BY G. JOCOB HOLYOARE

Every attempt to demonstrate the possibility of increasing the sum of human happiness is a tribute to mankind. Whether such attempt succeed or whether it fails, it is still an offering at the shrine of human

The residents at the Ham Coomon Concordium believe that men would be healthier in frame, and more refined in thought, were their diet more simple, and less animal. They believe Association to be conducive to personal happiness; and Co-operation to worldly prosperity. Believing so, like true reformers they endeavour to act out their belief A few day ago I had the pleasure of visiting them.

when I found little to censure, and much to commend. As I am far from admiring the opinions of the Concondists. I may be supposed impartial in what I say in | Market Place, expecting me to speak. They came favour of their doings. What they mean by "divine natures," "spirits," "harmonies," and so forth, I am ntterly unable to comprehend. But their habitation, their manners, and their intentions, I can understand. The other speculations may be very correct; but I will confine myself to what comes within the compass of my capacity.

beautiful situation. The yards are spacious and clear: the gardens extensive and improving. Some of the rooms in the house are genteelly, and all are comfortably, furnished. Shower and plunge baths are at the months; and I am now fairly "done up" in health. service of all. A printing office is attached to the My English friends know how I fared in England : and premises, in which a portion of the members are employed. Others are occupied in tailoring, agricultural, and agitated in Scotland, I have not itouched the funds and similar useful departments; and I must add, that of our Association, in any district (if they have any), all look healthy and appear happy.

With the practice of the Concordists there is mixed up much self-denial. I use the term in the worldly sense. Be it remembered that all is not denial which the world is in the habit of calling by that name. I and to firmly establish one or two little spots about question not that the stern Spartan was a happier man Roxburghshire. I shall then be ready to serve any than the volumptions Greek. The diet of the Concordist is plain, and purely vegetable. The Epicure would turn away from their homely meal; but let him remember that they would sicken at his disease-engendering dish. Their diet has perhaps a homely appearance; but the health that accompanies their repast is a far more lovely sight than the fever and bile which creep round the gourmands' flesh-filled-plate. They who provide food for their appetites instead of appetites for their food, are strangers to the zest with which temperance and exercises sit down to the plainest fare. In the words of his translater, Creech, Horace aides—

" Why, Sir, the pleasure that's in eating known Is not in th' meat, but in thyself alone. Make exercise thy sauce; let that excite: For a fleamy and a squeasy appetite

Nor trout, nor tench, nor oysters can delight." As in diet, so in dress, the Concordists consult the attainment of health. In person the young men appear rather the followers of Lycurgus than the votaries of pleasure. This is henourable to them. They chiefly Wear beards, and have much to encounter in the way of ridicule for this peculiarity. But they appear to think with Bulwer that "it is a farce to talk of inderidicule the alightest deviation from costumes worn and hacknied, however harmless in itself that deviation may be. We often spend more ratire on our neighvices of half the nation.

In what I observed at the Concordium there were many things to be amended. But I allow that these reach perfection. It is progressive. A friend who acthe improvement that Lau taken place,

The Concordists have a particular object in view: and in commenting on their plans, arrangements, and the high-flown patriotic sentiments of the Irish power in so slight a triumph as that of knocking Precious the strong tends of the Irish power in so slight a triumph as that of knocking the light a triumph as the light a triumph a triumph as the light a triumph as the light a triumph a triump modes of living, I have deemed it a duty to keep this section who reviled us, who coerced us, and who down the Tory wicket" and placing the "bat" once tion which may be manifested, under prosperity, by general confusion of politics; and there would be no object always in view. As in the works of literature, would have crushed us, until every drop of Chartist more in the hands of those whom it cost us so much

"In all respects regard the writer's end

more anxious to help the amendment, than enter upon

the condemnation of what may be defective. visilence the want of more extensive opportunity. personally examined every department; and all I saw

trne assertion. It is an important question, whether we are steeped in conventionalism and shackled with enstom as to be unable to throw off our artificial habits. return to the simple ones of nature, and still progress inintelligence. Much has been said of the merits of Cooperation; but little has been done socially to test its benefits. It is an interesting problem yet to be solved: humanity hange upon its solution. Failure or success will alike settle the point. Success will determine the way mankind are to take; and failure will prove that

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHEEN STAR-

be held in the Secession Church, on Friday evening, the 7th of July, when John Bright, Esq., and Archibald attend to consider "what is the cause of the had state of the agriculturists, and what is the remedy?" Some offered to answer any questions, and enter into any Laws, which I said was wrong, but not "the cause of fortunes in a short time, had reduced the artizm and Isbourers from comfort to starvation; that no "two wrongs could ever make one right;" and the question facturers against the great landowners; neither party intending the people to have the smallest part of the spoil when the battle was won. The andience cheered if I was an inhabitant of the town, and intimated to the chairman that it would be necessary that my name and occupation should be ascertained before I was the bottom of the placard, stating that "the deputation will have pleasure in replying to any questions put camp; and we shall most anxiously watch the Repeal by farmers:-and, as I was not a farmer, I could not agitation to see whether or no it has hit !! If Mr. be allowed to address the meeting. To this I said, "the WYSE supposes that the numbers are to be led in the It is some consolation, however, to find that things placard calls a public meeting on a public question affecting the whole nation, and, as one of the public, I claim a right to show why I differ with the deputa- telligence of the country, he will find himself most tion from the League." The audience applicated my egregiously mistaken! The wealth is in the industry remark, and cries of "hear him" made the chapel ring again, and made the two Leaguers look fit to burst with rage I was allowed to proceed, and was showing that a 'pre-eminently to their order. This is a "new move": on four millions of labourers, robbed the House Market people will require all their watchfulness to guard of £32 200,000 in one year; and that the manufacturer interest to employ from and steam instead botter, and cheese the steam engine consumed from the The Chartists, however, have now acquired a distinct Home Market? when I was interrupted by Mr. Bright, who said they only came there to answer questions, desired my name; and as soon as I told him, the deputies hope to exist as a body. Should they now be foolish put their heads together and seemed in mighty consultation and grave discourse. The chairman was instructed brief questions. Accordingly I consented, and asked if the restoration to power of England's and Ireland's the manufacturers had not increased their machinery bitterest foes, they shall do so after caution. They and reduced the wages of their workmen? and as the workman could only purchase food according to the of the labourer's wages be felt by the Home Market? Liberal Members and the hangers-on of Whiggery, Must he not purchase less food, or pay less fer it, in the same ratio as his means grew smaller?

Mr. Bright attempted to shew there was more money try, or to be gulled by their insolence; but wherever paid to manufacturing labourers now than in 1770 a resolution is proposed to present an address to (when you know, my dear sir, there was less manufacther Majesty merely calling upon her to dismiss her understand my arguments as condemning all machinery; and on this clap-trap he became very eloquent-proving the following as an amendment:that we could not exist without machinery of some sort: even if it was a needle or a pin, for which piece of humbug the andience gave him a round of applause.

without number, that we are not against machinery or the invention of machinery, but seek to have machinery directed to benefit the community and not to to Repeal the Legislative Union between Great appointment of a Committee to hear the grievances starve them to death; and as all who take an interest Britain and Ireland, in accordance with the wishes which the Committee cannot remedy. The admisin public questions must be well aware of this our of the people of that country; and further praying sion, however, leads us to ask why Sir Robert weight of her tottering empire." for a gentleman, who could condescend to prop up a her Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament and PREL, as Prime Minister, has neglected to do that falling cause by such a barefaced prelending to mis- to issue her royal commands to the several Sheriffs which if done by another, he would not oppose? If who could use such unworthy means!

ters of an hour in replying to my last question, to in the People's Charter and demanded by 3,500,000 did not Sir Robert Prel himself move the appointplainly told the interest to do their work in opposing all political prisoners, whether at home or abroad, answer to this question may go far to exhibit Sir condition of the goods being re-exported.

VISIT TO THE "CONCORDIUM" AT HAM COM- the League. This raised a prejudice in the minds of shall be restored to their families, their country. ROBERT PEEL in that false position in which the many in the meeting who did not know me. The meeting concluded at a late hour, when a resolu

tion was passed in favour of a Repeal of the Corn Laws. Three propositions were put at the conclusion to be washed down with shouting. Three shouts for a Repeal of the Corn Laws. Three shouts for the League deputies. Three shouts for the chair, and a regular good one for the glorious, impartial, and liberty-loying ministers of the chapel. The meeting then separated On the day after, I had many of the inhabitants visiting me, and expressed their disapprobation of the unfair treatment I met with, and wished me to lecture in the open air; but I was compelled to refuse: for I am worn down to a skeleton, and hardly able to stand up any longer. I was confined to my bed most of Saturday, for I had walked thirty-one miles the day before to be at the meeting; but, however, I took a walk through the town about eight o'clock; and, to my surprise. I found a great multitude assembled in the round me, and requested me to address them, and I could not refuse; and in a very few minutes after I began speaking, I felt as well as ever I was in my life. I found the late public meeting has done far more

than I could have expected in favour of Chartism. The town is now placarded with bills, announcing a The Concordium is a mantion of moderate size, in a Bright and Prentice, together with a challenge to the League to fair and free discussion. My dear Sir,-I believe I have now, taking one day

with another, lectured every day this last fourteen I beg to be allowed to say that since I have travelled saveland except when among my warm-hearted friends at Dundee and Montrose. Thus I think I have done as much with as little means as any man in our movement. shall now rest upon my cars for a month, to get round. locality that may send for me, " funds or no funds." Your's.

T. DICKENSON. Commercial Inn, Kelso.

### THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1843.

THE STRUGGLE. leaders may have entertained as to the probable issue promises, no man can doubt. If, however, the peoof the Repeal agitation in the restoration of the ple suffer themselves to be duped, they will learn Whigs to power, there can no longer remain any their first lesson in folly, from the spirit of vindicdoubts as to the tactics and the intentions of the tiveness which will be evinced in their annihilation Whigs themselves as a body. We needed not the as a political body. Should this trick succeed the new-born patriotism of the old members of the old insincere of all parties would allow their senseless. Whig cabinet and their unprincipled followers; we frothy agitation to subside into a temporary calm required not the sudden ardonr with which the Irish for the purpose of bringing their united forces to liberal members have been inspired, to convince us bear against Chartism, which contains the only whole pendence, while every man is the slave of his neigh- of the length that this greedy back of mongrel poli- political principle worth contending for. We have bour's opinion." We have a strange propensity to ticians would go, to thrust their muzzles once more now done our duty! it is for the people to do theirs! into the mess-trough, or to teach us the amount of and if evil should come from neglect of our advice. confidence which the people could place in them. let the charge be saddled upon those who read our bour's innocent eccentricities than on the pernicious Ardour, zeal, and large professions are baits, how- warning but eschew our counsel. We feel convinced ever, with which the incautious are likely to be that many warm-hearted Irishmen amongst us may caught; and therefore it has become our duty to be led away by a belief that the Tories only stand in are not of great weight. It is to be considered that the float it upon the surface, so that every fish may see the way of a Repeal of the Union, and that conseexperiment is in an incipient state. It would not be the hook and avoid the nibble. We did not require quently every act of opposition to them is calculated fair to criticise, as though time had been afforded to the exuberant professions of Russell, Macaular, to advance the question. Our hope, however, is in companied me, testified that he had visited the same PALMERSTON, ROEBUCK, CHARLES BULLER, and the belief that Ireland herself has achieved too much place some twelve many ago, and was surprised at others, to convince us of the lengths ito which the strength, and has arrived at too supreme a know-dread for the loss of the good things of this life would duties which they undertake to perform. There "onts" would go to get "in" again. We needed not ledge of her own powers, to waste that strength and overcome the strong feeling of personal regard, would be no better commencement to such an so in experiments in acience, the rule of Pope should be blood had been squeezed out of us, to teach us trouble to "bowl out," and who, while in, pursued a stone will stand by PEEL as long as PEEL can stand triumph than the adoption of the amendment we the effect that altered circumstances will have career of "base, bloody, and brutal recklessness, without him; but the mement that the fitting time for have published, by the good people of Marylebone. "Since none can compass more than they intend." . upon vicious politicians. When we bear in mind unparalleled in the bloodiest annals of the bloodiest The intention of the Concordists is excellent; and the funeral procession that bore the bleeding corse country." their experiment a most useful one. Hence I should be of Ireland to the foot of the Throne, when the Irish people followed it as chief mourners, and the Whigs It is true my visit was short, and my observations attired in their Windsor uniform, preceeded it as a therefore few. But I endeavoured to compensate by joyous festival, we require no further proof of the foretold a crisis, and who, although he had pro. march on at the head of the commercial and dissent hostility of that party to the "concessions" required was clean and creditable. My ignorance of what I by the Irish people. When we bear in mind that might not have seen does not affect the truth of what I the first act of Lord Plunker, Lord Grey's first to be characterised, would be held in much respect the public mind, the object nearest and dearest to his did see. And as others have given their first impress Reform Lord Chancellor, was to dismiss every as a practitioner, if, when the crisis was over, he heart. Such then are the materials against which Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate who presided Mr. W. J. Fox has said that "to the world, failure is over or took part in the anti-Tithe agitation of 1832." often worth more than success." This is a strange, but at a time when STANLEY, the Secretary for Ireland,

declared that the " TOTAL EXTINCTION OF TITHES" was one object to be accomplished by the Reform Bill; when we recollect that the Hon. PIERCE Builer, Sir Richard Nagle, Mr. James Red-MOND BARRY, and several others, were deprived of and it is not too much to say that the progress of the Commission of the Peace for taking part in that difficulty of restoring him to health, to strength, when the whole press of the empire was silent upon anti-Tithe agitation; when we recollect that with- and to vigour presented itself. Our present rulers, the probable result of those measures, it will be they must start in a new direction. The Concordists the Union in Ireland, the Whigs gave us the most in the latter case. They have blistered and that gentleman predicted the very "crisis" which are one party who are labouring to furnish this information and bled and cupped, and sweated the has now resulted from those measures, and the faint one, may be formed from the information given tion; and whether their experiment succeeds or not, book, by which they suspended Trial by Jury, and people, and have brought about that weakness position into which they would bring the Prime recollect that they gave us an Irish Arms Bill which they are now unequal to the task of restoring agricultural produce would be lowered, and to DEAR SIR.—The town of Kelso has been placarded now before the House; and when we bear in mind position. Politicians, however, like other profeswith bills of various sizes, calling a public meeting, to that all these cruelties were contended for as sional experimentalists, are unwilling to confess the Prentice, Esq. would attend and address the meeting be administered: when we recollect all these the present condition of the people is a natural on the working of the Corn Laws and the depressed things, and find after ten years of boasted calm of consequence growing out of some natural cause people hope for any share in any benefit that was to condition of agriculture. Farmers were invited to Whig creation, that the Whigs have no better stock over which practical politics can have no controul. of complaint than the existence of every grievance We know, quoth one, that the patient labours under the "crisis," but prescribing the subsequent treat- to the tune of this terrible loss by parties who of our Chartist friends sent me's bill to Edinburgh, and which was promised to be remedied, we say they had Church deliriums; we know saith another, that the ment for the patient. All changes of all sorts, if invited me to attend, which accordingly I did. The much better hold their peace. We find an anmeeting was addressed by the aforesaid gentlemen, who explanations on the subject before the meeting. When meeting that took place at the house of Sir Benjamin state are heavy and hard to be borne; while a fourth the time arrived I rose and addressed the meeting, and HALL. Whig member for Marylebone, and a baronet admits that those upon whose incustry they must made some observations on the injustice of the Corn of Whig creation. It will be found in our eighth all ultimately fall, have been crushed beneath their the present depressed condition of agriculture, but the page, and will be read with the interest it deserves; weight, from the fact of those who represent the cause lay more at the door of the manufacturing and most especially the speech of Mr. Wyse, property of others having thrown them exclusively speculators, who, by their greediness to gain large the Whig member for Waterford, from which we upon the shoulders of those who were not repreof Corn Laws was only the war-cry of the great manu. ENGLISHMEN TO SPEAK OUT. BUT UN- tween Church and State, which causes the Church me for these sentiments, when Mr. Prentice arose to ask BERS, IT WOULD BE BETTER NOT TO there can be but little hope for any abatement in the renees allowed to proceed. The question was then asked me, present an address to her Majesty praying her to if I was a farmer, to which I answered in the pega- dismiss her present ministers from power. This is tive. The League gentlemen then pointed out a note at the first stone directly thrown from the Whig

MAKE THE ATTEMPT." It will be further symptoms of that portion of the disorder. If the rent seen that the only resolution of the meeting was to pressure belongs, as we are told, to the "head morals" has promised to have 3,000,000 of Repealers, and he ful issue of the struggle in which he had been so train of wealth and what he is pleased to call the inof the working classes, while intelligence belongs reduction of the labourer's wages, of say 3s per week the newest of the "New Moves," and one which the against, as emissaries are already abroad endeavourof men; and I was proceeding to zak how much eggs, ing to prepare the public mind for such a result. position for themselves as a party; and it is only by and those put by farmers only. The chairman then making a proper use of that position, that they can enough to join in a kind of secondary Repeal Agitato stop me from speaking, and confine myself to asking tion, which would have no other object in view than shall not blame us for any eviliresults that may follow. amount of wages he received, would not the reduction As far then as regards the declamation of the Irish we tell the people not to be led away by their sophis-

"To present an address to her Majesty praying Right Honourable Baronet tells us the grisythat her Majesty will dismiss her present advisers ances complained of; but that it is impossible we trust that both may weather the crisis in which to carry out the details of the People's Charter, and the grievances; however he will agree to the falling cause by autonational plants of Counties, and to the returning officers of Cities, a Committee to enquire into the law of landlord and That only the opportunity to put two questions, and Boroughs, to return members elected by the tenant be necessary even for the childish purpose of

present advisers and the Parliament, let them move

all those who have unjustly suffered legal persecu- which he might have held by independence : a nonition for demanding a redress of those grievances tion which he is about to lose from weakness. Our which are now generally admitted to exist."

taught us the amount of justice which that country is likely to receive at the hands of the Tory Govern- and in his case a very pertinent adage : "if you ment. it has further taught us that as the cricket | wrestle with a sweep whether you stand or fall, you system is to be played, the Whigs are better "out" than "in." watching the wicket. In their day, the best evidence that could be adduced for the coercion of Ireland was one old ballad! while taking advantage of Whig precedent, the Tories rely upon a whole book of songs. The only difference between the two parties is this: that while the Whigs were "in." the Tories not only did not oppose them, but joined them in their every act of recklessness! while noon the contrary, the Whigs, when "out," are upon the watch, and give us, at all events, the benefit of ecture by me in reply to the arguments of Messrs. their opposition. The English people know that the Whigs and Free Traders would squander blood and treasure to any amount before they would consent to enact the People's Charter. The Irish people know that they have pledged themselves to resist the Repeal of the Union to the death; and from this knowledge the people of both countries must come te the conclusion that any junction between Charwhile any coalition between Repealers and Whige must annihilate all hope of Repeal. Justice to Irecannot be recognised in the principles of Free Trade, or Church Reform; it can only be effected not steady in principle will be easily warped to the side of extravagent profession; and that the Whigs and their emissaries will have recourse to all available WHATEVER notions the Irish people and their means for creating a reaction, based upon extensive

THE CRISIS. phetically described all those symptoms by which interest, and, moulding himself to the strongest poliits approach, its character, and duration were likely tical party, will acquire the position of leader of was unequal to the task of subsequently dealing TEEL has to contend in secresy; while there is no with his patient. For years, yea, for scores of cloaking the hurricane of unpopularity which is years, "crisises" have been foretold by our political gathering round him from without, for the very reaphysicians; and they have come, some as predicted, sons that we predicted long since, and which are, for shewing all the symptoms by which they were to opening the eyes of the people to the fallacies of the be preceded; but when the patient was to be got itinerant demagogue freetraders. If reference is over the purging, the sweating, the blistering, the now made to the letters of Mr. O'Connor upon the cupping, and the bleeding, it was then that the subject of the Tariff and the Income Tax at a time substituted that of Court Martial; when we which must ever follow such treatment: and Minister. He foretold the very amount by which differed but slightly from the atrocious measure the weakened frame of society to its once healthy necessary to produce a calm in which justice should inefficacy of their own nostrums, and contend that nonncement in the Times of of Tuesday last of a we know, quoth a third, that the burthens of the representation, are enabled to turn them from general act of justice due to Mr. Scholefild; stating cull the following sentence for special remark. Mr. sented at all. If, then, these are the diseases under WISE SAYS: "NOW WAS THE TIME FOR which the people labour, and if the connection be-LESS IT WAS THE WEALTH, AND THE delirium, is to be held inviolate, as Sir Robert INTELLIGENCE, AS WELL AS THE NUM- PEEL informed us no later than Tuesday night, rather than to the head political, there is as little to be has obtained them; operatives, peasants, lawyers, unnecessarily involved; the amount of this subscripexpected by way of recovery from that chronic proprietors, priests, bishops, all have risen at his disease. If what is called national faith must, under the sovereign of Ireland, and that with one word he all circumstances, be upheld, the patient must still may raise a tempest. continue to suffer under that portion of the disorder. which were scarcely allowed to be hinted at some pation to be had. The official returns of the indigent grievonsly suffered-are now spoken of, freely discussed, and admitted to deserve that character which good men have suffered for stamping upon not less hideous than that of pauperism; we have them. It not unfrequently occurs that that convertraced it too recently to repeat it. It is proved that as well as in the coercive direction; and hence we England. find Sir Robert Pret ultimately driven to the neces- "It is there that the Government, the Ministry, the ANY IMMEDIATE REMEDY FOR THEM; BUT IF A COM- the entire globe, and is composed in the proportion of the Prime Minister of England, delivered in his possible for her to add to her taxation.

> working classes. Let us see what this admission amounts to. The

whole system has become so confessedly rotten that If the recent discussions in the House of Com. even an honest or well intentioned leader is sure to mons upon the subject of Irish grievances has bring contempt upon himself by the tools that he is compelled to enlist in his service. There is an old must get some of the soot."

and Sir Robert having embraced the political swaans of all parties, from the ranting Republican. the revolutionary Whig, and the constitutional the olden school, for the purpose of carrying on what he hoped to make a Conservative Government upon the principle of required reforms, now finds tists and Whigs must be destructive of Chartism; dertaking. Sir James Grah, m fills the most im- umph! Let that of Monday be added as another to destroyed; and no alternative remains to me but land cannot be recognised in patronage; it can only life that he can hope for grace, for favour, or even meeting, have frequently resounded with the shouts M'Doual. Nothing can be farther from my mind be developed in representation. Justice to England for toleration from his newly adopted party. He is of triumph: let them be heard again on Monday, than for a moment to deny the right of every man to by popular representation. We have thought it hates the devil himself. Stanley fills an Admiral and the Baronet as the sense of the men that right and I trust calmly myself. I do not then essentially necessary to be thus explicit upon the office only second in importance to GRAHAM'S; of Marylebone, to be delivered into the hands of subscribe in any, the most remote way, to the denunsubject of this new dodge, because we are aware and STANLEY, the proud scion of the proud old house the Queen. And let them see that this service on ciation of Dr. M'Douall. For myself, I will add, that at a time of general excitement those who are of Derby, but bends beneath expediency's sternest their behalf shall be as well performed as those that I respect him for his talent, I honour her pap: he defends that title which the land gives him as a politician: he aspires to that elevation and greatness for which blood has been hitherto held PEEL has placed an extinguisher upon his hopes, and fetters upon his struggling ardour. For these GRAHAM, as in fact our Home and Colonial Secretary may be and not inappropriately denominated the Siamese Youths. Stanley and Graham broke up he GREY Administration : and STANLEY and GRAHAM as surely destroy that of their present master. Seeing the power that the Lord CHAN-We know not whether the physician who had for distinction in this rule-of-three country, he will campaign. which the value of land would be reduced: while he also predicted that those reductions would be of no value whatever to the working classes, whose wages would be commensurately reduced; and he further added, that from the Charter alone could the

ral feeling of our friends abroad, as to our present son. He has not in any way received one farthing

position, may be gathered.

Le Siecle observes, that "Both Spain and Great Britain are in a period of crisis. "If may judge from appearances, we should forese a more extensive catastrophe for our rivals beyond the

"The agitation in Ireland is such, that the entire mass of the population is joining in it. O'Connell

"On the other hand, of the operative of Great Britain there are 2.000,000 who are idle in workhouses -in those bastiles for labour where there is no occustate the poor within the workhouses to be 221,687;

voice. It is easy to see that this man is, morally,

the exterior poor, 1,207,402 "In the same country the picture of corruption is know of them.

two Chambers, and the Law Department openly prac-

"In Spain, on the contrary, if there exist some of due and natural effect upon the minds of the general an honourable character, and a material force seas which join the barrier of the Pyrenees.

vitality, and England, endowed with incontestible energy, has need only to enlarge the popular rights in order to maintain herself for a long time against the

WE LEARN from Boulogne sur-Mer that a few days ago a revenue cutter captured, off Cape Grinez a boat, with three men on board, containing bales of value to £10,000. Each bale had straps, so as to THE MARYLEBONE DODGE

We presume that the same chances may be for having throughout the most trying times pre- been somewhat rough; and we have no doubt that it calculated upon from embracing as from wrestling; served a high character for public principle and has done him good. We sincerely trust that his Whig, down to the inflexible and stand-still Tory of working classes, who, while in power, they so people love a warm hearted and frank hearted cruelly deceived and brutally oppressed. As how- man. ever we are aware of the use that will be made in other parts of the country by a Whig triumph in himself blackened by contamination, and damned Marylebone, and as the local drones may have a by expediency. Could he have hoped for a better blighting effect upon the local bees. we would result from the workings, the machinations, and stronuously recommend the friends of freedom in the conspiracies to which he has been exposed in the the Charter, to send their battalions from all parts Cabinet, not of his voluntary formation, but of his of London to aid and assist in making the triumph involuntary adoption? When we see the three most of democracy so complete that its enemies will not important offices filled by pressed men, and not by again dare to mock us by false promises, and so woo volunteers, we must have considerable misgivings as us that they may be able to crush us. Marylebone to their interest in the success of their leader's un- has been the scene of many a glorious Chartist trinortant office under the Crown; and it is only by the number! The riding-school, the workhouse- that of publicly expressing my disapproval of the acting in complete opposition to his whole former yard, the institute, and the several other places of course, and disbelief in the charges against Dr. cold-blooded, cruel, unrelenting, vindictive, and and let the amendment, which we have elsewhere express his own opinion fully and fairly : and in order calculating, and hates Sir Robert Prel as he recommended, be committed to the hands of the to set myself right with the public, I shall exercise necessity in playing subordinate to the man whose which they boast of having so faithfully rendered to him for his patriotism, and I have full father had the merit of making his own fortune. the electors. Above all let them take care and have confidence in his integrity, while as a friend STANLEY hates Ireland with an irrepressible, im- fair play: and in order to ensure it, let them appoint I kave the most affectionate regard for him. With perishable, and unextinguishable vehemence: he an honest, brave, and cool-headed working man to loves the Church for the milk that he draws from take the chair. Surely, if the meeting is for the benefit of the people, this is a step that all parties must acquiese in! The time is come when Chartists I have taken the proper course for the protection of must not only be watchful but brave; as the an indispensable qualification; and he knows that people may rely upon it that those who taking the earliest opportunity, after the recent prolay claim to extreme liberality, are as much vocation, for making this explanation; while at the opposed to the Chartists and their principles same time I am resolved that upon the issue no coneasons STANLEY, too, hates PEEL; while he loves as the most rampant Tory to be found on earth. tingent evils shall spring. You are not to infer to another election under the old system, we must will concede to me that right which he has very take advantage of the pressure of the times to insure freely exercised himself. the restoration of all expatriated Chartists, and the From my disinclination to say more upon painful CELLOR of Ireland has exercised, we must naturally ral conflict we must so marshal our forces as will purpose, I abstain, for the present and for ever, attach great importance to that high office; and ensure the return of such a knot of veritable from further reference to this most of all painful although we believe in the sincere attachment of the Chartists as will sit with the Speaker and rise ones. quondum republican Lord Lyndhurst, his benefac- with the House, pledged to the non-electors by bond tor, yet do we incline to think that an unchecked and oath to restore their trust when called upon, as license to the old republican blood to flow without a means of ensuring the honest discharge of those the political children of his own nursing. GLAD. place which could give greater influence to that separation arrives, that moment will GLADSTONE It would give both factions a taste of that share break from his leading-strings, and with a cool and which the people themselves intend to have in all calculating temper, and with a perfect mercantile future changes, while it would inspire the Chartist knowledge, which so pre-eminently qualifies a man body with a new hope and vigour for the coming

THE LEAGUE TRAP TRIAL.

THE people have, in another part of our present sheet, the Treasurer's balance sheet for the defence of the victims of combined tyranny, treachery, and folly; from which they will see that this splendid struggle seems to have been achieved on the part of the people at the small cost of less than £600. This, however, is not the case by any means. This is the sum for which the people have been taxed for defence; but they will observe, that the Balance Sheet contains no item of a single farthing in connection with the defence of Feargus O'CONNOR. WILLIAM HILL, or the Messrs, Schole-FIELD. Each of these parties paid his own costs; THE MARYLEBONE CHARTISTS desire the address of out any agitation whatever existing for a Repeal of then, are precisely in the situation of the physician seen, that so long ago as March and April 1842, and they amounted to no inconsiderable sum. Of Mr. O'CONNOR's actual loss and cost, an idea, and but a very in his letter. Of our own costs we say nothing. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD'S We know to have considerably exceeded a hundred pounds—hard money paid down, besides the enormous loss to him and to the public involved in the sacrifice of his valuable time-every moment of his waking hours being occupied professionally; great part of which exertions are gratuitous among he poor. This excellent and truly philanthropic patriot was most unfairly dragged into "the mess". be achieved by the Tariff; thus not only predicting without any participation of his own, and sacrificed now give out that he has " made a good thing o what we know to be the real facts of the matter. We shall conclude these observations with an Not one farthing of public funds has been apextract from a French paper, from which the gene- propriated to the defence of Mr. Scholefield or his from the public, properly so called. While Mr. S. was in the New Bailey Prison, a few private friends, members of his own Church and congregation, projected a subscription of their own; they got up a tea party at the Church—the proceeds of which. together with other subscriptions from individual channel than for our national allies beyond the Py- friends, they presented to him, less as a help for his expences than as a mark of their personal esteem and a testimony of their gratification at the successtion was about £30, which is all the aid that Mr. S

> We trust that he will forgive this unauthorised public mention of the facts within our own know. ledge. We thought it no more than right not only few years ago-and for hinting at which some have poor throughout England and Wales for the year 1842, to him, but all parties, that the people who have heard of his "making a good thing of it" should

has had towards the heavy costs and losses which he

Let not the people however suppose that this nient plea, necessity, must be stretched in a remedial in no country are there committed more crimes, nor defending all the prisoners, cover half a tithe of what the people have been robbed of by this transaction. We must remember that the people sity of making the following admission. He says: two Chambers, and the Law Department openly prac-"THE ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE HAD BEEN CALLED destitute of all good faith; it is there that there is a and the cost of these we have no means TO THREE SORTS OF IRISH GRIEVANCES-THE SCCIAL, Virulent dispute between three churches; it is there of correctly ascertaining. The Special Commission THE POLITICAL, AND THE RELIGIOUS. THE SOCIAL, that social order is attacked in its base by the Chartists. Add to all those causes of destruction that the was £7,013 18s. 1d. This alone, without saying OR AGRARIAN, WERE NOT NEW GRIEVANCES; NOR British army, whose province is to secure the administrating of Lancaster or the Queen's Bench parts WAS IT POSSIBLE FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO DEVISE tration of the laws, is numerically weak, scattered over of the business, which would be still more heavy. ANY IMMEDIATE REMEDY FOR THEM; BUT IF A COMMITTER HAD BEEN PROPOSED FOR INQUIRY INTO THE
LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT HE WOULD GLADLY
is crushed under the weight of a debt of more than

To this must be added the amount lost in HAVE AGREED TO THAT." These are the words of fifteen milliards, and that henceforward it will be im- labour, in the comfort of ruined families, and in the derangement of all the affairs of society: place in Parliament on last Tuesday night,—the the causes of the derangement which is visible in Eng. which is beyond estimate. When the people most important admission ever made by an English land, there are at least unity of religious faith, richness consider that all this was cheerfully spent on the Minister, and one which will not fail to have its ef soil, which is sufficient for the wants of ail, in forlorn hope of crushing the Charter agitation, resulting from her admirable position between the two they will be able to form some estimate of their own value, and to estimate also, at something like "The prosperity of those two nations is necessary their own worth, the reckless, mouthing bull-frogs, for the future tranquility of Europe. Whatever may who would risk all upon "the hazard of a die"; and when they have "thrown" the die, and lost !- run Now Sir, it has so often been declared, times and call to her Council such only as will be pledged for the Government to devise any means to remedy they are at present placed by useful reforms. Spain away from the payment of their own share of the will draw the strength she requires from her own demands of fortune in a losing game! Let the people rest perfectly assured that their cause is never safe in such hands; and let them beware how they again trust it in them. Had the sober advice, of those who looked before them, been taken, instead of the wild ravings of mad fools, or worse, all this expenditure of money, suffering, and privation, and the most serious blow that our cause has had for no opportunity of reply. Mr. Bright took three quar- whole people according to the principles laid down hearing, seeing, ordering, and doing nothing, why cotton-thread, tulles, and stockings, amounting in years, would have been entirely avoided. It is plainly told the meeting that it was very probable I was recommended by 3,500,000 did not Sir Robert Prel himself move the appoint. Walle to Elegated and straps, 50 as to some consolation, however, to see that, now, make it portable as a knapsack. The boat and its plainly told the meeting that it was very probable I was very some consolation, however, to see that, now. of some are being opened; we have always hopes

of a man who is willing to profit by experience and their friends, and that justice shall be done to confidence of his party has placed him: a position It will be seen from an announcement made in our and hence we derived some pleasure from the sorpresent number that the meeting at Sir Benjamin rowful letter of Mr. John Leach, of Hyde, inserted in Hall's house was but the precursor of a public meet. our present number. John Leach was among the ing which is to be held on Monday next, in the foremost of the deluded, and he has seen his borough of Marylebone, ostensibly for the purpose of folly, and has the manliness fairly to acknowdiscussing Irish grievances, but in reality with the ledge it. This is as it should be, and view to restore the Whigs to power. If Marylebone, sets a man in his true position. There is however, claims any political pre-eminence in its no man whose judgement is infallible; and representative quality for having returned a fighting hence he is the wisest man who is willing to profit sailor and a Whig baronet, it is also distinguished by experience. The experience of John Leach has political boldness. Under these circumstances we feeling and manly appeal for the restoration of his might well afford to leave the Whigs and their fol- family will be responded to with true Chartist feellowers to be dealt with on Monday next by the ing; and that he will learn practically that the

TO THE CHARTISTS.

My FRIENDS,—I have before been put to the extreme pain of referring to the differences which exist between me and the Editor of the Northern Star, with reference to Dr. M'Douall. I had reason to hope that if those differences could not be reconciled, you, would be spared from the frequent recital of them. From the article which appeared in last week's Star, however, under the head " Notice to Correspondents," my hope in conciliation was wholly these feelings, and entertaining them I trust strongly, I could not submit to be branded as a hypocrite for tolerating abuse of him, or as a tool, not being able to resist it. I feel convinced that my own honour and my friend's character, by thus We must now organize! organize!! organize!!! for a from this that any other difference whatever emists dissolution of Parliament; and should we be driven between me and Mr. Hill; while he, I feel assured,

emancipation of the imprisoned: while for the gene- subjects than is necessary to serve my immediate

And remain your faithful friend. FEARGUS O'CONNOR

To Readers and Gorrespondents.

THE CARPENTER'S HALL CHARTISTS, MANCHESTER -This morning's post (Thursday) brought an address from the Council of the Carpenter's Hall Chartists, in reply to the notice in last week's Star affecting them. Mr. Hill, who is personally alluded to in that address, has been this week in very indifferent health and so much engaged in making preparations for his tour through the country, that he has spent scarcely any time at the Office; and consequently the entire arrangement, and indeed management of the paper has fallen upon my shoulders. 1 have not an opportunity just now of consulting him: and as I presume this address will not be inserted without explanatory remarks. I have withheld it for the purpose of putting it into his hands. In thus acting I assure the Carpenter's Hall Chartists that I have no intention either to offend or to interfere: I merely act as duty dictates, under the peculiar circum-

WILLIAM FAIRBURN, WEDNESBURY, desires all who may have monies in their hands, for the aid and assistance of the law-made widow. Ellis, to send an account of the same for publication, that the amount collected may be ascertained; and the money applied, either in one way or other, to the relief of the present pressing necessities of the

CORRECTION.—In'Mr. Cleave's list of subscriptions last week, one item was set forth as from Mossley, Lincolnshire. It should have been Lancashire. Mrs. Richards, as they have some money for

A SINCERE FRIEND, AT USWORTH, writes to the pitmen of the Tyne and Wear, bearing testimony to their great and glorious demonstration of Saturday last, when, as he says, "five-and-twenty thousand men, with their sixty or seventy banners fluttering in the breeze, and accompanied by their bands of music," assembled to hear from one another the cause of their manifold grievances. But while he is pleased to be able to report most favourably as to the general order and decorum of the procession, he must reprove for a practice at the meeting, which, if not stopped on future occasions, may lead to great mischief. He speaks of the practice of drinking on the ground, from ale-carts and waggons; and the practice of the bands playing while the proceedings of the meeting are being carried on. Both practices, he says, interferes with good order; and give the enemy occasion to speak; while the former may be used by the designing for the accomplishment of most nefarious schemes to defeat the object of the working men. Amongst a sober people there is little chance of a riot or tumult being incited: with a tipsy crowd nothing more easy. He would advise that the parties calling large meetings should see to these things for their own protection.

C. F. STOLLMEYER .- We will see what can be done in

HENRY Higson, on behalf of the Chartists of Colne. writes to say that William Smith, who was arrested during the STRIKE-OUTBREAK, at Skipton. in August last, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in Wakefield House of Correction, will be at liberty again about the middle of August next: and his friends are desirous to give him a public entry into the town, as a mark of respect for his virtues as a good (citizen, a good father, and a good Chartist. To this end they deserve the co operation of every lover of right. A meeting is to be holden in the Chartist newsroom, Windy Bank, on Sunday, July 30th, to make the necessary arrangements. WILKS, CHELTENHAM, desires us to answer the

following question :- "Which are the cheapest and best books to give an ignorant person a general knowledge of his rights and duties as a citizen; the object, nature, and duty of Governments: the reforms necessary in our Government; and the way to get it reformed; and some general knowledge of Political Economy? works we would recommend are, Paine's Right's of Man; Paine's Dissertation on First Principles of Government; Paine's Common Sense: Paine's Crisis; and Paine's Decline and Fall of the Eaglish System of Finance: also Cobbett's Legacy to Labourers; Cobbett's Poor Man's Friend; Cobbett's Paper against Gold; and Cobbett's Advice to Young Men. For the 'Reforms necessary in our Government' read the People's Charter; and, "for the way to get it Reformed" attend to the teachings of the Northern Star. For a general knowledge of TRUE Political Economy, read Bray's Labour's Wrongs, and Labour's Remedy; Watts's Facts and Fictions of Modern Political Economists: Atkinson's Principles of Political Economy; Gray's Social System; Gray's Remedy for the Distress of Nations; Oastler's Fleet Papers; Owen's Memorials to the Allied Sovereigns; and Owen's Development of the Principles and Plans of Home Colonies. Mr. Wilkes states that he asked the question of the Editor of the Nonconformist; but received for answer that "he could not answer." Above he has our answer: and if when he has read and arounded himself in the principles they all teach, he is not a wise man on the subjects enumerated, it is not in the power of existing books or books reading to make him so. L. AMBLER. AMBLER THORN.—We are sorry that

we cannot oblige him; but the calls upon our space are so many and so urgent, that it is very little indeed we can devote to mere Essays or Disquisitions on abstract questions. We rather prefer matter that relates to present and immediate practical results.

SAAC HOYLE, KIRKDALE GAOL, shall have attention next weck.

ROBERT ASHFORTH. BIRMINGHAM. - We know not of the Advertisement he writes about. He had better consult some of the faculty in Birmingham. We are no! friendly to Quacks.

M. LEACH, HYDE. - We cannot afford space for his long ad tress to the master-manufacturers and shopkcepers of Hyde. We would advise him to deliver it to them orally.

communication from the person signing himself Washington," not only reiterating his former statements as to gross and scandalous treatment pursued towards the inmates of Warrington Norkhouse, but assuring us that his account of them is far from being as strong as it might truly be. We much regret that "Wishington" has not given us his name. In these matters, and with charges of cruelties so incredible as he details, it is but fair that those who wish us to pubfish that which might bring us under " the lash of the law," should at least give us an opportunity of ascertaining their own credibility, and how for we should be justified in trusting ourselves to make statements on their responsibility,—which is, as we sometimes have been dearly made to know, -no responsibility at all. We therefore can but still treat this matter as an altempt of the enemy. "Washinston" details much that he has done in the Chartist cause, and against the Whigs and Tories of Warrington; but he has not told is who he is. He may be, for aught we know, a Peor Law Assistant Commissioner, who wishes to have groundless charges of "Poor Low atrocity" published, that he may have a "job" of "inquiry," and be able to "demolish" the fimsy and infamous stories vamped up against "the Boon," the rate-saving, comfort-distri-buting New Poor Law. "Washington" having ihus "fired" us, we must decline to pubhis statements: not that we would shrink from doing so, if assured of their truth. This we should do, regardless of all consequences: for we know that the only safety of the poor under the present system hes in Public exposure. The Press is the only) power on the side of the people at all dreaded by their persecutors and rolbers: and we are prepared to run all risks in affording the poor all the protection that the Press can afford, when we have real grievances to detail—real actions to complain of or denounce. Anxious, however, as we are to publish whatever can tend to alleviate or better the condition of the poor victims of tyranny, we cannot afford to go "fishing" for sham instances of oppression; or suffer ourselves to be imposed upon with firstitious narratives, if we can avoid it. Strongly suspecting that this is an attempt lose impose upon us, we naturally feel desirous to aspertain whether our suspicions are justifiable or not. We should therefore feel greatly obliged if some known friend in Warrington could help us to ascertain whether there are any grounds for one or two deliments or allegations made by our correspondent "Washington." We have ascertained, since our last, that the Master of Warrington Workhouse has died very lately; and that he died suddenly. These facts we gather from an advertisement in the Manchester Guardian for the sudden death of the late master." But what we are anxious now to get to know is: " Did the Guardians farm the old and young female infood he kepl them on was so thin that the young females could not help but urine their beds? Is it true that for thus doing, what they were like to sence off " possibilities." physically incapable of preventing, THEY WERE FLOGGED"? "Is it true, that on the 27th of June last, NINE FEMALES were set apart to be FLOGGED by the Master himself; but that be-Canal, at a place called Buttermilk Bridge, on the evening of June 24th last"? " Is it true that about a month ago, a little girl was so hungry as is it true that he forced the child to tell where she had gotten it; and then, ofter reprimanding the old woman, is it true that he took another potato, CHILD DIED THAT SAME NIGHT"? We wish to gladly aid in bringing to justice the man who, by means so delestable, seeks to bring odiam upon

Parliamentary inquiry. run to America for the part he took in the sary information. STRIKE-OUTBREAK of August last), desire all those who have books and monies to deliner them in, on or before Tuesday, the 3rd of August, either to the Committee itself, at the Chartis! Room, Charlestown, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, or to Mr. E. Holson, bookseller.

A. WILSON, COUPER ANGUS, will see that we have this week commenced to give "Mr. Pitkethiy's Observations on his American Tour," with a plan that has been devised for the purpose of MUTUAL AID to those who contemplate emigration. We agree with Mr. Wilson, that Mr. Pitkethly has' done, and will do, immense good by publishing good, that cabbages can be grown in it nine and away from their native shores; and subjected to The communication from Upper Canada, sent by Mr. Wilson, shall be used as discretion dictates.

Mrs. Cooper. Leicester-A most energetic and stirring appeal to the Charlists generally, on behalf of the husband-bereaved widow, Cooper, trial at the sessions. has been forwarded to us, by Mr. Thomas Winter and Daniel Toon. They represent her as being in great difficulties arising from her continued illness, and her inability to attend to business. She is in danger of being ousted from her home, being in errears with both her rent and rates. The bare mention of these facts will be sufficient to show Charlists their duty.
The Anonymous "Pharisee" of Minching

HAMPTON, has not cheated us, but the Post

catch him. Mr. WEST, HULL-I do not know Mr. West's present address in Hull. Will he be good enough to to send it me to Loughborough, either to Mr. Skewington's or the Post Office. I want to write to him. If he do not see this Notice in time to send to Loughborough, he will see from my route, as laid down in my letter to the People, the days nicate with me during my absence from Leeds.

WM HILL

and outrages upon a respectable old woman, The mistake crose thus: when the Police had pleased with the past.-Correspondent. the party "in tow," one of them said " send for Seed, the inspector;" and in some five minutes a lig, burly, bull-headed fellow made his appearance, and conducted himself as before detailed The old woman did not know him; but from what had before passed, she concluded it was SEED. WHITWORTH, and not SEED, that aided the Policemen in their gallant endeavours upon the old woman and her daughter. In taking from them the warp and west they were carrying home 10 weave, they tore a new silk handkerchief and a shaul almost to pieces; and otherwise behaved in a brutal manner. Mr. SEED might well wish to wash his hands of the office: though in doing so, it would have been more truthful

Normschau Fenale Chartists will see that we

name. We shall hand the letter over, to Mr.

MALTON All communications for the Charlists of this

John Beaty, Newbegin, Malton.

CATER will see that we have inserted the matter he sent; and on his own terms. The sum, however, quest was held at the Court House, before John should have been enclosed. Let him forward it direct:

Blackburn, Eq., on the body of John Walker, 52

Blackburn, Eq., on the body of John Walker, 52 THE POOR LAW AT WARRINGTON .- We have another | D. CATER will see that we have inserted the matter he

> JOHN HUNTER, OF SOUTH HETTON, writes to say at South Hetton; and John Hunter truly says tion of God. that it behaves the colliers to be on their guard; or scamps such as DAYY LAMP will set their camp on fire! John Hunter also desires to caution the colliers against a set of vagabonds who skulk through the mining districts, live upon the poor colliers, under the pretence that they are lecturers, and that they all, let the miners be on their guard. Let them receive no man, nor hearken to no man, but their regularly accredited lecturers, and officers. Every means will be taken to entrap them: let them meet the machinations of the enemy with the "wisdom of the serpent, and the harmlessness of the dore."

THE POST ORDER, for the £1, from Stokesley, was sent some time ago by Mr. Hebden; but was not received at this Office, the stamp being lost from the letter, and the letter returned as unpaid.

FOR THE GENERAL DEFENCE PUND.

From Stokesley, per Wm. Hobden ... Preston ... ... ... ... ... the Chartists of Withnell, per Thomas Loch... ... ... ... Witham, Essex, per C. Fish ... ... FOR JOHN LEACH, HIDE. From W.R., Leeds ... ... 0 0 3

TO THE PEOPLE. MY DEAR FRIENDS,-To-morrow, in accordance with your request, often reiterated, I commence to being the case, we ask for a small space in the were most ably performed by a gentleman who had toddle round among you, and shake by the hand columns of the People's paper for a statement of kindly offered his services on the occasion; and the the brave hearts with whom I have long held communion. I anticipate much pleasure and much benefit from this "unbending" of myseif. I need it benefit from this "unbending" of myseif. I need it less by nearly two-thirds than they were eighteen much for the "regathering of my crumbs." I am almost years ago. And ever since that time, like all other "done up." I shall therefore rest from my labours a new master and mistress, in " consequence of as much as I can for a season. Saving a column of remembrance, to keep up our acquaintance, I shall write but little : I shall rest myself. Of course I mates of the Workhouse to the Master, to be by cannot overhaul the paper when I am not here. I him kept for the sum of one shilling and six shall therefore till my return be answerable only for : . PENCE per head per week"? "Is it true that the my own letters with my name to them. It was perhaps unnecessary to be thus precise; but I always What will the Manchester Times say to these "facts

the feet of his riclim, and expired in less than Friday at Sutton-in-Ashfield, and on Monday again within the last twelve months. fifteen minutes"? "Is it true that an old man. at Sheffield. Sunday I spend with my own people SHEFFIELD.—DREADFUL THUNDER AND of the name of Taylor, more than sevenly years of at Hull. And the remainder of the time from then HAIL STORM.—Wednesday Evening, eleven o'clock. Successful at Hull. And the remainder of the time from then age, and so feeble as not to be able to walk without two sticks; is it true that this old, feeble, till I start for Scotland will be entirely occupied
the like of which has but rarely been known. It
man was refused admission into the Workhouse, with arranging matters with and for my little flock
commenced about five o'clock and continued with
contribution. A committee of three persons were and consequently drowned himself in the Sankey at Hull, to make my absence productive of as little more or less violence for the space of three hours, contribution. A committee of three persons were harm as may be.

I take steam boat from Hull to Leith, on Wednesto state a polato from the old woman who had day, the 2nd of August. This, I suppose, will land ming flashed without intermission, accompanied by to stave a polato from the old woman who had day, the 2nd of August. This, I suppose, will land a terriffic hurricane of hail which has done damage the charge of boiling them; and that she was dis-me in Leith some time on Friday the 4th; so that I in the town to an incalculable amount. In fact had covered eating it in the yard by the master; and shall have just time to recover the queerness of my the town been bombarded it could scarcely have stomach and get myself into working order for my suffered so much injury in the matter of glass. The Edinburgh friends on Sunday. Sunday and Monday of the principal streets, public buildings, workshops, hat from the pot, and went and forced it down I give to Edinburgh and Leith. Then comes a diffication, &c., &c.:—the Tontine, several panes smashed; people. Subject: "The duties of a government and the child's throat"? "Isit true that THAT SAME culty. Aberdeen wants me on Sunday; so does Town-hall, face of the clock broken; Castle-street, the duties of a people." The worthy lecturer handled know whether these things he true or not: for we don't believe them; but believe that the send
Arbroath folks are very reasonable. The lie mid
Arbroath Same Night: "Ne wish to be worthy lecturer handled the best bar, and Bank-street, large numbers the duties of a people." The worthy lecturer handled the best bar, and Bank-street, large numbers to be subject in a masterly style, and rivetted the best of panes broken; Stanley-street, walker-street, attention of his audience to the truths which he so we don't believe them; but believe that the send- Arbrouth folks are very reasonable. The me mind Andrew-street, &c., have severely ably advanced. At the conclusion, 18s. was color them to us to be published is a wicked attempt way, and say that they will be content with another suffered; at Hunter's factory, Longley's, coach- lected. to mislead us. If it turn out to be so, we shall day if they cannot have Sunday. Now I wish builder, and Mr. Chadburn's optician, the damage the Poor Law Authorities, and innocent recople whether they will have me at Dundee on Wed- a tolerable escape, though in the former street about into trouble. The letters we shall preserve; and nesday; Arbroath, Thursday; Montrose, Friday; Mechanics' Library has upwards of 70, and Medif we don't receive from some known friend in and Aberdeen, Saturday and Sunday; or at Aber- ley's factory upwards of 140 panes demolished. We Warrington, confirmation of the allegations made by the writer, we shall either place them in the hands of the Poor Law Commissioners, to be by them dealt with as they may think meet; or that I may return to Edinburgh, and be able to that I may return to Edinburgh, and be able to Suffolk-street, Howard-street, Eyre-street, Suffolk-street, Eyre-street, Eyre-s in the hands of a Member of Parkiment, for get thence to Glasgow for Tuesday the 16th, if that W. AITKEN, LATE OF ASHION.—The Committee ep
Time suit my Giasgow iriends. Further movements, beyond all calculation. The following is a list of degree of persecution in order to free his country pointed to collect subscriptions for the support of free his country. Panes destroyed:—The Parish Church about 140, from the yoke of tyranny. He made a pathetic

> I am, dear Friends, Yours, faithfully, Leeds, Northern Star Office, Thursday, July 13 h, 1843.

### Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS .- STEALING SILVER PLATE .- On Saturday last, two men named Alfred Field and Hugh information; and many been led astroy by the false and two spoons, from the residence of Mr. William time, but being deaf, did not hear any noise. Some Iwelve feet in circumference"! Just imagine a broken up plate was offered for sale at Mr. Lerra's calbage four feel across! Why sheep to eat them, in Call-lane, on Thursday, by the prisoner Field, scould want a ladder to get to the top; and when when an officer was sent for, and he was taken into a portion of the heart was eaten out, it would custody. He then said that the plate had been given him to sell by Fallow, and, on this account, serve for a dwelling! And with stuff such as given him to sell by Fallow, and, on this account, this for "a guide"! have hundreds been sent Fallow was also taken into custody. Mr. Swain, silversmith, examined the broken pieces of silver, all the impositions and disappointments which and, though much damaged, and the marks nearly morning of Thursday, June 29th, called for the puralways attend ignorance or wrong information. defaced, he clearly made out that the pieces had formed a cream jug and a gill, and that they had of the Woodhouse people attended the meeting, ing, in that large and commodious place. Mr. borne the initials W. P. O., with which Mr. Osborne's which was called for ten o'clock in the forenoon, a Mason will deliver a lecture, in the above place, property had been marked. The prisoners were most unseasonable hour for the working classes. It both well-know characters, and were committed for was the intention of the Chartists to have proposed

of the Northern Union Typographical Society celebrated their anniversary on Monday last, at that favourite inn of plenty-the John e'GAUNT-the pride of as jolly and good-natured a host and hostess (Mr. and Mrs. Moreton) as ever catered for the sons of toil in days of yore. This truly unique and elegantly furnished house is located on the Pontefract road, some four miles from this town. It commands an extensive view of the country adjacent, which Office. The worst we wish him, is that they may is richly adorned with all that is aseful and beautiful in Nature's power to bestow-emitting, as it were. from its luxuriant bed, in one direction, the timehonoured turret of Rothwell church, and, in another, that of the spire of Oulton church, which never fails to excite, on account of its completeness of architectural design, stained glass windows, &c., the silent admiration of all who have the taste to visit it. It was in this really delightful suburban retreat that on which I mean to be at Derby, Nottingham, the members of as gigantic a machine (the Press) as places, to the Post Office; the same hint will to regale themselves-and they were not disapserve any other friends who may wish to commu-pointed; for the viands were good, choicely selected, and abundant. After the cloth was removed the usual toasts were drank and responded to with a JOHN BATES, NURSERY-LANE, HALIFAX, writes to warmth of feeling that did credit alike to head and say that in the account of the rascally treatment heart. In the course of the evening, which was pursued by two of the Halifax Police towards very beautiful, the company, with one accord, lent Many and Hannah Lassey, as detailed in our themselves to a variety of pastimes, the sight of paper of June 24 a mistake was made in repre- which was calculated to "bring back the torpid senting Skep, the worsted inspector, as the man breas; of age to long-forgotten rapture." Thus prothe Police brought to aid them in their insults ceeded the diversions of this happy meeting till night begun to draw her murky mantle over the seventy-two years of age, and her daughter. goodly seene, when it broke up, each member highly workers to commerce doing something for them-

was held at the Court House, before John Blackwas held at the Court House, before John Blackresolution was unanimously carried. Mr. Bond
burn, Esq., touching the death of Hannah Whitemoved the next resolution:—"That this Association date for the meeting of Conference, and suggest
head, nearly six years of age, whose parents reside be called the Bradford Joint Stock Land Company." Tuesday, the 1st of August, instead. in Oak-street, York-road. The deceased was a The mover spoke with much force on the ruinous delicate child, and was a twin; she was sitting at her effects of class legislation, and the present miserable delegates and suggest instead thereof, that every they would show the Americans the way they There are, however, Two Inspectors; and it was mother's door, on Friday afternoon, and within five position of the workies. Mr. J. Arran seconded it. Chartist locality appoint its representative. minutes of her having been last seen was found on and entered into a calculation of what could be the step laid dead, having been without any partidone by a million of persons subscribing sixpence country to immediately decide between the 17th July £1,079 3s. 5d. from Boston. New York, Philadelcular ailment previously, nor were there any marks weekly. In one year the people could locate seventyupon-her person. It is curious that the twin sister five persons weekly on farms of five acres each, the lst of August proposed by this meeting for the from Halifax. The people of Halifax, who sub-ladies Fourpence. For tickets of each meeting, the lst of August proposed by this meeting for the from Halifax. The people of Halifax, who sub-ladies Fourpence. For tickets of each meeting, the lst of August proposed by this meeting for the from Halifax. The people of Halifax, who sub-ladies Fourpence. For tickets of each meeting, the lst of August proposed by this meeting for the from Halifax. The people of Halifax, who sub-ladies Fourpence. For tickets of each meeting, and Shareholders' Cards, &c., please to apply to the Scientific and Shareholders' Cards, &c.,

-" Died by the visitation of God." DROWNING.—On Tuesday afternoon, an inquest from the labour market, as well as an increase of versus, that proposed by the South Lancashire was held at the house of Mr. Pickersgill, the Cross democratic voters in the country; and this would Delegates. had he stated in his letter to Mr. James, the deputy coroner, on the body of a little boy named in power of the aristocracy. Mr. Arran also deputy coroner, on the body of a little boy named of the power of the aristocracy. Mr. Arran also deputy coroner, on the body of a little boy named of the power of the aristocracy. Mr. Arran also deputy coroner, on the body of a little boy named of the power of the aristocracy. Mr. Arran also deputy coroner, on the body of a little boy named of the power of the aristocracy. Mr. Arran also deputy coroner, on the body of a little boy named of the power of the aristocracy. Mr. Arran also deputy coroner, on the body of a little boy named of the power of the aristocracy. Mr. Arran also deputy coroner, on the body of a little boy named of the power of the aristocracy. Mr. Arran also deputy coroner, on the body of a little boy named of the power of the aristocracy. Mr. Arran also deputy coroner, on the body of a little boy named of the power of the aristocracy. Mr. Arran also deputy coroner, on the body of a little boy named of the power of the aristocracy. Mr. Arran also deputy coroner, on the body of a little boy named of the power of the aristocracy. Mr. Arran also deputy coroner, on the body of a little boy named of the power of the aristocracy. Mr. Arran also deputy coroner, on the body of a little boy named of the power of the aristocracy. Mr. Arran also deputy coroner, on the body of a little boy named of the power of the aristocracy. not been connected with the affair," Whitworth had.

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The finance of the statements made by Mr. Linton, and fully explained the which he stated that he was one of the oldest wiek-street, Holbeck. The deceased on Monday of Selby, to be correct; and fully explained which he stated that he was one of the oldest which he stated that he was one of the oldest which he stated that he was one of the oldest which he stated that he was one of the oldest which he stated that he was one of the oldest which he stated that he was one of the oldest which he stated that he was one of the oldest which he stated that he was one of the oldest which he stated that he was one of the oldest which he stated that he was one of the oldest which he stated that he was one of the oldest which he stated that he was one of the oldest which he stated that he was one of the oldest which he country all plans of the magistrates in the country. Mr. O'cone plant that the country all plans of the magistrates in the country. Mr. O'cone plant that the that he was one of the oldest which he stated that he was one of the oldest which he stated that he was one of the oldest which he country all plans of the magistrates in the country. Mr. O'cone plant that the country all plans of the magistrates in the country all plans of the magistrates in the country. Mr. O'cone plant that the chart is a country all plant the country all plant the country all plans of the magistrates in the country. Mr. O'cone plant the country all plant the chart is a country all p incompanies and the previous to the meeting of Conference.

The last week was quite sufficient.

A CONSTANT READER, Hull, should have given his into the water, and the jury returned a verdict of objections raised by some parties against the people of the "Found drowned." The deceased was about four going on to the land, and showed the superiority of West. It would have been but fair, too, that a years of age. The Jury, before separating, made a small farms over large ones, both as a means of produ-exertall their energies to make the proposed Confer-"est. It would have even our jair, 100, that our movement may that the meeting should adjourn until two o'clock "Constant Reader" should have ascertained from strong representation to the deputy-coroner, as to Constant Reader' should have ascertained from the party himself, whether the sum he speaks of had not been sent, before he wrote his "suspitions" at all.

Constant Reader' should have ascertained from the design of the design of the design of the fencing by which the facturing districts, thereby producing a home be placed in a state of efficient organization, and to-morrow, to specially consider the letters received years, Mr. James Brandreth, after an illness of the dangerous nature of the fencing by which the facturing districts, thereby producing a home be placed in a state of efficient organization, and to-morrow, to specially consider the letters received years, Mr. James Brandreth, after an illness of the obtainment of our long withheld rights beck in question is partially protected, which Mr. market, which would be free from America. He then said that the Repeal Rent twenty-seven weeks. He had from his infancy been received up to yesterday, was £2,495 143. 0\frac{1}{2}\tau\_1\tau\_2\tau wins at an.

Lion All communications for the Charlists of this We shall be glad to see it have the desired effect, The resolution was carried without a dissentient. This resolution which had previously been adopted (Long continued cheering). This was independent the Working Men's Association of Sutton in 1838; the continued cheering of the Charlists of this was independent to the Working Men's Association of Sutton in 1838; the continued cheering of the continued cheering of the Council, was discussed, each clause striation, of a sum of £300 received this day, which would be upon the dissolution of which he became a member of the conducting of the Association and appropriately adopted to the above meeting and appropriately adopted to the ad We shall be glad to see it have the desired effect, The resolution was carried without a dissentient. This resolution which had previously been adopted ships through which it runs.

the letter alluded to in our last, advising a col. on the floor, in which he died almost directly, dition. liers strike, is a knave. No such man is known never having spoken. Verdict-Died by the visita-

> DISSOLUTION OF THE YORSHIRE DISTRICT BANK.

On Wednesday, a special meeting of the shareholders in this establishment was held at the Bankwill lecture for them on an appointed day. Having ing House. Sir John Simpson, of York, in the got what they want out of them, it is needless to chair. It will be remembered that in February last, may they'are not seen again. One gent, in particular, a committee, consisting of Mr. Murgatroyd, has been pointed out to us, as figuring in this of Bradford, and three other gentlemen, were manner in the Auckland district: let him appointed by the shareholders to examine into refrain, or we shall drop upon his sconce. Above the affairs of the company, and to report thereon. The meeting of yesterday was convened to receive their report, and to take such steps as might be thought most advisable. The report stated that the losses of the concern would amount to four fifths of the original capital, £800,000; and as the trust deed required a dissolution of the company, whenever the loss amounted to one-fourth of the capital, it recommended an immediate dis olution, and the establishment of a new company, under the firm or style of the Yorkshire Banking Company, with a capital of £500,000, in twenty thousand shares of £25 each. A very long and noisy discussion followed, but in the end a resolution framed in accordance with the recommendation of the report was carried almost unanimously. The meeting did not break up till after four o'clock, having lasted four hours. It was stated that nearly one-fourth of the proposed capital was subscribed before the meeting separated, and the new company having been provisionally formed, a meeting was held, and preparations made

for commencing business on Thursday morning. CUTTERS.—The columns of the Manchester Times Sectarian Christians that the science of Mesmeric have been lately occupied in endeavouring to make Phrenology was understood by neither, and was its readers believe that the fustian cutters of the calculated to produce results which must in their town of Manchester are receiving more wages now consequences revolutionize the world. After both than they have done for many years past. Such not lectures experiments in Mesmerism and Magnatism facts that cannot be controverted; facts which will company departed at near eleven o'clock on both let the people see that instead of the fustian cutters occasions, highly delighted with the entertainments having an increase of wages, they are now receiving of the evening. branches of the cotton trade, year by year, they have been getting less. The following statement is taken from the masters' list of prices :-

For cutting ninety-six yards of Tabby Velvet-0 18 0 \*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\* 1842 0 12 0 \*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\* 1843 0 9 6

in figures," taken from the masters' list of prices? As stated in my letter of last week, I shall be to. By what sort of reasoning will he be able to con-As stated in my letter of last week, I shall be tomorrow evening at Belper, on Sunday and Monday
are now in the receipt of better wages than they
at Loughborough, on Tuesday at Derby, on Wedhave been for many years? It is here demonstrated fore he had finished with the first, he fell down at nesday at Nottingham, on Thursday at Arnold, on that a reduction of 2s. 6d. has actually taken place

from six o'clock to seven was the worst portion, during which time the thunder bellowed, and the lightfollowing is a brief description of the state of some the friends would just settle it among themselves, is very heavy. High-street and Hartshead have had rey-street, &c., &c., and found the damage to be time suit my Glasgow friends. Further movements, beyond all calculation. The following is a list of the wife and family of Mr. Aiken, (who had to friends for their obliging communications of necessary to the support of the part he took in the sary information.

Mr. Aiken, (who had to friends for their obliging communications of necessary to the part he took in the sary information.

Mr. Aiken, (who had to friends for their obliging communications of necessary to the part he took in the sary information. lane, twenty-three; Vicarage, a large number; example of the modern Tells, who are struggling Hallamshire Bank, skylights destroyed; a work-shop, in New Church-street, above 140; Brunswick

THE COMMITTEE appointed to superintend the Chapel, above 100; St. Mary's School, much da- operations of the lecturer met on Monday, and the face totally annihilated; Baptist Chapel, Eyrestreet, about fifty; Doctor's Fields, every house riddled; Howard-street Chapel, a large number; who have not forwarded their respective amounts joiner's shop, Howard-street, ninety; Music Hall; towards the lecture fund to do so forthwith, to Mr. 110; four houses in Surrey-street, above 150; W. Swann, Temperance Hotel, Drury Hill, Not-Nether Chapel, above 100; Wesleyan School, above tingham. As it is of the first importance that the 100; Catholic Chapel, 103; Primitive Chapel, Coal lecturer should commence his services; and that a Pi-lane, above 200; Ibbetson's edge-tool makers, fortnight's subscription must be paid previous to him his information: for, as Mr. W. truly observes, Fallow, were brought up at the Court House, on a some hundreds; and last, not least, at Rodgers's Delegate Meeting, the committee hope this request, ed, from the beginning to the close of the proceed-Charles-street, ninety-three; Creswick's, silversmith, his information: for, as hir. it in observers, randow, were or ought up as vine cream jug, a gill, some numerous; and last, not lead, as hundreds have lost themselves for want of proper charge of having stolen a silver cream jug, a gill, cutlery shops, Norfolk-street, nearly one thousand panes have been destroyed! The above list is cor- sums have been received towards the lecture fund, and flattering accounts published by the Messrs. O-borne, in Springfield-place. The property was rect as far as it goes, but will give but a very in-Chambers, in their Information for the Peo- left in the front kitchen on the Monday previous, adequate idea of the immense destruction occasioned 3s. from New Radford; 2s. from Union Coffee ple." One astounding fact published by them and during the temporary absence of the servant, by the unprecedented storm of this evening. "It House; and 2s. 6d. from Mr. W. Lakin. just strikes us. The talk of the "soil being so was stolen. Mr. Osborne was in the house at the is an ill wind that blows nobody good." says the is an ill wind that blows nobody good," says the proverb; good has been blown to the glaziers at any rate, who are in high spirits, anticipating a of Chartists holden at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, rich harvest from this "crash of elements" and on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Bailey in the chair, "wreck of"-windows!

the school room of the parish of Handsworth, a Defence Fund; after which the council reported village in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, on the pose of levying a Church Rate. About a hundred a working man to the chair, but they were advised TYPEGRAPHERS' ANNIVERSARY-The Leeds Branch not to do so by the respectables, and consequently no opposition was offered to the clergyman presiding. His reverence on entering the room and being moved to the chair, which he took without any show of hands being called for, immediately rose again and dissolved the meeting, as the churchwardens were not prepared with their estimates, adding that due a fine forencon's walk, and would have the oppor- organization. tunity of another before long! After some discussion, relative to the shabby and insulting manner in which they had been treated, the meeting broke up.

BRADFORD-A public meeting of the wool Land, whereon to locate the 'surplus labourers' who | brethren throughout the country:selves, before the power was altogether taken from thus there could be a constant drain of labourers scale of representation proposed by this meeting, rolled members.

and enclose it every week. Postage stamps will do years of age, lately residing in School Close. He ing should then think proper; likewise to enrol The low price will not admit of much book-keeping; was taken slightly ill on Saturday morning, and appoint a treasurer, and form the cause of the manners, customs without much trouble. The meeting than two or three entries.

Years of age, lately residing in School Close. He may be should be used to entry the surgery of Mr. Samuel Smith, in the manners, customs, and government, as I can learn, the Solicitor General will attend on the manners, customs, and government, as I can learn, the Solicitor General will attend on the manners, customs without much trouble. The meeting of the West India Islands." He convinced his the part of those concerned in the riot here on the THENTER, OF SOUTH HETTON, writes to say the assistant left him in the surgery for a few broke up highly satisfied at the prospect of distribut he is persuaded that DAVY LAMP, who sent moments, and on his return he found him in a fit distribution of relieving their forlorn con-

SUDDEN DEATH. On Saturday morning, a commercial traveller went into the Odd Fellows' Arms, Thornton-road, and asked for a private room, com-plaining of illness. He was shown into the travellers'-room. In the space of half an honr the landlord entered the room, and found him on the sofa, in

Room, Holbeck Bridge, to highly attentive audiences. The lectures were eminently original, and took up the subject of mesmeric-phrenology on entirely new ground, which excited much attention. In the first lecture Mr. S. endeavoured to prove that In the first lecture Mr. S. endeavoured to prove that mesmerism and magnetism were in reality the same district fund be formed by a levy of one penny per followed her there. They said they had no wish to electricity and the females upon the effects of member, to be paid at the next delegate meeting."

dren, who were much alarmed, were crying. Two men, one of whom she thought she could identify, followed her there. They said they had no wish to have the children, but to let them out. Witness reelectricity and the loadstone, and comparing their effects with that of meserism; he then proceeded to demonstrate that the real nature of man could only be discovered by means of mesmeric-phrenology. The arguments on both parts of the subject were cogent and convincing. In the second lecture the perfect consistency of mesmerism and phrenology with true religion was ably demonstrated. After which the discoveries of Mesmerism were applied as the only means to the effectual clucidation of the Scripture miracles, the latter being cited in illustration. The reasoning of the lecturer was applied with such THE "MANCHESTER TIMES" AND THE FUSTIAN effect as to convince both Materialists and mere

### Charust Antelligence.

BRADFORD.-On Sunday evening, Mr. John Arran, lectured in the Large Room, Butterworth-buildings, on "the present position of the people," and eloquently explained the manner in which the people might become possessed of the land. He clearly showed how a subscription of sixpence per week by one million of people, would in the course of one year purchase seventy-five five acre farms weekly, and allow a capital of £50 to each occupant to commence with. He strongly urged on the people the duty of commencing immediately to subscribe for so desirable an object. The meeting separated with expressions of satisfaction at the proposed

THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL met in the Counappointed to examine the books of the association. The committe appointed by the Council will meet on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, to arrange the time of visiting each locality, commencing with Daisy Hill, at ten o'clock, on Sunday morning; Manningham, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTTINGHAM .- On Sunday, July 2nd, Mr. Dormon, according to announcement, lectured in the

On Monday Evening, the same gentleman delivered a lecture in the Democratic Chapel, on the life, character, and patriotism of William Tell, the Hero of Switzerland. Long before the time for commencing, the chapel was crowded to suffocation. Mr. George Sweet was unanimously elected chairman; and, after a few brief remarks, said he would H. Dorman. The lecturer commenced by remarking upon the life of the immortal Tell, who bore every

THE COMMITTEE appointed to superintend the belonging to the various Localities in the district when circumstances made him weak. will be promptly complied with." The following viz.:- 10s. from Democratic Chapel; 3s. from Arnold;

BIRMINGHAM. At the usual weekly meeting after reading the minutes of the previous meeting, two shillings were handed in from Mr. James CHUECH RATES.-A public meeting was held in Clark, of Bladgan, near Bristol, for the general that they had made arrangements with the committee of the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, to hold their regular weekly meetings, on a Tuesday evenupon "The present prospects of Chartism," on Tuesday evening next, when the attendance of the Chartist public is most respectfully invited.

THE SHOEMAKERS met on Sunday evening last, and voted four shillings and sixpence to George

White, the Birmingham victim. ASTON-STREET ROOM. -- Mr. Thompson gave a pleasing and instructive lecture at Aston-street. notice would be given when another meeting would Room, on Sunday evening last. He showed up be holden. So saying, his Reverence bolted. The the evils of class legislation, and the harmony of meeting remenstrated loudly against this treatment, the Six Points of the Charter, and showed to the along the rivers and among the high hills, and in and demanded why working men had been called satisfaction of his audience that the Charter is the from their labour in the middle of the forenoon when, working man's only means of salvation from the as the parson pretended, they were not prepared to oppression of the middle and higher classes. A gret that America had gained her independence bring any business before the meeting? To which vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, after (cheers). She bore with persecution and tyranny one of the jackall's replied that the meeting had had which a discussion took place on the state of the until they became no longer tolerable; and after labourers."—North of England Magazine.

> Tuesday, the 4th July, on "The evils of classlegislation," to a numerous and respectable au-

Bradford, to form an Association for the purchase and ing of the Chartist body was held on Monday evenoccupation of Land. Mr. Gillard was called to the ing in the Figtree-lane Room, Mr. John Green in chair, who briefly stated the object of the meeting. The chair: Mr. Julian Harney proposed to the meetchair, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, the chair; Mr. Julian Harney proposed to the meet-and in roduced Mr. Tytler to move the first resolution of the adoption of the following resolution, to He knew that England had grown wiser since that for particular business. In the evening a lecture "That an Association be formed to purchase which we request the attention of our Chartist period, and he also knew that she had become

"That we approve of the assembling of the Con-

"That we call on our brethren throughout the

"That we appeal to our brethren of England and Wales to enter into immediate arrangements and members enrolled.

for the conducting of the Association, and announced at the above meeting, and unanimously adop'ed.

TODMORDEN.-Mr. E. P. Mead, the Old Commedore, lectured here on Sunday last, in the New Room, Salford. His lecture was, "The lives of the patriots that had suffered for the cause of demohearers that he had a thorough knowledge of his of those concerned in the riot here on the

STALYBRIDGE. - The following resolutions were adopted at a delegate meeting, held in Ashton, on Sunday, the 2nd instant, for the purpose of getting up camp meetings in this district:——lst., "That Ashton-under-Lyne, State-ley-bridge, Hyde, Mottram, Duckinfield, and Moss-with having participated in the riot at Carmarthen died of apoplexy. Verdiet accordingly.

HOLBECK. Mesmeric Phrenology.—On Wednesday and Friday evenings, June 28th and 30th, Mr. T. B. Smith delivered two able and Room, Holbeck Bridge to bird.

Magistrates, charge workhouse, and with having incited and led the mole of the cocasion. Mr. Made and Mr. Raven places—at Mossley, on Sunday the 16th inst.; at Staley-bridge, on the 23rd; Hyde on the 30th, and at Ashton on the 6th of August." 3rd., "That the expenses be defrayed by collections made after workhouse, being constitution of the mole of the expenses of the complex of the complex of the mole of the complex of the places where the camp meetings are holden obtain marched in, and began beating the tables, &c., the assistance of any lecturer that they wish."

5th, with staves, which they had in their hands. Wit-"That J. T. Lund be secretary for the district." 6th ness ran up into the school-room, where the chil-"That another delegate meeting be holden on Sun- dren, who were much alarmed, were crying. Two

> their room, Pellon-lane, at six o'clock, on Sunday better off there. The men said they had applied for evening, July 2nd, Mr. Ackroyd in the chair. The redress, and that now they would have redress by resolution come to by the South Lancashire dele-gates, on the 18th of June, regarding a National spill every drop of blood in his body before they Conference being held for the reorganization of our would lose the day, for they did not fear the milibody, &c., was brought before the meeting, and tary. The men then went out into another part of discussed at some length, which terminated in the the house. Shortly afterwards witness saw the priadoption of the following resolutions:—" That we somer Fanny Evans, whom she knew from her havagree with the delegates assembled in Manchester, ing been in the workhouse a short time previously. that it is highly necessary that a National Conference should be holden in Birmingham, to reconsi- her if she was not ashamed of herself, to which der the plan of organization, &c.; but are of opinion the prisoner replied, that she had seen enough of that the 17th of July, is earlier than the country the workhouse, and was determined to go on with can be properly prepared for carrying out the it. A female in the workhouse then forced the objects of the meeting as they ought to be; we would prisoner down stairs, and witness afterwards therefore beg to suggest that July 17th be erased saw her dancing with violent gestures on the and August 1st substituted in its place." "That table in the hall. The door of witness's room we conceive it would be very improper to elect an was broken open, and she was put in fear of her Executive prior to the sitting of the conference, as life. She saw the violence of the mob increasing. suggested by Mr. O'Connor; as the opinion of the and believed that if the military had not arrived Association ought to be taken on many important, when they did, the workhouse would have been subjects, prior to the electing of an Executive, and pulled down or destroyed. we hope that our brethren, in every locality of Another witness having given similar testimony, our Association will take the subject up in earnest the prisoner, who declined saying anything, was LONDON.—Mr. Mantz lectured, on Sunday last, held to bail to appear and take her trial at the

in the Britannia Fields, to a respectable and numerous audience, who then adjourned to the Star, in Golden-lane, and had a conversational meeting, in which Messrs. Bolwell, Dwain, and several others joined. The following resolution was passed:-"That we send no more money to any fund except a general one formed by a body elected by the country; and that we agree with the suggestion, that Mr. Wheeler should act as secretary, protem. We also consider that a General Victim Committee is much wanted."

GOLDEN LION, DEAN-STREET, SOHO.—The Chartist boot and shoe-makers held their usual weekly meeting, on Sunday evening last, at the above place. It was well attended. Mr. Wm. Groverner was called to the chair, and he opened the business of the meeting by reading Mr. Feargus O'Connor's letter to the Chartists, in last week's Star, which gave great satisfaction. Mr. Wheeler was unanimously voted as fit to act as General Secretary, pro house, the windows of which they demolished.

City of London Institution to a good audience, sub | hood, that unless stopped, both private property and ject," the pleasures and advantages of knowledge." persons travelling on the roads will shorely be ren-Mr. Wheeler dwelt briefly on the various sciences of dered very insecure. astronomy, geology, chemistry, &c., and concluded by shewing the advantages, both in a moral and political point of view of literary and scientific the troop of the 4th Dragoons were ordered to mount knowledge. The chair was occupied by Mr. Dunn. at eleven o'cleck, to march to some gate in the

Monday evening, a suggestion was made by the was received which prevented their proceeding. The committee on exclusive dealing, of making the discount allowed by shopkeepers to members available the roads all night, lights having been shown at for the establishment of a national benefit club, one various spots which induced them to believe that an deserving the name; because persons unable to attack was being made on gates in different situasubscribe directly thereto, might by gaining five per tions.—Times, Friday. cent. on the expenditure of 10s. per week, ensure all the advantages derived from the generality of benefit clubs; thus removing from a great proportion of the working class, the insurmountable difficulty of paying entrance money, subscriptions, fines, &c. The consideration of the subject was adjourned till next Monday, after the lecture by Mr. Bolwell.

South London Locality.—The General Council introduce to their notice his respected townsman and of the above locality have great pleasure in informfellow-labourer in the vineyard of Chartism, Mr. ing the Chartist public that they have succeeded in permanently engaging the room of the Hall of Science, Blackfriars' road, on Tuesday instead of Cavendish square. Monday, as heretofore, commencing on Tuesday,

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, delivered a lecture here on Monday last, in which he showed the necessity of the Chartist body uniting one and all, that they might be ham-street, sub-Secretary. maged; St. Paul's Church, about 100, and the clock following resolution was agreed to:-"That the prepared to take advantage of the coming crisis; secretary be instructed to call upon all the Chartists averring that the best time to attack an enemy was

REPEAL ASSOCIATION-TUESDAY. DUBLIN.

The usual weekly meeting was held this day,

The chair was taken by Daniel O'Connell, jun. After some routine business Mr. O'CONNELL rose, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. When silence was obtained, he proceeded to hand in the following sums:-From

Logarstown, Co. Meath. £20 10s.; Rev. P. O'Reilly, P.P., £1; and some other sums. He alluded to the P.P., £1; and some other sums. He alluded to the meeting at Dundalk, and said that he never saw a more determined body assembled together to seek for a political chieft. The cold and stern manner of the cold and stern m a political object. The cold and stern manner of the neat, and expeditiously. Country Booksellers, on men of the north contrasted strongly with the gay and light demeanour of the southerns, while both were equally resolved to achieve their national independence. He then handed in from the young gen-nedy-Street, Manchester! Now mind you do not themen of Dundalk £60; from the young ladies £20; forget! Study your own interest. Remember they rom the people of Dundalk, £40, and from other are Bound on the Premises! parts in the neighbourhood, £104-making in all from the north of Ireland, the result of the late great meeting at Dundalk, £224-(great cheering). After reveral sums of money were handed in,

Mr. O'CONNELL rose again to hand in the money which he had received from America. This, he said was a most auspicious day-the 4th of July-the an niversary of American independence-(protracted cheers). He believed that that cheer would be carried on the wind across the western wave, and be heard chirping at the other side of the Atlantic the fertile vallies of free and independent America-(cheers). No man who loved his country would rethen only did they resort to arms (chcers). They BACUP.-Mr. J. R. Gammage lectured here on freed themselves from the oppression of one of the greatest tyrants that ever filled a throne. Brougham aid that if the correspondence between George the Third and his Ministers were published, it would CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENshake the throne of his family-(cheers). God be combers was holden on Monday evening last, in SHEFFIELD.—THE CONFERENCE—THE EXECU- shake the throne of his family—(cheers). God be front of the Odd Fellows Hall, Thornton-road, TIVE—THE ORGANIZATION.—The usual weekly meet- praised, there was no longer any danger of the throne being shaken-no matter, what corresponweaker. (Cheers.) If they attempted to tyranniza Tytler made some very interesting remarks on the an Executive prior to the remoddling of the Organi- they drove the people of this country to resistance "That we disapprove of the system of county the next step he would take for the Repeal, and

> Delegates.
>
> "That we urgently request that each Chartist Mr. O'Connell proposed the admission of Samuel Locality will publish its decision in the Star of Bindon, Esq., of Waterpark, in the county of Clare. He read a letter from that gentleman, in Second daughter of Mr. Obee, provision merchant, admitted a member. Several large sums of money were handed in and

Mr. Sweetman, the extensive brewer, was next

On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, it was resolved

"REBECCA" IN WALES.

CARMARTHEN, JULY 4.—I find that the result or 19th ultimo. The depositions have been placed in the hands of Mr. Maule and Mr. Raven. who attends with him, and those functionaries are now engaged in preparing the necessary indictments. A woman of the name of Frances Evans was last

hurt the children, but to let them out. Witness re-HALIFAX .- The Chartists of this place met in plied that the children had no homes, and would be far She was leading the mob up stairs. Witness asked

Tne attack upon and destruction of the gates not only is continued with increased daring, but is spreading into a wider locality. Not only have they levelled the principal gates in Carmarthenshire, but the work of destruction is going on in Cardiganshire and Pembrokeshire, and yet not a single individual has been apprehended. A night or two since they marched in very large numbers to the Scieddy gate, near Fishguard (where the French landed in 1798), and in a very short time demolished the gates, posts, and houses, and broke the toll boards, &c., into pieces so small that in the morning not a piece was discovered larger than would be fit for matchwood. After the work of destruction had been completed, the whole party left in the direction of the Haverfordwest-road. On the same night they attacked the Fishguard Hill-gate, which they also broke in pieces; they then proceeded to the toll-bar at the other end of Fishguard, where they attacked the toll-keeper's Things have now reached such a pass, that it is Mr. Wheeler lectured on Tuesday evening at the thought by respectable persons of the neighbour-

LAMBETH. -At the usual meeting of the members neighbourhood; just, however, as the men were at the Britannia Coffee house, Waterloo-road, on about to start at a gallop, subsequent information

> NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

LONDON-GOLDEN LION, DEAN-STREET, SOHO. Mr. Richard Parks, 32, Little Windmill-street, Golden square.

Mr. John Dubell, 31, Marshall-street, Golden-sa. Mr. W. Rogers, 24, Crown-court, St. Martin's-lane Mr. William Smith, Mr. George Reynolds, 21, Little Welbeck-street, Mr. William Groverner, 4, Sial-court, St. Martin's

Mr. Robert Smith, 81, High Holborn. Mr. Thomas Shackleton, 2, Pickering place, St. James-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Alfred Humbell, 5, Cumberland-court, Totten

DIALOGUE ON ETZLER'S PARADISE, between Messrs. Clear, Flat, Dunce, and Grudge, by JOHN ADOLPHUS ETZLER, Esq., the celebrated author of " Paradise within the reach of all Men, without Labour, by powers of Nature and Machinery." "The Mechanical System to perform the labours of Men and Beasts, by inanimate powers"; Inventor of the "Naval Automaton," &c., &c. Price Sixpence.

Loudon : Sold by Cleave, Shoe-Lane, Fleet-Street : Heinerington, 40, Holywell-Street; Purkess, Compton Street, Soho; Buchannan, 3, Holywell-Street and all Booksellers in Town and Country.

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(One Concern.)

TIFIC INSTITUTION, 1, TURNAGAIN-LANE, SKINNER STREET.

will be delivered by Mr. J. Watkins, to commence cannot find employment in the labour market." Mr Resolved—"That we disapprove of the electing of over Ireland as they did over America, and the Distorm Western Western Commences. they drove the people of this country to resistance there will be an especial meeting of Chartist Tailors. them to join the society. Mr. Dawson seconded the delegation before the election of an Executive, and times more mad than the statesmen who advised —On Tuesday evening Major Beniow ki will Lecresulntion, in an excellent address, calling on the hereby give our support to the suggested National the contest with America. (Great cheering.) They ture on Phrenotypics, or Artificial Memory. Admisthe contest with America. (Great cheering.) They would not attempt it, they never would dare to would not attempt it, they never would dare to ity it. (Cheers.) They might traduce the Irish, ity it. (Cheers.) They might traduce the Irish, Mainzerian system. Admission by tickets at Sixthey might call them foul names, but fight they pence per Month: to commence at half-past seven would not. (Continued cheers.) In the course of pence per Month: to commence at half-past seven o'clock; conducted by Mr. Stevens.—On Thursday evening a Dancing Class is also held, conducted by Mr. Vaughan. Admission by Quarterly Tickets, the next step he would take for the Repeal, and the would show the Americans the way they wiz, Gentleren 4s. 6d., Ladies 3. 6d.; commencing intended to win their country's legislative independence. (Cheers.) He concluded by handing in £1.079 3s. 5d. from Boston. New York, Philadelproposed by the South Lancashire Delegates, and phia, and Brooklyn, in the United States, and £20 o'clock. Admission Tickets, Gentlemen Sixpence, Secretary on the Premises.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Sutton-in-Ashfield, aged 34

field.

#### EMIGRATION.

OBSERVATIONS CONNECTED WITH MR. PITKETHLY'S TOUR.

Having now completed the notes of my tour, in the course of which the reader will, no doubt, have perceived the various adventages which would accrue to Emi-September 7th, 1842; a copy of the roles of which object intended to be attained, and which I verily believe to be easy of accomplishment

My next purpose will be to supply such information to Emigrants as appears to me indispensibly necessary to enable them to foil the stratagems and evade the puted to. machinations of an host of swindlers who are ever on the slert to plunder and victimize the unwary. These equares, market-places, allotments for public buildings, vampires (as will have been seen from the preceding | pieces of worship, allotments, sites of schools, cemetery. notes) swarm on both sides the Atlantic, and even upon water courses, reservoirs, &c., be hereafter determined, the face of the great deep; and it will require incersant; excepting the town front to the river, which shall be cantion and watchfulness to escape the anares they left open full fifty yards in width, the whole length have so prefusely spread in the path of the pilgrim thereof for public pleasure or business, as may be left open and free, as stated in the rule, for public projourneying from the dark regions of despotism to the "Great Republic."

Much has been wrote and much said, pro and con, respecting the institutions, climate, and soil of America, and also concerning the manners and babits of the people. The factions, and those wedded to evils fifty pards in width in front of the same, be in like man- scope to the future improvement of the street-and that which are the inseperable concomitants of monarchical ner adopted. governments, (who, by the way, are only those who live on the produce of other men's industry,) have im. fare and presperity of the Colony, the town allotment, miles) for the exercise and health of the inhabitants. purped the system of government which obtains in the be public property for beneficial and liberal purposes, and that styles or gates be fixed to accommodate the States. The interested traveller has dilated on the in aid of the whole proprietary in common with the same, and that the said foot paths be always kept in baleful effects which the climate may probably produce surplus "Townskip Lands," as stated in the 17th rule, sufficient passable or walking repair, by the owners of upon the constitutions of Europeans, and also upon the sterinity of the soil and the immense labour and revenue will be secured for general service—the order enferce the same. expense requisite to perfect clearings, and render it and regularity of building in the town better preserved. productive; while others would have us believe that Existences prevented, a better style of building secured; the inhabitants are a rade, unsocial, and uncivilized improvements will also be more spiritedly undertaken littles; choosing a rather elevated situation near a navipeople—a race of wild Indians, or beings approximating thereto.

#### "Whese untutor'd minds, Sees God in clouds, Or hears him in the wind"

On the other hand, many exaggerated accounts have been given of the felicity enjoyed in this "land of promise," which have induced many to Emigrate under the idea that on their landing they would eiter a perfect elysium, and be blessed with the full fruition of all earthly happiness: but, finding their dreams not realized, they have been filled with chagrin and disappointment. The fact is, man must there, as well as in every other land, earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. He must labour: but he can enjoy the fruit of his own industry; he can " sit under his own vine and his own fig tree, none daring to make him simin." There he is, free from the galling yoke of alavery, and can stand erect in the attitude of a freeman, possessing that inestimable gem, liberty, without which life cannot be enjoyed with that zest which was designed to be the lct of man.

The privations and oppressions endured by the British operative, and the apparent determination of the factions who alternately rule the destinies of this connby to perpetuate the evils of misrule, impelled a number of our countrymen to adop, measures to escape the worse than Egyptian bendage; and being acquainted through the publication of the letter addressed by Dr. Smyles to myself, jand which I inserted at the commencement of my Journal), of the rast resources of the Western States of North America, it was resolved to act upon the suggestions contained in the said letter, it being deemed far more advantageous to migrate to a home already prepared, and to abide among relicives and friends, than to pave the way and settle among And, moreover, the scanty means which protracted tyranny has left at the disposal of working men rendered it absolutely necessary to co-operate for the acquisition of funds to compass the desired object. Hence the establishment of the society appositely termed "The British Emigrants Mutual Aid Society," the character and design of which I cannot better describe than by the publication of the rules by which it is conducted. They are somewhat lengthy: nevertheless, I opine that the reader will arise from the perural with a feeling of satisfaction that the time devoted to their examination has not been mispent.

Rule 1st.—That this Society be denominated the with, the supreme laws of the state or territory in which the colony may be located.

by a deputation of one or more competent persons be; and which is more fully explained in the ensuing consin, a most pleasing and profitable employment deemed most suitable for the purposes of a colony of rule.

American Consul resident in Liverpool, to the United

4th.—That the emberriptions to this Society be depopurchase is completed be transferred to the American body may hereafter be called, as stated in the fifteenth country districts upon similar principles. Consul (who has engaged to transact this business) through an order sanctioned by the signatures of threefourths of the members, and presented by the committee

to the bankers. 5th.—That this Society be composed of 22 many subof land, or 20,480 acres at Congress price (11 dollar) which shall be divisable amongst the said members in distribution and choice with the larger purhasers, yet not limiting any subscriber in his amount of purchase.

6th.—That in order to organize and carry into effeca committee of management, from amongst whom a president, vice president, treasurer, and secretary, be present and to future ages, the proper objects of lated hereafter as occasion may require. appointed annually; four members of the Committee. as they stand upon the list to retire annually but to be | proprietors and the judgment of the committee. eligible to re-election; which election shall be annual, on a day hereafter to be fixed; first the committee. then the officers cut of that committee; in both cases by ballot, or vote of all the members of the Society; the majority to determine and be final; every shareseven of the committee to be a quorum, and the majority of that querum to determine.

7th.—That the President in all cases (after the eatablishment of the Colony,) have a triple vote, and the vice president the same when acting as president, i. the president's absence; but not in other cases, or but his single vote when acting in his own capacity. 8th.—That the committee shall, previous to the completion of the purchase, appoint seven of the subscribers as trustees for the property jointly, in whose

scribers, and be by the said trustees re-conveyed to or share by its number and contents in measure upon the surveyor's plan hereafter to be made, a true copy of which, or the original shall always be in the possesference, and be lithographed for distribution amongst the subscribers. In case of the death of a Trustee, a Encoassor shall, as soon after as conveniently may, be appointed by the committee as in the first instance.

9th That when sufficient funds are subscribed and

paid in, a suitable person or persons be fully authorised go out to the state or territory agreed to, and select. survey, and purchase a suitable and sufficient tract of to water conveyance, and other water purposes—said choice from the same drawing, either in lots adjoining, a view of gain by the improvements of others, but as service I could render would be in that country, in who take 10, 20, 40, 80, or 100 acres, will, in propor- proud or too lazy to off-coat and go to work—he's tract of land to extend along the banks of said river or otherwise at their own option.

a wheel banks of said river or otherwise at their own option.

a wheel banks of said river or otherwise at their own option. for mill sites and other business situations hereafter whole is appropriated.

requiring abundance of Eater or Water Dower. fixed for the first Wednesday in every mouth. Any deducted, and all the shares, &c., appropriated, shall or forty feet, with a constant head of water in the re- either in your own judgment, or in conjunction with and often ten and twenty-fold the original price. proprietor may attend, but the business to rest exciu. be and remain public property as by rule 17 is deter- servoir so as to be at all times preserved from the power the Doctor. the present rules, or proposing new ones, to be opportunity of choice to the last, as there will be seve-

11th. That "muteal sid" be the bond of this associaamount of their respective shares be paid up, which in rewards to individuals for services in establishing bordering on the Mississippi. full amount must be completed against the time of

payment for the general purchase.

crease of cattle or stock annually, until the whole ad- unis color yer township, in lieu of money payments | 40th.—That although some of these rules are calculated from nity of small towns and villages. Imagine then how varies with cost of subsistence (as may be agreed) shall during the infancy of the establishment as in the lated for the future, or advanced state of the association and the lated for the future, or advanced state of the association and the lated for the future, or advanced state of the association and the lated for the future, or advanced state of the association and the lated for the future, or advanced state of the association and the lated for the future, or advanced state of the association and the lated for the future, or advanced state of the association and the lated for the future, or advanced state of the association and the lated for the future, or advanced state of the association and the lated for the future, or advanced state of the association and the lated for the future, or advanced state of the association and the lated for the future, or advanced state of the association and the lated for the future, or advanced state of the association and the lated for the future and be reprid, or the capitalist more easily satisfied; the lot judgment of the committee shall seem proper, but not tion, yet as they show a provision for the same, it is ing a complete establishment of judgment of the United States where there are so few settleor share of the person so assisted to be security to the to apply to the expenses of survey, going out, selecting, resolved that they stand as part of the code—subject and intellectual worth. mittee to have the power of enforcing this rule, or hold ment the property in abeyance until the claim be satisfied.

13th That one whole section of land or 640 acres

grants possessed of a little capital, industrious habits | perty of the Society in a society expansity—yet never- being much insulated from the occupation roads, or subject—and that no rule shall be dispensed with, or and a persevering spirit, I shall proceed to make a few theless any individual may purchase whatever portion wasting too much lands in such roads, the proprietor of become binding, but by the authority of meetings so observations relative to the formation of "The British he may require as his own separate and individual said lot or lots may have a fresh choice according to constituted or called together. Emigrants Mutual aid Society," established in Halifax, property—the proceeds of such sales to form a fund measure and quality out of the unappropriated or such for general purposes, more especially such purposes as plus lands at his or their option if applied for to the may form societies on these rules, by sending the Society I shall present to the reader, in order the more are of a benevolent nature, beneficial alike to every committee within twelve months from the time of the names of new members to be entered in the general explicitly to convey to the public mind the intrinsic branch of the Society in the town or country, under the original ballot (that all may be satisfied, and all may be register monthly, and by transmitting their subscripdirection and management of the committee for the comfortable) by paying into the public treasury, one tions quarterly, to be deposited in the Halifax Joint time being, or such other directing body, under whatever name or denomination they may be known, that expenses that may be thereby incurred—and may further information connected with the society, application the management of the affairs of the Society may be de-

> · 14th-That the laying out of the town in streets, fitting hereafter, these reservations to be made menade, health, and greater safety from accidental before any allotment for sales or other disposi- floods in case such should occur, which sometimes tien of the Town Land Lot be made—and if it be happens in America in even well selected sites—that found advisable to plant or build a part of the town the houses be all built with the first floor a few feet on each bank of the river, a similar reservation of above the natural level of the land—it will give greater

> whereby an ample and continually increasing fund and the lands respectively, the committee to have power to when a known means is at hand, and the whole com- gable river, for future conveyance of merchandize, munity will be more benefited by the increased value should be a first essential -- salubrity and good soil with of the town lots in compact order, than by scattered contiguity of fuel another, though navigation may relieve and detached buildings, especially as the greater part or assist in the article of fuel-then the land to the of the small town lots must neessarily lie far apart from extent required to be selected in the form described in their corresponding country allotments, and, at incon- the 9th rule or as near as may be-and as the command venient distances for joint occupancy—the committee in of water power is one of the most essential points as the carly period of the town will be disposed to accom- regards town employment, and without town employmodate all graftsmen and other town residents, with ment no town can make much progress—this by a judilets suitable to their purposes at very moderate rates clous foresight may be obtained to a great extent by during the more early periods—and the purchasers of selecting as above stated, a town site upon somewhat of these selected building or town lots will be more bened an eminence, or elevated plot, or gentle rise near the fited by a suitably selected lot and a public assisting river; then previous to any allotment being made, a fund, than by having a lot at random, as the choice by tract of land ranging to some convenient higher point

of such building fund. should be resolved to apportion town building lots to regulated to prevent any overflow to the damage of the the country land lots, they must necessarily be small, town or adjacent lands, -here a reservoir would comin order to give each proprietor a lot and secure a public | mand every point of the town for domestic supply, and reserve for streets, roads, public institutions, squares, furnish power to any number of mills the original markets, do, and at same time leave sufficient for con- stream may be equal to: this also to be public property, tempiated public resources, of mutual assistance and and be undertaken at public cost, and will become a pernniary revanue.

as there will be few so small as one only of these, it mean time the tract need only be reserved-scrupulously will give ample room for any business premises—then reserved as an essential to the future prosperity of the 2948 such lots will amount to 127 acres nearly, which town.+ with the river front,—reserve for public institutions—| 27th.—That building sites for two hotels be set off diate shelter will be wanted for the aettlers as they street, and Market-square respectively. arrive—by this means they may have a lot of their. The said building sites shall be set out previous to

able occupation on their country alletments. vide for the different reserves (viz.) that there be one the committee and have pecuniary assistance from them acre deducted from every original share or ten acre lot at discretion until able to support themselves, but shall into which the township is assumed as divided, or so always bereafter with all others be conducted upon considered to be, even though purchased in larger strict principles of total abstinence from spiritous British Emigrants' Mutual Aid Society, and that all amounts—so that one whole section shall abate 64 liquors, and upon this account is the pecuniary assistrules and regulations be subject to, and in accordance acres—the remaining 576 acres to be considered and ance given, and that no other description of hotel be taken as one whole section lot-and in like manner ever p rmitted; thus one fruitful source of misery and the 10 acres reduced to nine acres shall be deemed crime is intended to be prevented from the very com-2nd.—That the object of this Society is the purchase and taken and called an original ten acre share mencement of this interesting settlement. of a tract of unappropriated land in the State of Wis in consideration of the benefit the whole commun. And provided the Colony should be located in the consin, or other Western State as may on inspection nity will hereafter derive from such appropriation, State of Illinois or in the Territories of Iowa or Wis-

be called the "Town Land Lot"-and the balance and the increase of the Silk Worm. 3rd.—When sufficient money is subscribed, one or after all allotments from it are made, shall be public; 28th.—That a suitable site for a public school and more persons shall be sent out with power to select and; property applicable as it is stated in rule 15 along with master's house, with room for ample conveniences to purchase the land, and procure a survey thereof, under the balance of the reservation of one acre per original the same, be reserved from the town lot, regard being promise or written assurance of the Society that the share from the Country Land Lots, after all deductions had to the most desirable and central situation, the money shall be transmitted through the hands of the for highways, &c., are made, and shall be called the expense of building and master's salary to be defrayed 'Township Lands"—which two joint properties from the public funds or proceeds of the public lands States Government Agent, authorized to receive the shall belong to the original share holders, their heirs sufficient to encourage a first-rate teacher, the test of or assigns, in trust as public property for benevolent whose abilities shall be judged of by some future deand general improvement purposes, under the man- termination, as also whose children be free or othermited in the Halifax Joint Stock Bank, and when the agement of the committee or whatever the managing wise-a similar appropriation shall also be made in the

same at the discretion of the committee acting on mencement. scribers as will take up, or purchase thirty-two sections | behalf of the proprietary, in such manner and proportion as they may at the time think predent, in the suitable location in the town lot be appropriated as way of loan, apprenticing youths, relieving widows and a cemetery equally available to all classes-nevertheproportion to their respective subscriptions, in ten acre infirm aged, assisting young persons to begin the world, less private family portions may be disposed of by the 9th inst., came to hand on the 14th, having laid at my sincere friendship and interest in the project. lots, so as to give the poorest an equal benefit in the and such other laudable and benevolent purposes as the committee to such as require that privilege; the Cockermouth a few days. We have not daily intercome within the limits and views of this institution, proceeds of these sales to be in aid of the public course with the town, In all loans and assistance to individuals in the nature funds or treasury, and under the management of the of leans, astisfactory security shall be required for the committee.

rent demands, the surplus shall be vested in the pur- included. holder from one to twenty to have two votes, and so merge in the other public property, and thus become ministers supported in such manner as their respective additions as my experience of, and my acquaintance in proportion, increasing one vote every ten shares; a source of continually increasing funds and means of congregations approve. managing body may hereafter be denominated.

of the country, and bendings of rivulets shall be they shall appoint. accommodated to the greatest advantage, not adhering, 35th.—In case of an original proprietor, his heirs or or delayed intercommunication, so as not fully to unto straight lines when an advantage or benefit can be assigns, disposing of the whole of his allotment, the derstand your views and intended mode of procedure, criticism which must lead to a beneficial result, if con-supposed to hold good between the living and the obtained by a deviation; provided always that exact beneficial right in the township and town funds shall that object seems now the most necessary first step; and name the purchase shall be effected, and to whom it quarter sections, or any number of exact quarter sections and or any number of exact quarter sections and or any number of exact quarter sections, or any number of exact quarter sections and tions into the smaller allotments, straight division lines be adjudicated amongst the respective purchasers by ance, in active exertion, if the plan of scheme meet cirles in all their bearings. In the person of blr. A Wheeling Article.—Going to dinner the the said subscribers individually, describing his lot shall be adopted; all intractable shapes or odd quanti- the committee or their successors jointly with the trustees my views; as also in such suggestions as I may be ties of land that may be cut off from any of the divi- of the township lands, by a majerity of at least twe- enabled to lay before the Association for their approsions, shall be and remain public property until other, thirds in number and value. wise disposed of. This is one adventage of having a 36th.—That each member pay threepence per month, sary to meet every possible objection, as well as to being free from the cares of family and business, and are often caught in the same act, and we shall always sion or keeping of the said trustees for general re- surplus quantity of land for public disposal, odd quan- for every ten acres lot subscribed for, towards the give entire satisfaction in the mode of raising the secluded from the bustling throng, is enabled to devote think—hereafter :-

purposes. 21st—That when the land is purchased, it shall be strong and works, even though not immediately was and divided according to the previous rule, society § be allowed to dispose of their lots to any other ought to be fosseseen and provided for, with a very and correspondence I find that immany instances the true.

When we see a professional man better acquainted when the previous rule, society § be allowed to dispose of their lots to any other ought to be fosseseen and provided for, with a very and correspondence I find that immany instances the true. under the signature of the committee and Trustees, to and rule 16, into sections of 576 acres; and further person, with the consent of the committee; the pur- liberal and ample plan and scale of a town by all means into quarter sections of 144 acres, each section num- chaser thereof making good all arrears, if any, or to be upon the banks of a river available to navigation, and However, let it be understood that every property will starting some new scheme, and never attending to bered with its corresponding quarters. Then such of liable to the same in like manner as the original pro- on both banks if possible. land in one or more lots as the same can be obtained, in the quarters as the original property of an indiviincluding some navigable river, or river that may hereafter be made navigable for boats or steam vessels—the
after be made navigable for boats or steam vessels—the
after be made navigable and superior plan of propelling by steam not yet in
the quarters as the original property of an indivithe quarters as shall be determined by ballot, for choice, prietor would have been.

"I am conversant in ship and boat building, espedual or family, or company, as the case may be; but
nate this as sitting in a wheelbarrow, and trying to
the quarters as shall be determined by ballot, for choice, prietor would have been.

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"I am conversant in ship and boat building, espedual or family, or company, as the case may be; but
nate that may have case may be; but
nate this as a sitting in a wheelbarrow, and trying to
the quarters as shall be determined by ballot, for choice, prietor would have been.

"I am conversant in ship and boat building, espedual or family, or company, as the case may be; but
nate that may have been.

"I am conversant in ship and boat building, espedual or family, or company, as the case may be; but
nate that may have been.

"I am conversant in ship and boat building, espedual or family, or company, as the case ma in equal quantities on each side of the said river, in choice be in quarter sections, those having subscribed merge in the general property, because this is not a greatest part of my life, both in this country and the goods. That is a matter left entirely to themselves, agement, his fences down, implements out of repair, order to locate every allotment as contiguous as may be for more than one quarter section, to complete their scheme or speculation of profit by purchasing land with United States; and I apprehend the most efficient and to be arranged upon their own estates. Those and land suffering for want of proper tillage—too

eight miles in length of the same, and two miles back. Subscribers for the small lots, or original shares to by matual simultaneous exertion. wards from said river, on each side respectively, or in mate in numbers equal to quarter sections, and draw 39th.—That none but persons of known good reputa- knowledge of the people and country, with somewhat will apply only to the extent of the land, and not to day to borrow a newspaper, and may be have to quentity equal to these given dimensions (the river not fee choice for that amount, by one of their own body tion, and of sober and industrious habits, be encouraged of apparent indifference, but as the Americans say, the number of persons located thereon; and each will wait ten or fitteen minutes before he can get it, we to be in the measurement; this will give the quantity of or number; then in a similar manner draw again for to join this society; this is essential thirty-two sections, or 20,480 acres, the amount red the choice of the smaller lots, completing their quantity quired, and the form will afford the easiest means of from one drawing, if they require more than one of the access to the greatest number or navigation purposes said small lots, proceeding in this manner until the

gively with the committee-alterations or rescinding of mined; this arrangement affords the subscribers an of frost explained in the 18th rule.

\* The method of balloting adopted in this rule, is to 12th.—That as the leading object of this Society is avoid the great difficulty of apportioning the respective and states to the power subscribers to the means of small lets so as to affect the proprietors the option of mountains. There is also the probability of finding coal they are cowardly individually and difficult to be advantage, and will be handed down to your posterity. Nov. 17, 1842.—William Wordsworth, E.q. (in states of the proprietors the option of mountains. There is also the proprietors the option of mountains. There is also the proprietors the option of mountains. There is also the proprietors the option of mountains and setting out to the settles of the proprietors the option of mountains. bettering their condition, and getting out to the settle- choice, on account of the impossibility of their all in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local prejudices and family ties seem difficult in the Wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in the wisconsin or Iowa district; it is already in moved; local pr ment, is is proposed to remain such in morning for present there can be no choice—and if no choice be Pennsylvania. the person advancing the same, at the rate of wages, made or adhered to in its proper rotation, there will current at the time, in that country. Or by the follow- be a delay in procedure until such choice be made, the Government Agent to attend to the subject matter desirable to have one uniform code or plan of proing method, tix, farming on shares as it is called and however long it may be delayed from non-arrival of the Government Agent to afford an equal certainty of a large and quick return to the Royal College of Surgeons, Hunterian Professor, and a surgeon to the farmer giving the given give a perfect title unless coders. ing method, The, large set is desirable to the farmer giving proprietor; and if the choice be not in due rotation, they themselves possess it.

| Which all may be referred. If this be not already any capitalist who might invest me might i and "belleting for the small lots" is in order to their purchase, it is evident they may dispose of their powerful demonstration—a great master effort—one population upon it; that in the neighbourhood of large powerful demonstration—a great master effort—one population upon it; that in the neighbourhood of large powerful demonstration—a great master effort—one population upon it; that in the neighbourhood of large receiving one-half the produce of the land, and in- obviate the difficulty.

dollar for each and every such small lot, and the appropriated fland by purchase at the valuation of the stamps. committee, and may be accommodated in the payment by security in the premises at the discretion of the field. committee—this is another advantage derivable from the surplus of township appropriation.

25th.—That the town front next the river shall be foot paths be left free for public use along both banks 15th.—That, in order to provide for the future wel- of the river, the whole length of the township (eight

26th.—That in selecting the town site especial regard

be had to future capabilities or possible future capabiballot would necessarily be, and without the advantage of the river should be determined upon, and reserved for the purpose of a water course or canal\* to terminate Or in lien of the 15th rule above recited, in case it upon the highest level of said eminence, yet sufficiently source of great and advancing revenue as the town ad-If we assume a town building lot (to every original varces in business and population, by sale, or renting ten acre country lot) of ten yards by thirty yards, and the power, as the same may be required—but in the

squares-markets,-sites for places of worship, ceme- from the town allotment, at the two opposite corners try, &c. 140 acres, making together 267 acres which of the foot of the principal cross street, and fronting deducted from 640 the whole town lot, leaves 373 acres the river, of such dimensions as may be thought suffiof available property for public revenue, either as cient, which said street shall be at least thirty yards rerted for farm purposes or as appropriated for sale. Wide, extending across the whole town allotment from This dispesition of the town lot may perhaps be the river to the town's utmost boundary, expanding to more acceptable to the subscribers generally than ap- a square sufficient to accommodate the future market, this country present nothing but gloom, together with propriating the whole to public service-and as imme- at the low end thereof, and shall be called Market-

own after the streets have been marked off-but in any apportionment of the town lot to the subscribers general to farm settlers the lots will not be much and shall be public reserved property for the express benefit, as their rise in price will not be very imme- purpose, and built at public expense, in the speediest diate, and any attention to them will but divert manner for the immediate accommodation of arriving too much of their time from their (to them) more valu- parties until their own dwellings can be completed, which said temporary hotels shall remain public pro-16th-That as the whole tract of 20,480 acres is perty, and be conducted now and in future as Temassumed as subscribed for, it becomes necessary to pro- perance Hotels, and be under the superintendence of

might be pursued by females and the younger branches zettlers from this country, upon a principle of mutual 17th-That the section reserved for building shall of families, encouraging the growth of the Mulberry Tree

29th.—That a reserve be made out of the town 18th—When the funds expected from the public lot to assist or form a salary for a clever medical pracproperty are available, they shall as occasion requires titioner, whose abilities must be sufficiently attested; be applied to the assistance of all entitled to the this in order to secure a respectable one from the com-

30th-That a reserve of five acres of land in some

tive operation the objects of this Association, thirteen return of the capital, and payment of interest upon the 21st.—That a public saw and grist mill be at the the extension of the Association it seems premature, members be chosen at a public general meeting, to form same, hereby securing a permanent and increasing earliest opportunity proceeded with, as public profund for beneficial and charitable purposes both to the perty, under the direction of the committee, and reguwhich shall be determined by the recommendation of # 32nd.—That all woods, waters, water courses quarries of every material, mines, and minerals, shall

19th.—Should the funds arising from the public be freely and fully enjoyed by and wholly the proproperty be at any time more than is wanted for cur- perty of the proprietor in whose lands they may be to point out the advantages likely to be derived, and to cisely what is required to be infused into society; while to a law suit. A middle-aged man was not long chase of further new and unappropriated land, or 33rd.—That all forms of religion be equally respected other real property, which additional purchases shall and accommodated as regards property, and their the plan generally; and, if necessary, to make such both at home and abroad.

prosperity and comfort, and be in like manner as other 34th.—That all cases of difference or dispute be setpublic property, under the management and care of tied by arbitration, in order to preserve the harmony the Association so far as formed, that we may act in the committee, or general council, according as the and unanimity of the society; and that the committee unison. , or council (whichever name the acting body are known 20th.—In laying out roads, previous to the sub-divi- by hereafter) be considered standing arbitrators, to terly limited to pioneering the road for the benefit of sions of the general property, the natural undulations whom all such cases shall be referred, or to whom my nephews, but expanded on the perusal of Dr.

tites can be thrown off in this manner without incon- expenses of sending out personato select and purchase shall be made, his entire thoughts to this his darling subject; and I When we see a business man trusting everything general body as public lands available for sale or other expenses, until the whole be completed, and the full mode of survey, and equitable distribution, roads, when I say that I feel no less proud than grateful for ment-always absent from his counting house, and amount of said expenses discharged.

\* All along which canal there would be powerful as to the country and the people; the route you took plan.

digging for, merely taken from the surface of the

property as they please.

capitalist until the engagement be fulfilled, the com- &c., as these must be met with present money pay- nevertheless to revision-improvement, or even rescindbe reserved for a town building lot to be the joint pro- convenient for occupation, from the circumstance of given to the said proprietary previous to discussing the brought into operation.

Stock Bank; and for copies of rules, and, any other lot from land adjoining his fresh choice or other un. by letter post-paid, inclosing three penny postage copy to my address.

Mr. Pitkethley, Merchant, Buxton Road, Hudders Mr. Jabez Todd, Grocer, Upperhead Row, Hudders

Mr. Joseph Nicholson, Printer, Grove Street Halifax. Mr. William Haigh, Gentleman, Wade Street, Halifax. Mr. Thomas Bewley, Gentleman, Setmurthy, near Cockermouth, Cumberland. Mr. Etijah Crabtree, Agent, Broad Street, Halfax.

The original rules of the Society were, for the purpose of improvement, placed in the hands of Thomas Bewley, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends. residing at Setmurthy, near Cockermouth, Cumberland, a gentleman possessed of much practical know- views. ledge, having resided some years in the United States, expedient.

Before I proceed to give those necessary cautions would be incomplete, I beg the attention of the reader to three very important communications I received from my esteemed friend, Mr. Bewley, and which their more extended form, I intend transmitting a copy communications are too valuable and too closely interwoven with my subject, to be kept from the public remainsth at Glasgow, I feel disposed to do the same eye. I therefore give them without further preface: \_ to thyself: perhaps they might be somewhat useful to

#### Setmurthy, near Cockermouth,

7th mo. 23rd, 1842. RESPECTED FREIND .- Having in the course of last week seen an advertisement of a published letter of Dr. acres—it will incur nearly as much expense in a person John Smiles to yourself, on the subject of Emigration to going out, selecting, surveying and purchasing as a the United States, I was induced to send to Manchester for a copy, which having received, I am much struck and sufficient on account of the expenses, or rather in order animated with the correspondence of his views and sen. to keep them as low as possible.) timents with my own,

"I have been a few years in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and in the Lower Province of Canada form, say eight miles in length, by four in breadth, to tory of Wisconsin, though I have heard much of it; and which I consider highly favourable to the English made navigable for boats or steam vessels. (I have pre- forty, eighty, and upwards, for one-eighth part of an agriculturalist, or to the English generally. "I frequently saw their native papers in Philadelphia, hence my decided good opinion. I had formed precisely the same idea of a company of known (to each other) Englishmen purchasing at once a comprehensive as is here contemplated. tract of land, combining as much as might be, every requisite for future application, as to quality of land, Young rising families for whom no chearing prospect

industrious. "I have had consultations with them on this subject : seeing the above letter.

"Now the perusal has added considerable animation to my mind, and opened a much more extensive view of some plan of this nature which Dr. Smiles and yourself, with others, may concoct, and as introductory thereto. shall be truly gratified with your correspondence.

"I have no family of sons, but have two daughters, both married, one in Liverpool, to Robert Abbott, 8, Elliot-street, Clayton-square, and the other to Robert Benson, in Preston, both wholesale grecers and tea dealers; so that my own family interests form no part of my inducements, but an earnest desire to rescue my will more fully appear upon reference to the said code unprovided-for nephews from the difficulties staring of rules, which I have with considerable attention and them in the face in this country, as also to extend that care drawn up for the consideration of the society, emprobable benefit as widely as possible to my suffering bodying their views as much as I can with my own, as countrymen. I have no wife living-am blessed with exceeding good health and constitution, with much of haps superior—being more modified by experience.

some of your home friends will favour me with the information; if not, and this comes to your own hand, please favour me with your correspondence which I shall be happy to respond to.

I am, most respectfully, Your friend, THOMAS BEWLEY. "Address me, to the care of Joseph Watson, Danker,

" Setmurthy, near Cockermouth, 11th mo

Cockermouth." "To Mr. Pitkethly, Huddersfield." No. 2.

16th, 1842.

"I have paid great attention to its contents. As far as concerns my taking active proceedings in promoting inasmuch as I am in ignorance of your entire views, conditions, and regulations.

with, the country and the habits of the people may dictate; subject, not withstanding, to the approbation of

"As stated in my former letter, my views were lat-Smyles's printed letter. As your absence has prevented bation and a leption, as it will be desirable and neces-

reservo for schools, and other beneficial institutions such invaluable aid.

grand model settlement, combining all that is valuable towns the land is higher in value than it is in the vici-

ing according to future circumstances, at any general well to have every possible combination of good in cases, especially at Chicago, of the rapid rise in the value 24th.—That when any of the smaller lots that have meeting of the proprietary called for the purpose—of been balloted for in quarter sections shall fall out in- which meeting a full month's public notice shall be neglected in the outset is with difficulty aft rwards instance where about a quarter of an acre had risen

"I am decidedly of opinion that agrist and saw thousand dollars. This was effected by an increase of mill should be undertaken in the first instance by the population, and the consequent establishment of a little Association, unless some experienced person should be traffic, which, with a moderate number of colonists. desirous of undertaking it on his own account. Even | could most assuredly be equalled in the projected that is not the most desirable; they are the two most colony in a very few years, and which must induce the essential first requisites, and eight to be at the com- rich to invest their funds in the soil, and also in carmand of the directing body. A short paragraph in our rying out such improvements as may be deemed neceslocal papers, referring to some known person for infor- sary; such as roads, bridges, canals, or railways, and mation, may, when that information is complete, be in assisting poor persons to locate themselves upon the useful and proper. When any communication on the land, all which departments being alike sure and proif desirable at the time of such exchange, enlarge his may be made to any of the following gentlemen, and if subject is committed to your papers, please forward a fitable investments.

"I am most respectfully thy friend, "THOMAS BEWLEY.

No. 3. "Setmurthy, near Cockermouth,

12th Mo. 17th, 1842. "ESTEEMED FRIEND, L. PITKETHLY .- Thine of the 3rd inst., and one from E. Crabtree, Halifax, under date 1st instant, accompanied by the rules of the Emigration Society now forming, came to my hand together on the 7th. He mentioned having received the letter I addressed to thee on the 16th ult, and which he expressed had given himself and the society at Halifax much satisfaction. I may in reply, thank you both for your favourable sentiments, and also assure you that it will give me great pleasure to be in any degree 'instrumental," in progressing the society or its

"Since I have received the rules of the society. I and devoted much attention to the subject. The fore- have devoted my time very fully to the consideragoing are the rules in their improved state, subject, of tion of them, and to their future bearing. I have course, to such amendment as circumstances may render analyzed them very fully and approve them generallybut as they do not so fully embrace the subject as my views extend, I have reconstructed them, retaining the and instructions to Emigrants, without which my object substance and adding what bath so far occurred to myself in addition.

When I have a little longer weighed their bearing in to E. Crabtree, and if time would permit whilst thou the society forming there, if they be disposed to form an union with the "West Riding;" but this I must lesve to thy better means of judging. An additional reason for uniting the two societies is the smallness of the land allotment fixed by your rules, viz., 10,240 larger lot. (I should suppose one competent person

I have fixed, and calculated according to double that quantity, viz., 20,480 acres, and have also varied the (four years in the city of Montreal), but not in the terri- be if possible in equal, or nearly equal nalves on each side of some navigable river, or one that can easily be viously mentioned my acquaintance with steam navigation.) Steam vessels in America are made to draw very little water, I should say two-and-a-half or three feet may be found sufficient for such inland navigation,

"Then the form of the plot of land I have mentioned admits of the greatest facility to the most remote climate, means of transfer, water convenience both for settlers upon it, as none will be over two miles from mechanical operation and navigation, with other et water carriage, and it may be further possible to meet celeras. I have been more immediately led to this spe- | with some branch navigation making it still more acces-

"Then the larger the plot, the less the outside fence can be anticipated. They are at present occupied in reduce the individual outlay, for unavoidable expenses farming and mining pursuits, and are healthy, strong, and in the purchase, survey, &c. I also differ from the rules they do theirs, at a very small cost, and let to them on in regard to the town lot. I prefer its being public or their own terms. And be it understood that while the joint property, for several reasons which are given in town increases in 8'23 and population the property and had formed the plan of going out with them as the rules I have alluded to; and as the town let will pioneer, into this very territory, for some time before necessarily have to be deducted from the aggregate and country allotments will be increased in the same amount of acres in whatever way appropriated; the highways and occupation roads must also be abated from the said aggregate: it therefore follows that full the subject. I should be truly glad to contribute the ten acres cannot be set out to each share. I have the subject. I should be truly giad to contribute the therefore so apportioned these shares as to meet the would go on increasing to more than double the amount remaining energies of my mind to the furtherance of therefore so apportioned these shares as to meet the would go on increasing to more than double the amount remaining energies of my mind to the furtherance of therefore so apportioned these shares as to meet the in value. This is no visionary picture, for I have seen circumstances, and leave a balance as public propertystill calling the ten acres shares-" original ten acre lots." which I think will receive no opposition, as each individual will have an interest and a benefit in the public property, and in its increasing value. And further, the present sacrifice is so trifling, in the first instance. The roads, at all events, must have to be abated before any appropriation can take place, all this before observed.

"I hope thou has been able in the course of thy journey the active energy of youth for such undertakings-per- to find persons who duly appreciate the merits of the plan, and who will spiritedly co-operate in its comple-Dr. Smiles appears to expect you visiting the States tion. I wait with anxious desire to know what may this present summer. Should this be the case, perhaps probably be expected, and should indeed be highly gratified whenever opportunity and place can be found

for personal interview. "From E. Crabtree's letter, it appears but few seem yet to have embraced the plan, and from the slender amount of acres I should suppose those few of rather slender means. It will be necessary, if possible, to have some pretty weighty subscribers. I should like to hear of their names for whole sections; there ought to be a decided majority of that profession, for although others may become farmers, they will themselves labour under considerable inconvenience for years, that is, in comparison with these more familiar with the business. Moreover, there is the necessity for men of capital. I shall with pleasure resume, after I hear from thee and "ESTEEMED FRIEND,-Thy acceptable letter of after thy return; and in the mean time, rest assured of

> "I am thy friend, "THOS. BEWLEY." I have considered that it will be useful to the public to publish the Letter, No. 1, from Thomas Bewley, their happinesss. because by it will be shown, that with his experience

obtained by an eight years' residence, he had, before "If you have drawn up any prospectus or plan of the perusal of Dr. Smyler's letter to myself, formed procedure, I should esteem it a favour if thou wouldst a plan of going out in order to provide such homes transmit me a copy, in order to weigh the matter, and and comfort for his nephews as he could not effect in become fully master of your views of the subject, so as their own country. The spirit of this letter is premeet the inquiries and objections that may be expected the views of this plain spoken gentleman cannot fail to since playing phare at Koethen, in the principality of to arise even from those favourable to Emigration and enlighten and stimulate the mind to virtuous exertion Mr. Bewley's letter, No. 2, breathes a combined handed over the money, and inquired how he

discernment, and kindness; and also conveys his and Repeating the question, and receiving no answer, he my own views of the object to be attained, in a man- desired one of the bystanders to see if something was ner superior to my own. It likewise shows how the not the matter with the man. He did so, and the rules and regulations may be brought to maturity. Letter, No. 3, is no less valuable than the first and second; in a sunch as it demonstrates the practica- back his 1,000 ducats, saying that the game was a bility and advantages of the scheme. It is also pecus synallagmatic contract, made between persons liarly calculated to awaken a spirit of inquiry and capable of fulfilling its conditions, and could not be ducted in a proper spirit, It also shows the great dead. The heirs have claimed the sum, and the Bewley, we find a gentleman possessing a mind poon. Other day, we saw a little codger, about two years' liarly adapted to the subject; a man possessing ex- old, sitting in a wheelbarrow and trying to wheel

"colony" is confounded with the word "community." With every thing else than his profession, always be distinct y and separately the property of an indivi- his calling, his wardrobe and credit will soon desigas the thing should be gone about with a considerable property reserved for general purposes; but that claim When we see a mechanic run half a square every "wide awake;" more of this hereafter. In the mean, have it in his power to dispose of his property the shall suspect that the time he loses would soon pay time. I should be glad if you would detail a little of same as any one not having entered a colony but who the subscription, and consider him sitting in a wheelyour tour; your impressions as you went along, both has purchased his property on the common individual barrow, and trying to wheel himself.

10th. That the stated meetings of the committee be property after the roads and other reserves have been where they might have most approved for future operations, which the Government will sell, unless at double, treble, The money will be paid to the American Consul in Your friend, John Leach, who replied to my former this country; so that no one shall have occasion to be + If a sufficiently powerful river be selected, which letter in your absence, stated that two societies were entrusted with the funds, and, consequently, they cangiven notice of in writing at the stated monthly meet. Tal shares thus unexpropriated, and a considerable may doubtless be found either upon the Mississippi or being formed or forming—one at Halifax, and the other not be misapplied. The price is one dollar and a 1842, and the 20th of June, 1843, and charged upon ing of the committee, one month previous to its distance and the Civil List (pursuant to the Act of 1 Victoria, situation cor.manding the whole valley of the Missis- them, consequently know nothing of their plans or pence-halfpenny. Tenacres will only cost £1 12s 1d!! c. 2) :-23rd When the town lot, the highways, and other sippi by water communication, and its numerous branch progress. I have preferred, as it were, laying upon my not half the amount paid to many of the aristocrats. September 24, 1842.—Louisa, Baroness Lehzen tion, as further specified in rule 12th; and that in reads to private occupancy, and all the sections and many in the shape of rent for one acre, and from which (in consideration of the faithful services rendered by order to accommodate the poorer members, they shall shares shall have been appropriated, the remainder west, as a market for its manufactures of whatever sorry to find the state of trade and confidence at so the tenant is frequently liable to be ejected: whereas her to her Majesty during a period of eighteen pay one or more shillings weekly, according to their shall be public property as stated in the 17th rule, and kind, and the great facilities the said navigation affords low an ebb; it will discourage many in their views of the consolation in this case is in the knowledge that years), £400. ability, for every share subscribed for, until the full shall be applied as is there and elsewhere directed, or for obtaining the raw material from the lower States emigration, for it is astonishing how readily and you are settled upon your own land, from which no eagerly people, especially farmers, by hold of every landlord can remove you—where no one can demand Anna Maria Kennedy, sisters of Sir Robert Kennedy, Iron ore of the finest quality is had from the Iron discouraging circumstance as an excuse for their own rent, tithes, or Easter dues, and where the taxes are late commissary-general, (Additional pension, in Mountains of Missouri, where it is procured without apathy: although they acquiesce in the opinion of the merely nominal—that you are free and independent, testimony of the public services of their late brother). benefit of emigration generally, whilst property remains, and that every improvement you effect is for your own £200. It is not an effair in which one is to profit by the consideration of his distinguished literary attainindustry of another; but a scheme for mutual and ments), £300. "Although I am fully able to appreciate all your views general advantage, each one having a voice in the # It will behave the parties making the contract with to the utmost, it is notwithstanding expedient and government of all public property, matter, or thing. No speculation with which I am acquainted would

and intellectual worth.

"Perhaps I may be running along too fast; but it is I have in the "Notes of my Tour" given some few within a few years from five-sixteenths of a dollar to forty

> Persons who have been engaged in agricultural pursuits ought to take a deep interest in the formation of the colony; farmers being pre-eminently qualified for the object, while it affords the most ample field for the display of their skill and talent. The breeding and rearing of cattle and sheep may be turned to good account, and fowls may be increased to any extent. Many have turned their attention to the breeding of sheep and growth of wool. I saw some of the fluest

> on manufactures of every necessary description there can be every possible facility afforded. It is not improbable that minerals may be obtained in the colony, which would afford an additional source of industry and wealth.

> sheep I ever beheld, and I have no doubt but the finest

wool may be grown in the Far West; and for carrying

The selection of the situation must be made with great care and caution, after the most minute enquiries and investigation of all the regions within the prescribed verritories.

The extent of land on which to select the location is so immense; the quality so various; the difference of situation so important; the existence of water-falls of any weight and extent for mechanical purposes; the certainty that coal and other valuable minerals abound: the knowledge that the difference between prairie and wooded land in regard to clearing and cultivation, and that part wooded and part clear is, with a good soil, no secondary consideration, nor that water and other cheap and easy conveyance to a good market must not be lost sight of, and that a healthy situation is above all other considerations, renders the trust of selection one of vast responsibility.

The extent of population gives additional value to the land, buildings, mines, and every description of produce. In the Western States of North America, where the population is so small, this is peculiarly visible. To this the Yankees, by birth or adoption, are perfectly alive, which is made evident to every one who visits them, and who are one and all hotly pressed by every argument which ingenuity can devise, to settle on their land, or in their immediate neighbourhood. Wherever a town can be projected and designated by

the name of some European metropolis, or city of renown, up gets the price of land, or plots, set apart by the projector for building, from the original price of one and a quarter dollars per acre, to ten, twenty, acre. I have seen a plot of this kind get up to 40,000 dollars, as stated in my account of CHICAGO. In an infant town, of no large population, if a house is required upon rent, nearly, if not altogether, the amount which the building cost will be charged for one year's rent, so that by going out individually, or in single families, as is generally the case, the tax in this way upon Emigrants is enormous. I therefore prefer a scheme of "Mutual Aid," but independent property colony; whereby, instead of submitting to such heavy imposts, we shall be enabled to give Brother Jonathan a Rowland for an Oliver; and be ourselves enabled to sell building plots in the proren at their own price; or houses may be built, as will proportionably increase in value, and the farms ratio; and in a very short time, with proper management, would enable the fortunate holders to sell, if they so wished it, at twenty dollars per acre, and that would go on increasing to more than double the amount it to an immense extent: and this is one great source of wealth to the Americans.

The first public property in that colony would, in all probability, be a grist mill, next a saw mill, then such schools as might be required for the children, a post office, library and news-room. Every description of manufactures found necessary could be carried on by water power. The finest sheep could be bred and kept. Exceedingly fine wool could be grown at a very trifling expence, also flix and hemp. The mulberry (and a new plant the name of which I have lost) is cultivated and many employed at their own homes in manufacturing silk from the worm. Farmers, mechanists, and artificars in every department of trade would be

Let it be borne in mind that I advise none to leave their native land; I would rather they would rise in all their native dignity, display their own omnipotence, regenerate their failen country, and, with it, themselves. Such a triumph would be worth a universe! Emigration schemes would lose their charms, and evaporate, while all would remain on their native soil, in the midst of plenty, contentment, and happiness. Could I but discover one dawn of hope-could virtue individuals, practical agriculturalists, putting down trymen to make one grand, united, peaceful, but deterand patriotism be so far united as to inspire my counmined effort, my paper, pen, and ink would instantly lay unused, and I should be found in the front of the holy band.

I work for those who love liberty sufficiently to cause them to watch its enemies so closely, as to keep one eye open while asleep; who are ready at all times for the field of combat against the common foe; but I hold no communion with the monsters in human shape who are ever ready to devour our species. Therefore I shall proceed to carry ferward my views for the benefit of the deserving few, in the anxious hope that my information and experience may in some measure conduce to

### (To be continued.)

SINGULAR SUIT.—The German papers speak of a strange circumstance, which is about to give birth Anhalt. He had been playing for some time, when the card he held won 1,000 ducats. The dealer spirit of caution, utility, arrangement, organisation, wished to continue the game; but the made no reply. player was found to be a corpse! The dead body was taken away, and the dealer very coolly drew

tensive knowledge and practical experience, and who himself. It struck us that many people in this world

veniencing any one, yet remaining valuable to the the land, surveying, dividing, and other incidental and various other pecuniary considerations: then the feel confident that I only echo the feelings of thousands, to his clerks, and continually seeking his own amuseyet expecting to get along-he's sitting in a wheel-

When we see a man busily engaged in circulating waterfalis down to the river again, of different degrees from Montreal; your interview with Dr. Smyles; his No other plan than this exists whereby a person can scandal concerning his neighbour, we infer he is 22nd That a 1 the residue and remainder of the of elevation, more especially at the terminus in the town, sentiments in personal communication; and the locality purchase less than eighty acres; the smallest quantity pretty deep in the mud himself, and is sitting in a wheelbarrow, and trying to wheel himself out.-Wheeling Gazette.

> More Leeches-Pensions-Civil List.-A List of all Pensions granted between the 20th day of June

Nov. 17, 1842.—Elizabeth Devereux Kennedy and

Nov. 25, 1842.-John Curtis, Esq. (in consideration of his zealous devotion to science). £100. Nov. 25, 1842.—Richard Owen, Esq., member of

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, June 29.

#### ORGANIZATION.

WE presume that by this time the people need not to be informed that without Organization, they are lying by us waiting till the feverish anxiety induced ntierly powerless, save for their enemies. The frement and successive efforts which have been made for the establishment of a general and systemized. Organization shows that they are alive to this fact: shows equally the difficulty of framing an effective Organization so as to avoid the thousand meshes of the law, purposely spread to circumvent it,

In our paper of April the 1st, Mr. O'CONNOR published a letter to the people, in which he presents now reprint, because most of the other communications on the subject which we have promised to lay before our readers, make reference to it more or less, and some of them are mere comments on it. We rived-in as broad and effective a view as possible : elect :we can afford to lose no light upon it. Hence we give the whole of Mr. O'Coxnon's plan, and of the every respect; it is not enough that we have honest men emendations and alterations therein which others have suggested, and their original hints and ideas on the matter, in one article, which, though, of necesmity, it must be long, will thus enable the reader to caution is necessary for the preservation of an individual, obtain a fuller apprehension of the many bearings of the question. The following is Mr. O'CONNOR'S plan from his letter. We request special attention "Executive Council." to the first paragraph, as it embraces a point of consideration that should never be lost sight of for a moments-

ALL THE WEAPONS WITH WHICH THE LAW ARMS money matters to do so. US. TET. We must begin to do it. I have no hesitation in saying that the laws of England, if properly administered, give more projection to the subject than TION TO THEIR PROPER ADMINISTRATION: and this desirable end will be one of the main objects of the new system of management that I mean to propose had no right to anticipate that an agitation like ours, plete, efficient, or even satisfactory, in its infancy: thresiened with fresh assault, we should strengthen ourpresent themselves for a vigorous move for such occasions. MACHINERY SHOULD BE IN READINESS, INSTEAD OF PATSING TO REFLECT UPON THE BEST MEANS OF -WE MEST BE UNITED-we must be prepared; and, above all we must be thoroughly known to each other.

ekeleton. "I rangest the propriety of taking a large and commodions Hall in London, to be fitted up with all the necessary conveniences for holding public meetings, and

the power to erect a power stronger than oppres-

ducting our business. "That an Executive, consisting of five paid members shall be chosen according to the present arrangements ing forum twice a week, thus establishing a Normal Were they in enruest? If so, surely out of the three That thirteen conneimen, resident in London, be elected School for Chartist lecturers, would doubtlessly be of and a half millions, one million might be found to give

office in the Hall, and which shall also be the office of tion." the Executive when they meet "That the Council shall meet once in every fortnight

-nine to constitute a quorum. "That the members of the Executive shall ex officio in good earnest. be Councilmen, and may attend at Council meetings and take part in any debate; but that they shall not have a vote as Conneilmen.

"That the Executive shall lay their books before the Council at every meeting. "That on the first Monday in every month a public meeting of the Chartists resident in London shall be

held, and before which the minutes of all proceedings of the Executive and Councilmen shall be proposed for "That the Secretary's accounts shall be audited by ten persons elected by the Council belonging to the Chartist body, but not members of the Council, once in

each month, and the decision of the auditors shall be made known to the menthly public meeting. upon a vote being taken at a monthly meeting, of which vided, after hearing the charges, two-thirds of the per-

to consist of six hundred members at the least; and in carry them into practical operation. I could say more case the Secretary shall be removed, the Council shall appoint a substitute pro tem until such rule as shall be the matter. And, now Mr. Editor, one word to my agreed upon for the election of a new Secretary can be fellow Chartists upon one way of getting the franchise. Executive withou first being submitted to a full meeting sake of argument and elucidating my motives) say there

Executive having votes shall decide whether or not in favour of the Charter; and that they agree as the document shall be issued.

"That the Executive shall issue cards of membership; and that no cards be transmitted to any Locality until

paid for. "That a Treasurer shall be appointed at the the amount of £1000, for the just discharge of his

balance sheet of the expenditure be published on the last Saturday in every month, which balance sheet shall be submitted to the next public meeting, together with the decision of the sucitors.

Inat all lecturers shall be appointed by a vote of the ford, says :thirteen connailmen and the Executive, all having votes; and that printed instructions shall be delivered to each lecturer for his guidance.

"That when a lecturer is to be appointed, credentials as to the fitness and character of candidates shall be transmitted to the Executive from the locality in which the candidate lives.

"That one half of all monies derived from pay meetings of the lecturers of the Association, shall be the preperty of the local branch' of the Association where such lecture shall be delivered, and shall be used for local purposes, and the other half shall be transmitted to the General Treasurer for general purposes.

"That no pay meeting shall he held by any branch Association, except at ench meetings as are convened to hear the lecturer, or some person resident in the locality, and known to the public; and that the system of convening meetings to hear persons not well known to the people be discountenanced as much as possible. "That local lecturers shall be removeable in such

manner as the locality to which they are appointed shall deem fit, and of which due notice shall be given to the Executive and Conneil. "That the several lecturers shall attend to the en-

tary of the Association shall hand the proceeds to the the nine must set forth the affair in their own language, and districts. lecturer, taking his receipt, and shall write the result there shall, by the same post, transmit the amount Roberts?—9th, Will not the Council have much more by post-office order. That all diameter shall be referred to the Council.

and shall not be published in any newspaper, except tive, and even the choosing of the ten auditors, and a with the concurrence of at least nine of the Council power to veto any act of either the Executive or any men, and as drawn up by them and having their signa-"That the Council and Executive shall also counsti-

inte a Defence and Victim Fund Committee, and that all grievances shall be submitted to them, and by them to in agricultural districts, as widely and as rapidly Mr. Roberts, who, I have every reason to hope, will in as possible, continues:the event of the plan being carried out change his residence to London; and that no defence or prosecution shall be undertaken, except upon a written recommendation by Mr. Roberts to that effect.

"That all letters requiring answers, shall contain a penny postage stamp; and that all complaints of neglect ness or novelty about it. It has been and is lat Bradof duty upon the part of the Secretary or Executive ford, &c.) carried out to a considerable extent in our shall be transmitted to the President of the Council of body; my only object in bringing it forward now

"That once in every quarter of a year, the four members of the Executive committee, shall make a circuit of the country for at least one fortaight, one taking the North, another the South, another the Bast, another the West, and of which due notice shall be given. In such cases the members of the Executive to receive the additional expences of travelling from the several localities to which they are invited, holding in each locality one meeting, and no more.

"Now, I lay so much of the undigested plan before Jon. Of course, I shall take counsel, and look well into the legality of every point; as my object is to make Cheresm a thing of which none need be legally an organization. I think the national stemach quite capable of digesting it.

"We would make our Hall a place for debating famish an epportunity for the development of the rising genius of the working classes.

"I shall be most happy to receive any suggestions through the Slar, and to have the assistance of all good men in carrying out this, our national object"

In accordance with Mr. O'Connon's invitation. and with a similar one given Editorially, a number of good men sent in suggestions, which have been by the trials should have subsided and allowed the people to bend their consideration fully to the subject. We now give in successive order those communications; not entire, nor always in the words of "to the point" expressed, as far as we know it, in the shortest, simplest, and most forcible manner.

Lambeth, who suggests that, as the Executive are, as well as one of five; and so save to the country usefully expended. On this matter of pecuniary saving. Mr. R. does not place much stress; but he wish to bring this important matter before the people throws out the suggestion. But he insists strongly

"An Executive that we can implicitly confide in, in -that we have good men, but we ought to have really intelligent men who have received a good education. Most persons are shy of signing papers on subjects which they do not properly comprehend; and if such prohow much more so must it be for the preservation of meet on the public requisition of three districts." bundreds. Which might be affected by the indiscreet act of an individual, and that person the Secretary of the

To obviate this difficulty he suggests that Mr. Roberts be solicited to allow himself to be put on the Executive with a view to becoming Secretary, "WE NEVER HAVE FOUGHT INJUSTICE WITH and that the Chartists make it worth his while in

Mr. R. G. GANNAGE SAYS :-

"There are some clauses contained in the plan which these of any other country in the known world: AND, in my opinion would rather impede than advance our THEREFORE, WE MUST NOW DIRECT OUR ATTEN. | cause. The Council of thirteen I decidedly object to, because it will be falling into the very absurdities which every Chartist must, on consideration, so deeply deplora. There cannot be a greater evil in the constifor the protection of our party, and the furtherance of tution of a society than for two separate bodies to our principles. I never did anticipate, and I think we possess the power to stultify each others acts. I think. so far from the Executive being subject to any other composed of so many elements, could be rendered com- body, they should be free to act, subject only to one power—the people. If the members of the Association but WE HAVE A RIGHT THAT OUR MACHINERY, have full confidence in the Executive, why should SUSCEPTIBLE OF 50 MANY IMPROVEMENTS, SHOULD another body exist, in which the people also have con-BE WADE AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE SUITABLE TO fidence, having the power, to undo everything the other EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES. That is, that where has done; as, according to the plan, would be the exact position in which the Council would be placed, in regard zives in the assailable quarier, and where opportunities to the Executive. These is one other suggestion I would throw out: that is, instead of the Executive being resident in London, they should perambulate those counties which are as yet dead to the movement. ATTACE OR DEFENCE. Could I then select a more I know that if funds were at our disposal, we could fixing opportunity than the present for submitting to bring the agricultural population into a union with the you the mere naked outlines of a project which I have oppressed manufacturing operative. This might be now in contemplation? WE MUST BE CENTRALIZED done without incurring any considerable expense, and the money would soon be ferthcoming from the new localities, who are ready to join us if made acquainted "I told you, when in York Castle, that we had with our objects; it is not the manufacturing districts that require so much agitation; they have already been sien-s public opinion stronger than bad laws. Now made to think and reason on the subject. Stern neceswe must have a place of our own to meet in, and we sity has been their achoolmaster. Depend upon it, Sir, must have a complete corps for the good management; there is nothing that despots so much dread as to see of our affairs. I propose then to submit a plan to the the sons of the soil acquiring a knowledge of their Chartist body when I shall have consulted the leaders, rights; and therefore I would advise every man who of our party, for the accomplishment of these purposes; lectures to the hard working labourers to impress upon plan the following is but the mere, them their right to the land, in your observations on which, in common with many others, I heartily

> agree.' Mr. STALLWOOD SAVE :-

famished with different apartments as offices for con- skeleton plan, such as giving increased facilities to the silver bullets! Executive, for communion with large meetings of their constituents, the constituting the Central Hall a debat-School for Chartist lecturers, would doubtlessly be of and a half millions, one million might be found to give "That the General Secretary shall have a permanent ticable and can be done under our present Organiza- Charter!

And he presses very urgently for speed in making

all the necessary arrangements and getting to work Mr. Wn. Corron, of Birmingham says :-"I am of opinion that it will be anti-Democratic to allow two-thirds of a meeting to dismiss a secretary, say the meeting is 900-600 can have the power of dismissing, may be in opposition to perhaps 30,000 or more members of the association scattered over the system hitherto pursued of enrolling members has been country. Secondly, I think and thousands will agree; with me, that £2 per week is too much for the Execu- easily obtained admission into our ranks as the honest tive. Thirty shillings, the wage of the old Executive. is, I think plenty, considering the present depressed state of the times, and the low wages which working men are receiving. Thirdly, And as regards the Victim and Defence Fund Committee, I hope for the sake of preventing any dispute, Mr. Roberts will not have the entire deciding who shall be fit subjects to be decided by ballot. The disadvantages of this system "That the Secretary shall be removeable from office defended, or vice versa; but if Mr. Roberts thinks they are that lecturers and active agents of the body (perought not to be defended or presented, the Council and a formight's notice, at the least, shall be given; pro- the Executive to decide upon the matter. These are my opinions upon the plan: with all other parts I corsons assembled shall decide against him—the meeting cordially concur, and, as far as I can, will endeavour to npon the subject, but others must have their say upon It is a known fact, that many of them are paying from "That no public document shall be issued by the 3s to 4s a week rent for their houses. Now, (for the of the Conneil, when a majority of the whole body—the are 1,000 householders in Birmingham, (which is a trifle) brothers ought, and sink themselves down to 500 house-"That the Executive shall be resident in London, holders, at a rent of say £16 or £18 a-year, two famiand shall receive a salary of two pounds per week. lies in a house. The house taken in the name of one of the parties, the other living as lodgers, then you have 500 votes without any extra expense. In fact, in my opinion, a very great saving would be the benefit. beside the right of voting; the said vote being given with the joint consent of landlord and lodger, to the first monthly meeting, who shall give good security, to candidate who they think fit. I feel satisfied if such a plan was to be acted upon immediately, in the next Parliament, the People's Charter could be the law of "That no receipt but that of the Treasurer shall be the land. My plan of getting the franchise would work valid as a receipt for any monies received, and that a just as well in the election of the Town Council, and place the whole Government of the country under the

controll of the people." Mr. ISAAC SOWDEN, of Great Horton, near Brad-

"1st-I would ask, will not the large and commodious Hall in London, with all the offices and fittings-up, cost more than the poor Chartists can afford for the convenience of the Executive, in addition to their (the Executive's £2 each per week - 2nd. Are the thirteen Councilmen resident in London, to be chosen by the London Chartists alone?—3rd, Can those Councilmen be depended on to do the weighty work assigned them without being paid?-4th, Can the Executive submit to being ex officio Councilmen, and still be deprived of votes as Councilmen ?-5th, Can they, the Executive, as the representatives of the whole nation, submit to the censorship of the Council, not even being allowed to issue an address to their constituents without every word of that address meeting with the approbation and sanction of every one of thirteen Councilmen?-6th Is a London public meeting a fit tribunal to make or unmake a Secretary of the Executive of the National Charter Association ?- 7th. Will the various localities throughout the Empire comply with the demand made on them for the proceeds of all pay meetings?—8th, Will the localities refer all disputes to the Council, and submit both sides to be silenced, except at least nine rolment of members after each meeting; and the Secreand sign their names to it? and will all grievances be a right at any time to examine the books of the Execu-

> Mr. FEATHERSTON, of Worcester, after strongly arging the importance of extending the movement!

locality?"

"We must organise ourselves, and sland ready to take advantage of all chances. Who can tell what a day or an hour may bring forth? And now, brothers, I will yearly meeting? proceed to show, that we must organise: and now let me state that the plan I propese has nothing of newis to impress it more forcibly upon the different localities; and to show them the advantages they would derive from its adoption. The chief end and sim of all Organization, I take to be, the developing of our hidden resources; with a view of bringing them is Sixth—At what to bear unitedly and advantageously upon the governing meeting be held. power. It is clear that as long as we remain disorganised and dispersed in sections, we shall never attain a position so as to enable us to act with decision and effect. Organization must, therefore, follow hard upon night before the divisions meetings. propagandism: or what we gather with the one hand. we shall scatter with the other. In works on India, we read of a tree which flourishes in that country called 'the Banian tree,' and which is sometimes of quarterly report to the Division or Riding Secretaries, alraid. I think the public mind is prepared for such an extent that one tree will frequently shelter a of all the menies that they have received in their thousand horsemen. The branches of this tree spread respective Districts, and the Division or Riding Scorein every direction, and when they reach a certain dis- taries, shall make out a quarterly report unto the Gentance from the main trunk, they descend to the earth, eral Secretary of all the monies that has been received public questions twice in every week, and thus take root, and soon spread into a tree as large as the in their respective Divisions, and the General Secretary diately, under the appellation of "The Land of Engperent one. They again shoot forth branches, which shall make out a quarterly report of all that has been land and British Charter Association. apread, descend, and take root in the same manner, received by the society, such report to be published in 2-" That twelve directors be appointed to conduct until whole acres are covered with them. That, bro- the Northern Star or otherwise. thera, must be our plan. We must act from centres.

In forming new districts, or organising old ones, we

must fix upon some towns as a point d'appur, from which to agitate, and send forth branches into the surrounding villages and hamlets. All the places within a circle of miles must be firmly united by frequent delegate and council meetings; and the district must be called by the name of the chief place within its limits; and these chief places would again elect delegates to a monthly county delegate meeting. Under this plan, the West Riding of York would be divided into ten districts. The Keighley, the Bingley, while the utter failure of every plan yet acted on, the several writers; but as much of them as is Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Dowsbury, Wakefield, Barnsley, and Sheffield districts, each having incorporated with it the towns and villages around; and each having its weekly delegate meetings. Brothers, First, then we introduce Mr. J. RAINSLEY, of would not these districts be towers of strength unto us? To bring the plan more individually home, I will take the town of Rochdale as an example. Suppose the good on Mr. O'Connon's plan, to be assisted by a council and true democrats—than whom there are not a finer the outline of a plan of Organization; which we of twelve, an Executive of three might suit quite set in England,—suppose the democrats of that place to the National Charter Association (who is able) resides. adopt this plan, Rochdale, as the chief place, would form the centre and give the name to the district. The £4 weekly; which money he thinks might be more Chartists of Heywood. Littleborough, Whitworth, Shaw Clough, Shotland, and the other villages (formed | Houses might be erected upon the Land when bought in classes of ten) would meet daily at each other's houses, and at their weekly general public meeting would appoint a delegate to represent them at Roch--now that we think the time for doing so has ar- on the necessity of being exceedingly careful to dale, when, each Sunday, delegates from each village, Would meet and discuss all local business. I would divide the whole country in this manner; and to crown all. I would have 'an Emergency Committee' and a Reserve Committee, each of five, elected by the whole country. The first Committee to meet on any sudden emergency; and to be for the time being an Executive Council; and the second to supply the places of the first Committee, if arrested or deemed unworthy. The Emergency Committee' to sit in Manchester, and to

Mr. HARNEY, of Sheffield, writes :-

"I am not so vain as to imagine myself competent to draw up 'plans of organization;' but as you are about to publish 'hints and suggestions' you have received from different persons, I send you my ideas on one or two matters forming part of this all-important ques-

"That 'money is the sinews of war' all admit; the ecessity of a national fund none will gainsay; yet in this respect the old plan has been found to be altogether useless. The constant appeals for money for 'Executive'- National Defence'- Local Defence'- National Victim'-' Local Victim,' and other 'Funds,' has been one of the great mistakes of our movement. One fund ought to have supplied the place of all these. A National Fund is the one thing needful; and that of the Executive; the employment of a body of lec- cheques. turers: the saturating the country with Chartist tracts, placards, &c.; the defence of the persecuted advocates

Association; but without adopting the odious class- dispose of the same to the best advantage; and at the distinctions of the Corn Exchange, may we not copy same time purchase with the money thus obtained such the good and leave the bad? If three millions of shill articles, at the first hand, as these farmers may require; lings can be raised in Ireland for Repeal, why should and the per centage allowed by the wholesale dealers not the same sum be raised in England for the Char-

National Association should pay a yearly contribution of one shilling, the shilling to be paid on enrollment, and renewed at the commencement of every year, and to be devoted entirely to the National or General Fund. The local expences might be defrayed from the profits of lectures (delivered by lecturers paid from the general fund), voluntary contributions, collections at the weekly meetings, &c.

"Of course, I shall be told that the thing is 'impracticable.' Take the advice of Mirabeau, my friends, and never use 'that blookhead of a word') 'the people are too poor,' &c. The people are poor; but if the people desire liberty, they must make sacrifices to obtain it; they have made sacrifices, but they must make more yet! The despotism of a thousand years' growth is not to be cast down in a day: nor will the gold-cased monster be slain with a few balls of copper. "There are several minor items in Mr. O'Connor's Our enemy, like "Bloody Clavers", must be met with

"Three and a half millions signed the last petition. Were the persons who gave their names, Chartists? the first importance. The whole of the above is prac- a shilling a year-less than a farthing per week, for the

> " A million of shillings would be FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. I question if there could not easily be found a million of professing Chartists, who, by the abandonment of pipe and pot, could pay their shillings, and be great gainers as well. O'Connell demands three millions of shillings to achieve his object. Give to Chartism but one million, and we'll make such a breach in the walls of corruption that, without waiting for our storming, the garrison shall be glad to capitulate. "Upon one other point I wish to say a word. The far too lax. The factions and the immoral have as and the virtuous. The treacherous factionist and drunken detauchee have both pestered us in Sheffield. Expulsion was the prompt but unpleasant remedy. We have for some time past avoided the evil by having all candidates for admission nominated a week previous to their enrollment, and the question of their admission forming similar duties to those of the Repeal Wardens) would be crippled in their labours of strengthening the numerical force and funds of the general body. Might not the advantages of the old plan and that now Mr. O'Connon says :in ferce in Sheffield be combined, by the names of all persons giving their shillings being taken at any time,

occasionally to be found desecrating the name of Chartist, would be sufficient." Some of the parties who have favoured us with

Mr. George Hinton, of Walworth, says:form a part of our plan of Organization, to assemble your plan if supported, as I hope it will be, by the inalternately in Manchester, Birmingham, and London, telligent, self-respecting, and slave-abhoring portion of in the first week in May or June. I am sure the your fellow countrymen, holds out a haven of rest greatest advantage would result from its labours; it against the demon Malthusian storm of bastile, Godwould give life and energy to the movement. The Con- insulting, man-debasing system. ference should take notice of all matters relating to the well-being of the association; they should give such room in your letters. Here you are right; you have hitheradvice and direction to the people as the times may re- to steered clear of these shoals. I trust you will in future, quire; and generally on all subjects relating to their The growing intelligence of an injured people is a suffimoral and physical condition. The Executive Com- cient guarantee against the inroads of prejudice or mittee should make a full report of their labours to the superstition to teach men it is their inherent right to Conference, together with an account of all monies think and act according to the dictates of their own received and expended by them. Instead of a fixed minds, so long as they do not interfere with the rights weekly payment by members, which many talented of others. Convince them that it is a moral crime to Chartis's object to, I would have each locality to make give unnecessarily the slightest pain to others: then, a collection at its weekly meeting in the first week in and not till then, will the human family enjoy that each calendar month, and the whole of the money felicity which originally prompted the formation of collected be remitted to the General Treasurer of the civil compacts.

Mr. Joseph Firth, of Keighley, thinks a plan of Organization should be drawn up and published for land. Let a devoted effort be made to give proof of the instruction of the people; and he gives the fol- its practicability; and speculators of every denominalowing hints towards it :-

"Second-That the society shall be governed by a as the Executive.

"Third-The divisions, or ridings, shall be governed upon the same plan as the above. " Fourth-Districts to be governed in a similar manner. So that I may be better understood I will take bottom, suitable for potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c., the West Riding of Yerkshire for one division; and must always bear higher value than a bare clayey land, Bradford, with Great and Little Horton, Lidget Green, cultivated to the highest possible degree. Besides,

plete one district. "Now let every part of the Organization be explained under its proper head; that is to say "First-What is the business to be transacted at the

"Second-What are the duties of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and the Executive? "Third-What are the duties of President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer of a division. "Fourth-What are the duties of President, Vice-

President, Secretary and Treasurer of a district.

"Fifth-What are the duties of the officers of one single Branch or Association. " Sixth-At what time of the year shall the yearly "Seventh-All the division meetings to be held or "Eighth-All the district meetings to be held a fort-

"Ninth—The district meetings shall be held a night before the divisions meetings. "Tenth-All District Secretaries shall make out a

' Eleventh-What is to be the weekly allowance. "Twelfth-What is to constitute a share."

A number of other writers connect the Land question with their ideas of Organization. Of

Mr. THOMAS BOND, who dates from Richmond street, Soho, London, says :-"I am happy to see a new organization is recommended, and that the Land question will be considered.

I hope some mode will also be adopted to give all who are desirons of depositing money with the officers of the Association, every facility to do so, and withdraw it when required. I am certain great good will be

THE CHARTISTS OF HONLEY, in a letter through their Secretary, suggest that a clause be inserted in the Organization to the effect that every member of put in a bag appropriated to the county in which he strengthen the movement by harmonizing different pay one halfpenny per week. to be devoted to the purchasing of land, implements of husbandry, &c. as residences for those who might be employed thereon, and a sound-headed practical man placed at the head, to give a proper direction to their physical energies. They are anxious to see some practical plan of this sort put into operation. They believe that it would prove a great auxiliary to our to take their turn. cause; that it would serve as an asylum to persons who might become victims to the present system of dispose of the same to any persons but those belonging ING differences of opinion; for people will not sink injustice through their advocacy of the cause of combat with tyranny, when they knew that they had something to fall back upon as a protection.

Mr. James Branton, of Manchester, referring to Mr. O'CONNOR's plan of a Chartist four-acres farm Community, on which he supposes ten shopkeepers to be located, dissents from this idea altogether. He thinks the shopkeeping class an evil in society, which ought to be discouraged; and he suggests:-"That in lieu of ten shopkeepers proposed by him

in his letter on the land, of April 29th, one surplus labour-exchange store be established, where all, or any, of the four-acres farmers may deposit their surplus produce, giving them a book, or cheques, for the same. If in cheques, the same to be taken in exchange for any fund adequate for all general purposes, viz, the support commodity the farmers may want to the value of their

"I calculate there would be a large amount of surplus produce from 250 four-acres farmers; and a consideraof democracy; the support of their families, &c., &c., ble quantity of the surplus labour of others required in &c. Such a fund ought to-must be established: but exchange by them. The cheapest way of obtaining which, would be to take a waggon load, or loads, as "I am no admirer of the Organization of the Repeal | the case may be, to the nearest and best market, and would pay the cost of transit to and from the surplus labour-exchange store. I would further suggest, that "My proposition, then, is, that every member of the all men placed in trust in this store should be servants,

Mr. J. H. CLARKE, of Ledbury says:-

" Never was I more truly gratified than on the perusal of Mr. O'Connor's first letter on the Land two weeks since. Convinced as I am, from considerable exthey are more deeply interested.

business of a people is to look after their own interest channels and ramifications would become law. tance be indisputably established. Mr. O'Connor has mere change of despots. made his calculations much below the capabilities of . "But Mr. Galpin has said, that an individual placed to this conclusion by actual experience."

"Your preposal to blend the social and political reserving to the lecal meetings the power (by ballot) of character by uniting the question of getting the people enrolling orrejecting as they might see fit; in the event located upon the land with the movement for the of rejection the shilling of course to be returned? Or Charter, has been rapturously received by the vast mass if there would be anything illegal in this mode of en- of the people in this quarter; in short, so far as I have rollment, would it not be well that while all persons had an opportunity of judging there is but one opinion paying their shillings were admitted to the general upon the subject, namely, that the land is the only means body, that all local matters should be transacted by by which the people can be saved from the avaricious local societies, distinct from, and independent of, the grasp of fortune-hunting manufacturers, bankers, stock-National Association; and with the affairs of which no jobbers, and all other classes who fatten on the present members of the National Association could have any. degrading system,

thing to do unless elected therein by ballot? Such a "You say your present plan can only be experimensystem would, I suppose, be legal; but any system tal. In that I entirely agree with you, Without a legislative enactment the great mass of the people will never (not absolutely in violation of the law) which afforded a protection to the really patriotic and virtuous democrat be provided for; yet it is of the last importance that from the contamination of despicable ruffians who are practical proof should be given of a definite measure by which the great body of our working population can be raised from their present degraded condition, so that the desponding son of toil whose future prospects are gloomy and heartrending, who has it not in his power communications, advocate modes altogether different, to make provision against misfortune, infirmity, and old age; who possesses no means of protection against the caprice of a gold-hunting employer, and who can see no means of relief, immediate or prospective " I think an annual Conference of delegates should under present existing circumstances: to such, Sir,

"You say the question of first principles, will find no

"The most serious attention of every lover of his country ought now to be directed towards the great, the god-like object of getting the people plac d on the their blighting schemes, by which ters of thousands "First-The nation shall be divided into divisions have been reduced to worse than Egyptian bondage will be put an end to.

"You suggest four acres as the amount to be alloted by next post to the General Secretary, and the lectures as the amount to be alloted by next post to the General Secretary, and the lectures as the amount to be alloted by next post to the General Secretary, and the lectures as the amount to be alloted by next post to the General Secretary, and the lectures as the amount to be alloted of the public mind astray, by loom weaver, in Glasgow, on the question of the land, give. I don't wish to lead the public mind astray, by loom weaver, in Glasgow, on the question of the land, give. I don't wish to lead the public mind astray, by loom weaver, in Glasgow, on the question of the land, give. I don't wish to lead the public mind astray, by loom weaver, in Glasgow, on the question of the land, give. I don't wish to lead the public mind astray, by loom weaver, in Glasgow, on the question of the land, give. I don't wish to lead the public mind astray, by loom weaver, in Glasgow, on the question of the land, give. I don't wish to lead the public mind astray by loom weaver, in Glasgow, on the question of the land, give. I don't wish to lead the public mind astray by loom weaver, in Glasgow, on the question of the land, give. I don't wish to lead the public mind astray by loom weaver, in Glasgow, on the question of the land, give. the said officers to be elected at the yearly meeting same | be regulated by the quality of the soil. For instance, I know farms in the West of Scotland pay £1 52 per acre. I know other spots paying £9. These may be considered extremes; still it proves the wide difference in the value of land. Fine rich soil, with an open Clayton, Thornton, Manningham and Shipley, shall com- the situation of the land alters its value immensely. do not mean as to its proximity to towns. I speak of its geographical situation, which will, independent of the nature of the soil, evenly regulate its power of production.

upon the point. I consider this the more necessary, as I know that the land in your native country, and in most parts of England, is much more productive than

that in the North and West of Scotland." AN OLD RADICAL OF GLASGOW thinks:-

"The Organization should be under the control and guidance of a Council similar to the Complete Sufwhat is good, and reject what is bad. The business splenetic feelings in others. We all know a motion of with the public, to whom it becomes like a law to whether intentional or not. obey; the individual proposing it is lost sight of, and the resolution becomes the act of the body; not of one cial instructions were given to each of our lecturers, I nione, but the whole Council, as it were, so to speak."

A writer who signs Junius proposes :-1-" That the Chartists reorganize themselves imme-

its : ffairs, namely, three trustees, three treasurers. three auditors, and three recretaries, the latter to be paid officers.

3-" That one million of members be enrolled with the least possible delay, and that they subscribe weekly one penny each.

4-"That persons of both sexes of all ages, and of every class, sect, or party, be allowed to become subcribers: the only qualification being, a regularity of and acting in conformity to clause the 9th. 4-"That the million of pence or £4,000 thus weekly subscribed, be immediately expended in the purchase of freehold estates in various parts of England : no two consecutive purchases being made in the same county.

cost of £40 or £45 in its construction, be built upon expect that all such observations should be strictly cou-7-" That each subscriber gives at the time of en-

8-"That upon completing a purchase (which would occur every few days throughout the year) a properly appointed party should draw from the proper bag, the on minor and secondary questions; and if this could be required number of names, and the parties answering prevented for the future, the result would be important; to the same, be duly apprised of their election to hold the allotment.

properly constructed lease for 999 years at a rental of 20s. per acre. 10-"That members elected to occupy the allotments, do so within a specified period, or allow other members

12-" That a statement of the society's affairs comright against might, and that it would inspire the prising its receipts, disbursments, &c., be made to people's advocates with courage and resolution to appear weekly in the Northern Star, or such other periodical, as the directors may think fit to appoint."

The letters of "GRACCHUS" and of Mr. GALPIN, our readers, of course, know all about. In reference to them, James Macrherson, of Aberdeen,

"The great object of the present struggle being to increase the sum of human happiness by securing to every member of society the most perfect and evenhanded justice: and as this can only be effectually done by every individual having a voice in the making of the laws by which all are to be governed, so the great energies of the masses have been directed toward that object, as it is found embodied in that document called

the People's Charter. "But as the struggle for these rights has now been continued for about five years, and the attainment of them is still apparently at some distance, it would be wisdom in those engaged in that struggle, that whilst they continued their exertions with unabated z al and vigour for the attainment of the Charter, yet at the same time to look land see if the attainment of some of the advantages expected to flow from that measure be not at present within our reach; and in my opinion, a little reflection will soon satisfy the diligent inquirer that much is within our power, even as the law now stands, and that if we can duly prevent the enactment of new laws, made expressly on purpose to apply to the working classes alone, a course of action is still open for us, which, if pursued, will insure, in less than ten years, our complete regeneration-morally, physiculty, socially, and politically. But indeed these are intimately connected and blended together, that before you can effect permanently and well any one of these objects, you must necessarily have accomplished all the

others. "And it appears to me that it is under this conviction that these plans of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Galpin, and perience, (having been engaged in practical agriculture Gracchus, have been brought before the public. So far for fifteen years, and surveyed six parishes for the com- then we are all at one : namely, that something practical mutation of tithes, that the subject is one of the most must be done. The only question to be solved is what momentous investigated, and more important than any, that shall be; and in this I agree with Mr. Galpin that yet discussed by the working classes, and one in which the benefits to be derived must be clearly and distinctly seen universal, and of sufficient magnitude and import-Why, if we allow a moment's reflection, we dis- ance, and the means of procuring them evident; but I cover that all labour expended in manufactures, such go farther, I say that it must be within the power of the manufactures being exchanged for the natural products parties themselves to accomplish, without trusting to of other nations, is, in effect, expelling or exporting others for assistance, and that it must be of general, the whole value of the labour so applied, and lessening immediate, and smultaneous application to all its the general aggregate wealth of the country, by the supporting members. It is also my full and deliberate amount of the exports so exchanged. But if such opinion that no extensive support can be got to any labour were expended on the Land, the individual scheme which is not under the effective controll of its wealth of millions and, of course, the aggregate immediate supporters, or in other words, that the wealth of the nation is increased by the price of the expensive machinery necessary for conducting a cenwhole amount of such exports. This applies to all traitsed national movement will not be supported, and imports intended for exportation when converted. The more especially if such centralised machinery were to means of employing labour on the land would be in- be placed under the direction of an irresponsible head. creased annually by the whole price of such exports, and as | Such a course is, in my opinion, diametrically opposed to a consequence, a priori, would be invested in improving the spirit of Democracy, which consists in the will of the capabilities of it, and thereby would the wealth of the people flowing from the extremities toward the all owners and occupiers be increased in nearly the centre, where it may be either concentrated in the persame proportion as the transfer of labour from manu- son of an individual or number of individuals, to whom facturing to improving the land was effected. The first the will of the nation gathered together from all its

in their own country. Without their producing their "But the course suggested by Mr. Galpin exactly reown independence really, as well as nominally, by verses the principle, by causing the will of the indidepending on their products of their labour from their vidual to become the law of the nation. Instead of own land, this cannot be done. To depend on exotic the power and will of the nation flowing from the exsupplies of food is ANTI-rational dependence, instead of tremeties towards the centre, and being there fermed national independence. All labour expended on ex- into laws in accordance with that will, their laws ports more than is expended on the imports returned, is would, by the plan proposed by Mr. Galpin, be mere just so much wealth lost to the nation, which labour arbitrary emanations from the will of an individual over wou'd increase the permanent property of the people whom they had no controll. True, they might remove if applied to the land. The more the subject of the him; but so long as they continued under such a sysland is investigated the more will its immense importem, such removals would be nothing more than a

the land. In this project failure is impossible. I come in such an unfettered position as he has described, with all the resources and energies of the masses at his disposal, and endowed with a mind and will capable of Mr. John Colquinoun, of Glasgow, in a letter to regenerating mankind, would make a much more rapid and steady progress towards that end, than if it depended on the conflicting opinion of a great number. But even granting all these great and good qualities, necessary for such a purpose, which are scarcely to be found in any individual, yet Mr. G. must be aware that if the human mind is forced on faster than its convictions admit of, let the objects for which it has thus suffered violence be of themselves ever so good or desirable, yet the moment that the impelling power is removed, it will remain stationary, if, indeed, retrogression does not take place. And of this we have an example in the advances and progression in civilization and refinement forced on the Russians by Peter the Great; it being generally allowed that the Russians have remained stationary as to civilization or improve-

ment since the death of that individual. "Now, although few will doubt but that the progress made in humanising the Russians by Peter was greater than if a public opinion in favour of the progression had first to have been created; yet, if public opinion in favour of these principles of progression had first been created, although such improvement would have been somewhat longer in taking place, yet once having begun, they would have gone on in a much more natural and steady manner, and would have still continued to advance in an equal if not an increased ratio, and could not have suffered much by the death of an individual. My opinion is, that dependence on individuals has hitherto been the bane of mankind; as, however much good an individual may accomplish in his life, it generally stops at his death, unless he has established a principle, which must rise in a great measure superior to individual influence, and depends for its success on the simplicity of the agents by which its great ends are effected."

Mr. DAVID Ross writes thus:-

"As far as I have travelled I have found the people anxiously looking forward to some such practical deve- to future operations, while they gain the Charter, as lopement of our principles as would yield to them some the first great object of the Union; and with an undertrue advantage-some positive good. Men are tired of standing that each plan should have a fair trial after uncessing agitation; of again retreading the same devi- the Charter had been gained, they might freely discuss ous path of uncertainties, only to be again attended with amongst themselves, without bitterness or opposition, future disappointments. Having learned so much of the relative merits of these plans respectively, and the opinion of the public, I have ventured (in the course | enlist themselves in whichever corps they liked, for of my lectures for the last six months) to lay down cer- future operations. This would be harmonious variety tain plans for the obtainment of small plots of land, in unity, benefitting all, and tyrannising over none; upon the plan of Home Colonization. In every locality as ever body would be free so adopt his own opinion I found the people most willing to embark in this with regard to the land, or other means of elevating tion will be compelled to live by honest industry; and good undertaking. I have hitherto confined myself to the religious and the social condition of the people general remarks upon the subject, believing that as | Many of your readers may not know what the Phalanxsoon as the trials terminated something would be done, terian plan is; and for their information, and with That time has now arrived, and I find myself called upon your permission, I will refer them to a 'Letter to for some explanation, more than I am at present able to Mr. O'Connor," written by Samuel Well wood, a hand giving my own unwarranted opinion. I want some in which, with respectful deference to Mr. O'Conno.

suthority (better than my lown) for what I do. We and admiration for his political efforts, must have order in all our arrangements. We must the Phalanxterian plan with the small farm system. have one fixed point to which to steer; and being, as I The letter may be had of any newswender, or from am, isolated and cut off from all communication with Cleave, or the publisher, at the office of the London those parties who might else enlighten me upon this Phalana, Catherine-street, Strand, London. Price subject. I am led to hope that you will afford me such three half pence. To the trade one penny. information relative to the plans about to be adopted in furtherance of the great design, as well as the means which leads me to offer my co-operation to the peaceful to be employed in carrying out the same, as will enable army of labour to obtain the Charter, without sacme to discharge my obligation to the public in a becom- criffcing opinions concerning the best method of iming and useful manner.

"By making a bold and vigorous effort I believe we the Charter has been obtained as a MEANS, will "I shall at a future opportunity, enter more fully can place Chartism in such a position as to claim respect induce those who prefer the Small Farm System or even from its very enemies; but this can only be the Community System, to co-operate freely in the effected by demonstrative proof of its general utility, peaceful struggle; and agree to differ with enlightened nor can a better plan be devised for ameliorating the sympathy for each other and respect for different present condition of the unemployed, than by placing as opinions advocated with sincerity and liberality. This many as possible upon the Land.

"With Mr. O'Connor's plan of the new Executive Committee, its duties and obligations, I entirely concur. I moreover think the plan for superintending the labours frage party. In this they have surpassed the Chartist of the lecturers an admirable one at the present time. body in wisdom. Let us not be ashamed to take of theirs I hear frequent complaints relative to the evil of allowing men to perambulate the country, without authority conducted under a large body, as Councillors, prevent and without invitation, from the committees. Nor does these heart-burnings and vain ambition in some, and the evil rest here—for it is possible for men to palm themselves upon the public, who were never identified an individual no sooner becomes a resolution of a body with the movement; and yet the Chartist cause will be of men, than it obtains quite a different appearance held responsible for whatever errors they may commit.

"In conclusion I may likewise add, that if some spethink the value of their scryices would be enhanced good of all. very considerably, and the cause materially benefitted thereby."

We now introduce, and commend to especial conwritten letter, from a gentleman whom we believe to be as true a patriot as lives. We give this communication entire :-

ORGANIZATION. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

" London, April 3, 1843. "SIR,-I have read with interest, in the last number of your spirited journal, a proposal to unite the people of this country in one voice, to obtain the Charter, as a means of political emancipation; and I believe that nothing less than such a union will induce the Government to listen to the people, or make an effort to protect them from increasing misery. You invite 6-" That such estates be immediately divided into your friends to offer their opinions of the plan proposed, four acre allotments, and a cottage not exceeding a and make suggestions; and though you may parhaps fined to the political bearing of the question, I beg leave to offer a few remarks on the general bearing of rollment a card, containing his name and address to be the union, and the end proposed; my object being to opinions in one general concert of principle.

"It is acknowledged by all, that the people have been weakened in their movement, by divisions of opinion and therefore I propose to Mr. O'Connor, and the Chartist body in general, that the plan of union should be 3-" That the allotment or farm be held under a made as comprehensive as possible, that all who are sincerely devoted to the interests of the labouring people, may unite as one phalanz of an industrial army, determined to obtain their rights as men, and to protect their only property, their labour, against the silent invasions of monopoly in legislation, and machinery 11-" That members leaving their allotments cannot and land. This union is not to be obtained by SINKthese differences: but by HARMONIZING them, in toleration and a liberal spirit of concert; and this may be effected by stating clearly, the ONE great principle in which they all agree, and the various secondary questions on which they should agree to differ without weakening the union by these differences. "I believe that all agree with regard to the CHARTER

as a MEANS of obtaining the people's rights; and the LAND is the END they have in view, when the Charter has become the law. I propose then that the United Chartists of Great Britain and Ireland, should state to the world, the nature of the Means and of the End they have in view; that men of property, and timid people generally, should not regard the Chartist body as a party struggling for power to disorganize society and introduce a reign of terror. "I shall offer no remarks on the Organization of the Executive, as I have no doubt that Mr. O'Connor and his friends will do that part of the business weil; but I will state my views, with you permission, of what should be incorporated in the general plan of union, particularly with regard to the END all have in view-the elevation of the people. Hitherto, the agitation for the Charter has been too exclusively political. I think : and. should be now enlarged to a universal scale of action which includes religious, social, and industrial improvement. For this End I propose, then, that the people of Great Britain and Ireland form one general union. or a peacefully united industrial army to destroy all false monopolies which are injurious to the interests of the labouring millions, who have no other property in the world but that of mental or manual labour; and I further propose that this industrial army of peace should be formed of various opinions, rallied, in particular bodies, round ONE general standard, as different corps employing different weapons, artillery, liffes, swords and bayenets, rally round one military standard in national warfare. The one general standard of this peaceful industrial army then, to be the CHAR-TER; and all the different sects of opinion to rally round the standard, to fight the peaceful battle of opinion to obtain the people's rights. The Charter is the first thing to be be obtained as a MEANS to an END; and all parties are to agitate for this before they make a general effort for a further object. All should agree unanimously on this ONE point, the first in order of time and unity of action; the political part of the great battle of the people against monopoly and slavery. On this, all can a gree, and should, and I hope will. ow comes the question of differences with regard to the END of the first great movement of the moral army: for the Charter will only put the people in possession of the citadel of legislation; and when they have gained passession of that citadel, the battle for the Charter will be over, but not the battle for the social, and religious, and in dustrial elevation of the millions; and the Generals of the great industrial peaceful army of the people, now about to be re-organized, should lay down their plan of the whole campaign from beginning to end, that the victory may be final, and the people thoroughly emancipated from political, and social, and industrial degradation. The citadel of legislation may be stormed, then, morally, by one massive phalanx of opinion under the banner of the Charter; but different corps must be formed to harmonise the various opinions concerning the best means of obtaining the Land, as the basis of improvement for the millions. When the Charter has been gained, the Land must be obtained: and there are different opinions in society with regard to the best means of locating the people on the land for mutual advantage to all classes and all parties. One plan has been proposed by Mr. O'Connor-the allotment, or small-farm system; another by the Socialists-Community of property; and another by the Phalanxterians-Joint-stock associations, in which labour ranks equally with capital-in copartnership, by which means machinery is made to labour for the mass, and not against them. These are the three general divisions of opinion with regard to the land, which could not act together on that question when the Charter has become the law;

Charter, with an understanding that each of their plans respectively should have a fair trial when the government of the people derives its power from the people. "In addition to these three parties differing in opinion with regard to the land, there are some who do not think it necessary to locate the people on the land; but that Legislative Reform alone, with better Government, is all that is required; and some who think that Free Trade in everything is all that would be necessary to protect the people from misery.

but who might and ought to act together for the

"These diverse opinions cannot be absorbed in one: and hence it is important that they should be conciliated independently, as varieties of one harmonious concert, for the elevation of the people-a point on which they all agree in opposition to the Tories, who want to keep hold of their monopolies and privileges, without any regard to the rights and interests of other classes, beyond the fermal operations of a class-made law; and also, in opposition to the Whigs, who only want Free Trade, that they may enrich themselves, by the labours of the people, and feed their little cattle well or ill, according to the quantity of work they want performed by them as hireling slaves. These two parties want nothing for the people; they want all for themselves alone, and therefore they could not be conciliated by the people, nor enlisted in the people's

cause; but all the others may and should be. "The great industrial moral army, then, the united Chartists of Great Britain and Ireland, might be divined into five distinct corps, for future operations, after the Charter had been obtained by one united effort, like an army containing a central division, with a left hand wing and a right hand wing, besides a corps of sharpshooters, and a host of nondescript followers of the

LB. Free Trade Chartists. "These parties may easily agree to differ with recard

"I am a Phalanxterian, and I hope that the spirit proving the condition of the people as an END, when is in fact the very principle of liberality and cordial union for a general end; for people never did, and I believe they never will, agree in doctrinal opinions of religion or political economy. Variety should, then, be

harmonized in unity. "Women should be generally prevailed upon, also, to join the peaceful army; if not to struggle in political antagonism, at least to join the social and religious divisions, to premote the education of their children when the land has been obtained, and thus prepara themselves for higher duties when the first great struggle bas subsided. I believe, Mr. Editor, that this incorporation of the accial and religious elements of progress in the people's Union would multiply its power beyond calculation; and I submit it to you, and to your readers, in the religious hope of its adoption for the

"Yours, in all sincerity,

"HUGH DOHERTY." In addition to all these, we have this week resideration, the following sensible, rational, and well ceived communications from Mr. R. T. Morrison Nottingham, and Mr. G. J. HARNEY, of Sheffield. Mr. Morrison says: -

Continued in our eighth page.)

#### ORGANIZATION.

for the want of it has lately rendered our exertions in the olden time too often arrayed man against his made a privy counsellor. Concessions must be made; that necessity were really paramount; any such deparcomparatively ineffectual, and given us the appearance brother, and produced hatred and war, where frater- let them be made in that generous spirit which would ture tended to shake public confidence most injuriously of weakness at a time when we might have rendered nity and peace should instead have reigned! more effectual service to our cause, and have become a more powerful body than at any former period. We were ance acquaint; will you consider my humble and brotherly love. frequently hear our enemies say that "Chartism is going down;" and yet throughout the extensive districts to which my occupation takes me, I have never seen so much materials for Chartism as at the present time.

The subject of a provision for the priests from any it. I feel deeply for your sufferings. I admire your that bitter spirit which still lingered in the classic present time.

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"The first and great difficulty is that of setting the machinery in motion; when this is accomplished, all these 'three Scotch Chartists?" other difficulties must yield to the united perseverance and talent which will be brought to bear upon the question. But to accomplish this, we find that one proposes that the Conference\* skall be held at such a tions which have been made to us on this most implace and such a time; a record proposes another place portant subject. We commend them all to careful and time; and a third different to either of the former; and others, that an Executive should be first elected: but as each of these are individual or local prevents the possibility of our commenting upon propositions, there is some means wanting to ascerthem, or giving any suggestions of our own at pre-which had doubled within the last forty years, and sider the franchise, and the law of the landlord and will be better, in every respect, by taking it, adopting the sense of the whole body upon each, and conserving the principle of the right ing it, and persevering in it, than you would be vert some of them from local to general resolutions. which might be acted upon. To effect this I would week. Meantime let the people think. suggest the following

1-"That all propositions as to where and when the Conference shall be held, and all other matters relating to the same be sent to the Northern Star office + in time far publication in the Northern Star of August 5. 2-" That the votes of the various localities be then taken upon them and returned to the Northern Star Office within a fortnight from such publication. 3-" That the votes and decision be published in the Northern Star, the week succeeding that on which they

are sent. 4-" The decision of the majority of the localities ! to be acted upon. "This I believe would obviate the difficulty in which We are now placed, and leave the question fairly open to all As to the circumstances under which we are about to form an Organization, they are most favourable even that which, to a casual observer, might appear to be against us, is decidedly in our favour, viz—the Government persecutions and their seeming resolution to
ment Bill, and passing it; and in carrying the Scotch
put down agitation, for it will make us cautious and

Slave Trade Suppression Bill through committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with satisfactors.

It is a subject to the form of the looked up with satisfactors and their seeming resolution to the content of the looked up with more terests, and to their committee; more easily managed, or who looked up with satisfactors and their seeming resolution to the looked up with more terests, and to their seeming terests and their seeming terests and put down agitation, for it will make us cautious and grouse thought that will enable us to make our Organi- with amendments. zation such a one as will bear any future storms. Hoping and feeling confident that it will be so, and that each of us will manifest care, prudence, and at the

" I remain your faithful friend " And brother Chartist, "R. T. MORRISON.

"Nottingham, July 8th, 1843." Mr. HARNEY SETS :-

same time, decision and perseverance,

"WILL SCOTLAND WITH ENGLAND UNITE?" " TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. "PATRIOTIC SIR,-I was very glad to see Mr. O'Connar's advice to the Chartists, in his letter in the her evils, the absence of landlords and the ejection

"The advice was good. Let it not be forgotten! "But, Sir, while we very properly 'watch that we folded arms, impotent for good, and irresolute for neither retreat nor advance without danger. The evening, by which he had meant to intimate, that obnoxious gates by "Rebecca" and her daughters them, like the needle, rusty and pointless; but the may overcome, does it not behove us to take advantage evil. He would recommend the abolition of the calm and temperate to his in the contract of the c

adoption of its principles the basis of a system of him the best way to put down rebellion: "Why," equal right and equal justice, to take the place of that said the King, "to remove the cause of it." which is assuredly fast hastening to its dissolution !-" a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Wales; when Ireland, from centre to circumference, is heaving with revolutionary excitement; and when in America we find the plainest predictions and flercest threats held out that the dominions of 'our Sovereign Lady the Queen' will and shall be rent asunder, and torn even by ' bloodshed, pikes, and projectiles,' from the grasp of our rulers—amidst these startling circumstances, the apathy of the English and Scottish Chartists is to all superficial observers most astonishing. "That apathy can only be accounted for on the sup-

position that the people are for the moment exhausted

by the injudicious movements into which they have allowed themselves to be precipitated beforetime; and by the not less injurious bickering of 'leaders,' by which of any employment for the people, except upon the aid of the garrison we had placed there, or on broad in Portman-square, for the purpose of considering the were required to go to Tallog to execute certain presented to the lovely daughters of England."

The Charlist movement has stated, that when the pointer work lattle Book has been prepared, and is required to go to Tallog to execute certain presented to the lovely daughters of England."

But, perhaps, at this moment, the great grievance which was at the bottom of all millions. The Protestant party were eight hundred to the present state and future prospects of denly ill, and others had refused to go altogether; having the concurrence and support of the majority, would afford hope to the despairing, infuse vigour into the scattered masses of our friends.

The necessity of a thoroughly efficient Plan of of different persons who have paid attention to the subinstalment, the Emancipation; and the remainder to the new exigencies of the case. No people had feeling was existing in Ireland that the English people
ject, I would implore serious the subto the most persons who have paid attention to the subinstalment, the Emancipation; and the remainder to the new exigencies of the case. No people had feeling was existing in Ireland that the English people
all his information had been obtained by his own
which were of white satin, and was obliged to leave
the people all his information had been obtained by his own
which were of white satin, and was obliged to leave
them their most serious, and that too at a time when
the people, and it was the opinion of most of the Irish
information might have enabled the magistrates to
which a gallant gentleman called for her.—Galigmerchant of the Roman Catholics was acknowledged in that decessors, but that ne nad not shown ninger the sating option of the remainder to the new exigencies of the enable to extract her shoes,
of the Roman Catholics was acknowledged in that decessors, but that ne nad not shown ninger that the sating option of the remainder to the new exigencies of the remainder to the subwhich were of white satin, and was obliged to leave
the people all his information had been obtained by his own
the people all his information had been obtained by his own
which were of white satin, and which were of white satin, and which were of which were of white satin, and white satin, and white satin, and white satin necessary to suspend all meetings but those called for deliberating on these subjects only. Anxious as I am to was descending. see a good Plan of Organization in working order with the least possible delay, still the doing of our work bances of Ireland on the Ministerial party. well, when it is done, is so important that for the reasons stated in last Saturday's Siar by the Editor, I for the commencement of the proposed Conference's mittings. Let the date be decided on immediately.

"A question arises whether under all circumstances Birmingham would be the best place of meeting. If the Conference is to be confined to English delegates, then I my,—yes;—but if the people of Scotland wenld without a readjustment of the ecclesiastical revenues would destroy it. Mr. O'Connell had but to add the most desirous that they should hear what those between two and three hundred hands, and other of Ireland. As to the Repeal of the Union, if there on Tyne would be the most fitting place.

The Dowlars Company are about to discharge without a readjustment of the ecclesiastical revenues would destroy it. Mr. O'Connell had but to add the most desirous that they should hear what those between two and three hundred hands, and other opinions were, in order to see if they could co-operate companies must also, we believe, reduce their make, were any looking to foreign assistance to effect it, "Ay, ay, you may cry hear, hear—for don't think in doing justice to Ireland, and in preventing the reas there is an almost entire absence of demand for our Tyne would be the most fitting place. on-Type would be the most fitting place.

"And why should we not have the two nations united in all their movements for a common redemption? We want a union of the Scottish judgment with the less discreet and more exciteable English mind. I speak from experience. There is a degree of education (spoiled to some extent by the humbug philosophy of Chambers' Journalism), a mental advancement, a hightoned morality, and self-denying spirit to be found among the people of Scotland to a much greater extent than among my own countrymen. At the same time the English character has in some respects its points of advantage over the Scotch. Why should we not reap the immense advantages to be derived from the junction of the two? I am sure I may say that a union in one Organization of the two coun-

The would be halled with delight by the English an attempt to put these meetings down, without first place, to obliterate all personal or party recol- ters was no other than an Irish Arms Bill—(cries of able to to the Scottish democrate. Mr. O'Connor gave No direct interference of Government or legislation he would not recriminate. The question was of too measure in any other light than that of a disgrace?—

Expression to a complaint in his excellent letter of last could immediately remove the world have a large of the proposed by Ministers and I think could not fail to be agree doing something to allay the discontents of the people. lections. He would not recriminate. The question was of too measure in any other light than that of a disgrace?—

Expression to a complaint in his excellent letter of last could immediately remove the world have a light than that of a disgrace? week, that the Scotch had not well supported their English brethren during the recent trials. There is a which interfered with the development of industry, but an expression of opinion adverse to the Govern-siderably to England's greatness, but it was utterly cause for this. All the persecutions since Chartism was But in this respect they could do much; the country ment. If the Government did appear to the House hopeless that either peace or prosperity would prevail first agitated, have been, with a few trifling exceptions, had stores of mineral wealth, magnificent rivers, unfit, from party connexions, or from other reasons, under any other circumstances. in England and Wales; and I must say, have been brought and fertile soil; and the people, as evinced by their to govern Ireland, this vote out to be against Mr. Wyse then came forward.—He said the Irish about by the not very wise counsels of English leaders conduct, either in America or England, showed that him; for certainly the tenur of office by any party members of Parliament, and, indeed, the Irish people, as evinced by their to govern Ireland, this vote out the said the Irish people. Scotland has not been the theatre of these movements; they were an industrious, cheerful, and active race. was a consideration of no value in comparison to would hail with joy the sound of co-operation in their yet Scotland has been expected to pay a share of English capital went to Chili or Pern, and could not the welfare with a kingdom. He then addressed cause emanating from the metropelis of England, for it the piper's expenses, and Mr. O'Connor acknowledges be wanting for Ireland; all that was required was himself to the speech of the mover, and defended would at once dispel the erroneous impression in Ireland; all that was required was himself to the speech of the mover, and defended would at once dispel the erroneous impression in Ireland; all that was required was himself to the speech of the mover, and defended would at once dispel the erroneous impression in Ireland; all that was required was himself to the speech of the mover, and defended would at once dispel the erroneous impression in Ireland; all that was required was himself to the speech of the mover, and defended would at once dispel the erroneous impression in Ireland; all that was required was himself to the speech of the mover, and before the erroneous impression in Ireland; all that was required was himself to the speech of the mover, and before the erroneous impression in Ireland; all that was required was himself to the speech of the mover, and before the erroneous impression in Ireland; all that was required was a want of sympathy on the part of Red Lion, Soho the Newport effair. But the Scotch have grown weary of those agrarian outrages by which capital was de- treatment to Ireland, referring to documentary the English people—(hear). It was not merely an of the taxation resulting from these movements which prived of the assurance of security. The people, evidence, and observing that Ireland pays no Irish question; for, in all probability, the system of these think graph taxes and observing that Ireland pays no Irish question; for, in all probability, the system of the assurance of security. they think ought never to have taken place. Let the Scottish Charists be represented with their English it with the tenacity of despair; the legal power of duty on spirits. He adverted, with some indignatime, if successful, extend to England also—(hear). To bestbeen in the chief council of the movement. Let the brethren in the chief council of the movement; let the the landlord had frequently been harshly and cruelly tion, to the charge that official appointments, parti. maintain their character for moral excellence and the landlord had frequently been harshly and cruelly tion, to the charge that official appointments, parti. The legal power of the landlord had frequently been harshly and cruelly tion, to the charge that official appointments, parti. sense of both nations be taken on all movements proused; and though what was asked under the name cularly judicial and ecclesiastical ones, had been made Christian feeling as a nation, Englishmen were called
jected for the advancement of our cause; and this disof "fixity of tenure" appeared to be inconsistent unfairly, and read the letter containing his instructions
of "fixity of tenure" appeared to be inconsistent unfairly, and read the letter containing his instructions
of the property of the proper Estimaction will be unknown. As before remarked, diviwith the rights of property, something like what to the Lord-Lieutenant on the subject of patronage. slow which had been so long exercised towards Ireland. nion among leaders has been the great bane of the move- Mr. More O'Ferrall had recommend, securing the ment. This, to a certain extent, is true of Scotland as tenant in outlay for improvements, ought to be conwell as England. Would not a union of the two sidered; the responibility of it lay on the Govern-land to treat that trifle as a grievance. Perhaps extent as in England itself. In Belgium it was the countries go far to extinguish the accursed jealousies mert, in whose hands it ought fitty and only to be and plottings of one man against another, which has so infamously disgraced, and misertranquillity would be restored, and capital would be restored, and capital would shy retarded our cause? Of course, I am not flow in, paving the way for more extended applicament, and consequently conductive to its interest, if wanted was, that the English people themselves should so Ulophan as to suppose the convergence and the convergence are convergence and the convergence are convergence and the conv so Utopian as to suppose that any measure tion of labour in public works. that the wisdom of man could devise would remove the viperous spleen and gnawing envy which is lies all he could get for them; but be it bigotry, or vernment had been bone fide to fulfil the principle reference to party, equal rights in franchise and relitorroding the breasts of some men who once figured in what you please, the people of England and Scot. Of the Relief Bill, which whom the people by a province the movement but who are people by a province the movement but who are people by a province the movement but who are people by a province the movement but who are people by a province the movement but who are people by a people by the movement, but whom the people have very preperly land had made up their minds, and any attempt to between Protestant and Cathellie. He showed the of England, colonial Ireland, or whether it should be repudiated. I neither hope you desire the property land had made up their minds, and any attempt to between Protestant and Cathellie. He showed the Freeze was a land had made up their minds, and any attempt to between Protestant and Cathellie. He showed the Freeze was a land had made up their minds, and any attempt to be tween Protestant and Cathellie. He showed the freeze was a land had made up their minds, and any attempt to be tween Protestant and Cathellie. He showed the freeze was a land had made up their minds, and any attempt to be tween Protestant and Cathellie. He showed the freeze was a land had made up their minds, and any attempt to be tween Protestant and Cathellie. He showed the freeze was a land had made up their minds, and any attempt to be tween Protestant and Cathellie. He showed the freeze was a land had made up their minds, and any attempt to be tween Protestant and Cathellie. He showed the freeze was a land had made up their minds, and any attempt to be tween Protestant and Cathellie was a land had made up their minds. repudiated. I neither hope nor desire this. The land had made up their minds, and any attempt to between l'international land had made up their minds, and any attempt to between l'international land had made up their minds, and any attempt to between l'international land had made up their minds, and any attempt to between l'international like international like internatio patriots" are now powerless for mischief, and the lies not only cost any Minister his place, but even the not had their fair share of Irish patronage, was the time for Englishmen to speak out; but unless it which in which they indules are harmless because in the coly cost any Minister his place, but even the not had their fair share of Irish patronage, was the time for Englishmen to speak out; but unless it interprets the mischief and the interpret in the coly cost any Minister his place, but even the not had their fair share of Irish patronage, was the time for Englishmen to speak out; but unless it which in which they indulge are harmless because he body believes them. It would therefore he are the Crown. He hoped Sir R. Peel would and cited several instances where Irishmen was the WEALTH and the INTELLIGENCE, as well as the body believes them. It would therefore he are the Crown. He hoped Sir R. Peel would and cited several instances where Irishmen was the WEALTH and the INTELLIGENCE, as well as the body believes them. It would therefore be a pity to keep the middle course in his policy, avoiding ex- had been appointed to employments in Eng. numbers, IT WOULD BE BETTER NOT TO MAKE THE spoil their present employment. They are the middle course in his policy, avoiding ex- had been appointed to employments in Eng. numbers, IT WOULD BE BETTER NOT TO MAKE THE spoil their present employment. They are like the tremes.

vicer in the cable, gnawing at a file ! "To me it appears most desirable that Scotland should 13 represented in the approaching Conference. In that event, I have suggested Newcastle as the most proper place of meeting. Possibly for economical reasons Liverpool would be preferable; but even if so, these reasons should not, I think, weigh against the mighty meral effects to be expected from the delegates of the two countries assembling at the former place. One effect I should hope for, would be the effectual rousing of the noble men of the Tyne, from that despairing apathy into which they have generally been plunged since the fatal events of 1839.

"That a Conference is to be held is both absolutely necessary, and I believe unanimously agreed upon. This proceeds upon the supposition that the Editor of the Northern Siar would take the trouble to arrange

and publish the propositions. 1 The votes might be taken in the same manner as

(Concluded from our seventh page)

"I am right giad to find that we are setting about twear eternal union with each other for the subvertible responsibility of the party, when they length of our movement in good carnest; sion of that principle of aristocratic oppression which the fate of James II., because Mr. Sheil had been the subvertible residue on municipal corporation municipal corporation of the find that the residue of municipal corporation in England: I must there was much beside of residue on municipal corporation in England: I must there was much beside of the produce perfect the delegates, on the battle reform, and the extension of the franchise; and gave revenue to be considered, in order to produce perfect the delegates of the bigotry of the party, when they equality. He knew that such contracts as that of the Borough over which Sir B. Hull was elected to preside, under the produce perfect the delegates, on the battle reform, and the extension of the party, when they equality. He knew that such contracts as that of the Borough over which Sir B. Hull was elected to preside, under the produce perfect the delegates, on the battle reform, and the extension of the party, when they equality. He knew that such contracts as that of the Borough over which Sir B. Hull was elected to preside, under the produce perfect the delegates, on the battle reform, and the extension of the produce perfect the contracts as that of the Borough over which Sir B. Hull was elected to preside, under the produce perfect the delegates, on the battle reform, and the extension of the party, when they equality. He knew that such contracts as that of the Borough over which Sir B. Hull was elected to preside, the reform, and the extension of the party, when they equality is the produce perfect.

This was agone a unantimous y as was also a resolution of the party was also a resolution of the part

Yours, faithfully. " G. JULIAN HARNEY.

Sheffield, 94, Sheaf Bank, Lead Mill Road. July 10, 1843."

"P.S. I see that O'Connell, in a speech made by him in Dublin, on the 4th July, states that three Scotch Chartists have been engaged in promoting Ribbon Societies in the North of Ireland. This, I have no doubt, is a vile iie, only used for the base purpose of preventing the people of Ireland listening to the truths of Chartism. What say the readers of the Northern Star in Scotland; do any of them know anything of

We have thus placed before our readers at one view the substance of nearly all the communicadeliberation. The length of space already occupied

#### Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-Monday, July 10. The House passed the second reading of Lord Campbell's Law of Libel Bill; and the third reading

of the Limitation of Actions Bill. The chief portion of the sitting was occupied with discussing the Church Endowment Bill, the care of which has been in the hands of the Bishop of London. The bill was read a third time, but some additional clauses are to be added, which are to be di-cussed to-day.

After some other business the House adjourned. TUESDAY, JULY 11.

The business consisted in passing Lord Brougham's Slave Trade Suppression Bill through committee;

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-Monday, July 10. Mr. Turner requested information as to whe-

advise Her Majesty to visit with her signal displeasure all persons engaged in duelling, or if they would bring in a measure next session on the sub-Sir R. PEEL was alive to the importance of the

subject, but was not prepared to make any declaration without due and mature consideration. The adjourned debate on Ireland was resumed by Capt. BERNAL who lamented, as one main cause of

Siar of July 1st, warning them of the attempts that of tenants. These subjects, he said, had been cha-flected much credit on those in whose hands the numbers of the Parliamentary constituencies, would be made by hired villains or brainless enthunacterized by Sir Robert Peel, as belonging to the government of this great country is placed. The and to the difference between the English and proceed to the control of the specific process. The said to the difference between the English and process are the control of the said process. The said to the difference between the English and process are the control of the said process. The said to the difference between the English and process are the control of the said process. sizes to seduce them into fresh 'strikes' and 'turn- head of morals rather than of legislation; but law only leading Minister who had spoken was Sir the Irish Municipal Act. He then came to the questions, and insurrections.'

Note: The Irish Municipal Act. He then came to the question of the Church. On this subject he desired to that there has not been any interruption of the Church. On this subject he desired to that there has not been any interruption of the Church. On this subject he desired to that there has not been any interruption of the Church. On this subject he desired to that there has not been any interruption of the Church. On this subject he desired to the church. On this subject he desired to the church that there has not been any interruption of the Church. On this subject he desired to the church that there has not been any interruption of the Church. On this subject he desired to the church that there has not been any interruption of the Church. was only morality shaped by Parliament. a strong Government, no doubt, but it sate with seemed to indicate that the Government could explain the opinions expressed by him on a former lie peace, but at the same time the destruction of to their own. Circumstances may have rendered the charge of which events seem fast accomplishing, those numerous young soldiers (the aides-de-camp) strongly with the petulant and party replies of church like that of Ireland, which had no connection morganshire. On Thursday night they assembled those numerous young soldiers (the aides-de-camp) strongly with the petulant and party replies of church like that of Ireland, which had no connection morganshire. On Thursday night they assembled those numerous young soldiers (the aides-de-camp) strongly with the petulant and party replies of church like that of Ireland, which had no connection morganshire. On Thursday night they assembled those numerous young soldiers (the aides-de-camp) strongly with the petulant and party replies of church like that of Ireland, which had no connection in organshire. On Thursday night they assembled they assembled they assembled they assembled they are not into the total accomplishing, they are not into the total accomplishing

Sir Howard Douglas reproduted the interference of America in fomenting Irish movements. He de-"At the present time, when an agrarian insurrection fended the Union, and showed, in detail, the comis not only existing, but daily acquiring strength, in mercial and other advantages which Ireland had derived from it. He lifted his voice against all kinds of political agitation; and concinded by a time when it is on the verge of a civil war, sixteen members rise at once to catch the Speaker's belief that no reward would induce them to identify lay that foundation of intellectual superiority and moving, rather unexpectedly, that the House would harangued the House about his grandfather, and eye, and Sir II. W. Barron adding that he had a single person engaged in their destruction. In a affectionate regard, for the comfort and happiness of entertain no Irish question until the agitation now in progress should have been discontinued.

cheers.

amendment, if entertained, would have done very ready for any sacrifice of friendship; he hoped his little to put down agitation. He attributed the over-population and general wretchedness of Ireland less to the misconduct of landlords than to the want existing apathy is the want of an aim-a plan, which, was that badge of conquest, the Protestant Estab. thousand to eight millions; and in no well-governed Ireland.

lishment. the councils of our leaders, and union and energy among Scotch and English people, some great boon would Scotch and English people, some great boon would but the opposition party had intensive treated the father than the country but the line of the country but the country but the country country but the country country but the country but the country country but the country country but the co Organization is universally admitted; and as we are to four-and-twenty hours. The principle of the debt fault was, not that he had done worse than his pre- inability to attend, but expressing their hearty consequent upon the late disturbance, he had not dressed, on passing, about two o'clock, before the have published immediately the plans and suggestions to the Roman Catholics was acknowledged in that decessors, but that he had not shown himself equal currence in the objects of the responsibility to attend, but expressing their hearty consequence in the objects of the responsibility to attend one particle of information from the police; Casê de Paris, was unable to extract her shoes,

bore that the country generally will concur with the with a passive toleration. He defended the judicial was alternately dupe and impostor—the glowing and it better that a meeting of the present kind should refused to execute them, it was determined that the proposal to make the first neek in September the period appointments of the Government; spoke of himself, graphic descriptions of the worder that the proposed Conference appointments of the graphic description.

ment to put down any insurrection, but because it objects, and by the will of the nation may be diverted the English—(cheers). afforded proof of the growing alientation of the again. It was as sacred then as now—neither more Lord CLEMENTS asked why should not one nation were dangerous, and the motives of the agitators ing an eating ulcer into the heart of England. looking to the land as their only resource, clung to assessed taxes, no income tax, no soap duty, no coercion adopted towards Ireland would, in course of Shoreditch ...

ment did not dare to put down the agitation in Ire- the political, and the religious. The social or agra- Ministry, there had never been one so completely awed land for two reasons—fear of the Orangemen, and fear rian, were not new grievances; nor was it posof Mr. O'Cornell.

Lord Jockern condemned the agitation, felt that he had too good an opinion of his Roman Catholic agreed to that. Next, as to political griev-meeting, the general tenor of their observations being, countrymen to think that they would be parties to ances. He fully admitted, and had admitted long the impolicy of petitioning Parliament, as at present any measure for the malitime of the grievarious of Ireland. any measure for the spoliation of the church. The objects of the Repeal Association were revoluthe motion.

### The debate was then adjourned.

TURSDAY, JULY 11. votes taken in localities as a whole, are to save time policy pursued in past times, and the present position of the Conservative party with respect to that country, at once to dismiss them by Mr. Brook, as his property. The prisoner was committed for trial.

"Again, what a glorious sight the meeting of the which they had evinced on municipal corporation religion in England? Thus there was much beside This was adopted unanimously, as was also a resoluunite the two countries, not by the parchment bonds to national welfare. How strong were the assur-Men of Scotland, brother Chartists, you and I of the union but with the more lasting ties of equality ances given at the time of the relief bill to the reluc-

that bitter spirit which still lingered in the classic precincts of Exeter-hall. This session there had been thirty-nine petitions against Maynooth: the number cidentally in the course of a general debate. He seemed sacred in the annals of ecclesiastical bigotry. If, instead of treating Ireland with the grudging he had said that he was prepared to use all the powers of Government for the maintenance of the powers of Government for the maintenance of the powers of Government he believed there was individual as I am. to thus address so vast, so ensigned to make any declaration of opinion thus insured that bitter spirit which still lingered in the classic precinct of provided the martyred Clayton and bloody and cruel fate of the martyred Clayton and Holberry; for the unlawful and unjust expatriation of Frost, Williams, and Jones. I hope, therefore, that you will not deem it presumption in one who has been so seldom amongst you, and so humble an individual as I am. to thus address so vast, so ensigned to make any declaration of opinion thus insurance of the martyred Clayton and stances than userum to an labour. The author has a happy knack of putthat bitter spirit which still lingered in the classic provided the martyred Clayton and labour. The author has a happy knack of putthe martyred Clayton and stances than userum to an labour. The author has a happy knack of putthe martyred Clayton and stances than userum to an labour. The author has a happy knack of putthe martyred Clayton and stances than userum to an labour. The author has a happy knack of putthe martyred Clayton and stances than userum to an labour. The author has a happy knack of putthe martyred Clayton and stances than userum to an labour. The author has a happy knack of putthe martyred Clayton and stances than userum to an labour the put labour. The author has a happy knack of putthe martyred Clayton and stances than userum to an labour the martyred Clayton and labour. The author has a happy knack of putand labour. The author has a ha nursery of loyalty. After expressing something like a very general concurrence on the other side of the individual as I am, to thus address so vast, so enpity for the fate of Lord Eliot, in being doomed to House. He was sorry to have heard it argued that lightened and so powerful a body of men as the Charbe the organ of the Irish Government, the honourable the Repeal of the Union stood upon the same footmember, who speke throughout with apparent ing with the repeal of any other act. On no other attribute it, I cannot resist the impulse of doing my

Mr. Hawes denied that these Irish debates had must follow a severance of Ireland from England, taken you to be, you will carry into immediate effect retarded other business—the Government were with separate Parliaments, revenues, armies, and the propositions which I shall now submit to you. retarded other business—the Government were with separate Parliaments, revenues, armies, and the propositions which is the severance could not last a single of the delay of the Eccles- navies. Such a severance could not last a single of the Courts of the Courts Rills. The year without a conflict. To prevent such an evil masters—the perfidious Whigs and truculent Tories condition of England, no less than of Ireland, called the Government had, without asking for any new on the Government for decision, instead of drifting measure, resolved to rest upon the existing powers of Holberry, and the expatriation of Frost, Williams,

more easily managed, or who looked up with more terests, and to their common dangers. Church Bill through committee, which was reported wery well. He would, therefore, tax the absentees, speech of a member finding fault with the proposals with amendments. country. It might send them to their estates, where was the head of a government himself. After en- good, the pious, the amiable, and kind-hearted So the needle they so often use, is, or may be, a they ought to be in the present alarming state of larging upon the magnitude of the present danger, he

ther or not the Government were prepared to sentiment that the Irish people were easily managed which the government seemed to rely was that of nothing but how to promote your own happiness, Let them also recollect, that though it may possess by kindness and conciliation—but the experiment doing nothing at all—of waiting to hear the propasals overthrow your enemies, and get the Charter made the finest point and polish in the world, if destitute had never yet been tried.

neglected in the Imperial Legislature. The quest of capacity and of energy in the Ministers. If they tion with which they had to deal was as embarrass. had been afraid to propose measures, it was not ing to English statesmen, as that of slavery to because there had been any violence on the part of American statesmen.—(This admission was received the Irish members to deter them. He denied that with much cheering from the opposition benches). equality of civil rights existed between England and empire was at stake; yet he, whose power of lan-tended in a manner which might put the religion of the tollhouse with the ground. After which they ing pages are intended to supply. Our aim is, not Dublin. Sir Robert Peel was like an inactive but useless division, the adjournment was agreed to. constables were sworn in, a respectable magistrate sweetness and blooming freshness, to the interesting No seconder was found for this motion, which general in his camp, receiving intelligence of one was received by the Opposition with sarcastic successive defection after another. Mr. Smythe, who had made his speech that evening, had Mr. VILLIERS STUART was of opinion that such an spoken with great apparent feeling, as if he were feeling speech would be followed by the right vote. Captain Rous said, that but for the bigotry of the wealth and the land in a community of eight millions. surrounded by a large number of Irish Members of night, who had not, however, attempted to execute asphalte pavement of the squares and boulevards But the opposition party had hitherto treated the Parliament. he hoped and he trusted there were enough, both we are whispering secrets to one another!" Were suits which its present state was likely to lead to.

land. The attention of the house had been ATTEMPT. He cordially approved of the proposed decalled to three sorts of Irish grievances, the social, monstration; for with all the power of the present sible for the Government to devise any imme- believed the people of England could secure equal diate remedy for them; but if a committee rights and equal liberties for Ireland—(cheers.) something must be done to abate the alarm which it had been proposed for inquiry into the law General Evans, and a great number of gentlemen created and to preserve the peace, and declared that of landlord and tenant he would gladly have connected with the Borough, severally addressed the

tant people of England, that it would not impair

lands of Scotland, not distracted by religious or of property; and, on the subject of the church, to should you reject it. party strife, presented a somewhat similar spec maintain it inviolate. It was made a reproach to tacle in its social condition. He was prepared to him that he hod stood with folded arms and had on the average, expend on useless, pernicious luxuries give the Government new and additional powers, asked for no new laws, which he believed would not -tobacco and malt drink, at the very least sixpence a if the existing law was not sufficient to maintain have strengthened the Executive Government. He week. If you have the spirit of men in you; if you tranquillity, and suppress the present movement.

Mr. Sharman Crawford, amongst other enumerated causes of irritation, particularly dwelt on seembling a new Parliament for Ireland alone;

Note the present of mental in you; if you are true Chartists, you will give up the use of those useless articles. Give them up at once and for ever!

Put by a similar sum of money weekly to that which the consolidation of farms, which could only be ac- and then, if, at length, necessity should arise, the you have been in the habit of spending upon those complished through the ejectment, rain, and starva- claim for new powers would be the stronger for the articles. Keep it safe and dry, IN HARD CASH, FOR tion of the small occupiers. United legislation past forbearance. In his reliance on the loyalty of was the best for the empire, if based on equal rights and impartial justice; but though desirous of maintaining the Union, he contended that it possessed no moral power, and under the present system was events and enactments of the last fourteen or fifteen bestions. Reep it sale and dry, in March Cash, for the stronger for the arbitral and cash, in the stronger for the arbitral and cash, in the stronger for the stronger for the arbitral and cash, in the stronger for the arbitral and cash, in the stronger for the stronger for the arbitral and cash, in the stronger for the stronger for the stronger for the arbitral and cash, as and impartial justice; but though desirous of maintaining the Union, he contended that it possessed no want motives for rallying round the union; the moral power, and under the present system was events and enactments of the last fourteen or fifteen begins at once. In his reliance on the loyalty of RICHER and BETTER than you are now. Besides, as a body, you will have accumulated the enormous sum of £4,534,333, in the short term of one year!!!

Begin at once, It will easily the last fourteen or fifteen begins and one of the last fourteen or fifteen begins and one of the stronger for the stron worse than separation.

years had made a great social and political change blessing of God I will come over to see you in Sep-Mr. Bateson said, the real evil was absenteeism; in their favour, and the favourable feeling to them tember, 1844, and lend my aid to show you how to years had made a great social and political change blessing of God I will come over to see you in Sepif the landlords were to reside, and set a good ex-still subsisted in the Imperial Parliament. He carry the People's Charter, which you can do by ample, there was no country in the world where the appealed to these considerations, to the long con simply taking care of your own money. Mind lower classes were more easily tonched by kindness, nexion of the two countries, to their common in-

of other members, and then commenting on the in-Mr. Monchton Milnes thought that the present sufficiency of one suggestion and the doubtfulness of debate afforded ample proof that Ireland was not another. To him this appeared to indicate a want Mr. Roebuck did not think that the debate re- Ireland; in proof of which denial he referred to the

guage, of argument, and of sarcasm were unquest the majority on the same footing with the religion proceeded to the Cross Hands, on the same road, to make young ladies servile copyists, but to lead tioned, grew frightened by the subject he was handestablished in favour of the minority.

Where they destroyed the two tollbars. There are them to the formation of habits of thought and retioned, grew frightened by the subject he was hand- established in favour of the minority.

where they destroyed the two tollbars. There are them to the formation of habits of thought and reling, and lost power, not only over the House, but It was half-past two o'clock when Lord John houses within a very short distance of each of these flection, which may issue in higher attainments than himself. The next member of the Government who Russell concluded, and Mr. Sergeant Murphy moved gates, so that the whole proceedings must have been spoke, was the Attorney-General for Ireland, and the adjournment of the debate. A somewhat lively | witnessed by some of the inhabitants; yet such is the he, to illustrate how that country was governed, at discussion ensued, Mr. Wallace stating that he saw sympathy felt by them that I venture to state my how he was not elected for the University of risen nine times ineffectually. After a triumphant former communication I stated that, although special others, which can alone give light and animation,

## LITAN SYMPATHY.

Ireland must be governed either with or without the borough of Marylebone, convened by its Parliamentary for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of the and to promote these domestic ends, that the Ladies Orangemen-either as a conquered country, by the representatives, took place at the mansion of Sir B. Hall, police, at which it was stated, that when the police Work Table Book has been prepared, and is now

country could eight hundred thousand possess the Sir B. Hall was called on to preside, and was in the hands of the Superintendent for the last fort- Wednesday last was so intense, that some of the

yet the Papists were doubled, and the ascendancy ness, the Irish had degradation and wrong. Mr. Members of Parliament that if a demonstration in this prepare for the coming events. The Superintendent, was descending.

O'Connell, in the course which he had pursued, had metropolis were made in favour of justification, said that he could not execute the Sir W. Somerville charged the present distur. no doubt done much mischief, but he had also achieved that feeling would be allayed, and a TONE AND warrants, as no one would give the slightest informaances of Ireland on the Ministerial party.

much good, and had obtained for the people what TEMPER WOULD BE GIVEN TO ALL DEMONSTRATIONS tion as to where any suspected party was to be The Attorney-General for Ireland made a long, they would otherwise not have gained. Like all en- Which MIGHT FOLLOW THROUGHOUT THE COUN- found. One of the magistrates having declared that dull, ineffective speech, which the House endured thusiastic men who governed enthusiastic people, he TRY. He and his colleague (Sir C. Napier) had thought it was useless in them to grant warrants if the police

Protestant and Catholic to maintain it.

Lord Howick thought that the adoption of Mr.

Smith O'Brien's motion would be the regular Partition great act of justice—from rising to this great act of justic liamentary mode of intimating to the people of Ireland that something more effective was about to be
land that something more effective was about to be
done for them than had ever yet been attempted.
The agitation excited in his mind great alarm and
the rest piace show to Government that
they could not rule the people of Ireland but upon the
ewil, that they would rather risk civil war than
same basis, giving them equal rights and privileges
with those of England; and secondly, it would
the agitation excited in his mind great alarm and
the rest piace show to Government that
they could not rule the people of Ireland but upon the
ewil, that they would rather risk civil war than
same basis, giving them equal rights and privileges
the agitation excited in his mind great alarm and
it was created by the Catholics for Catholic purpothere is not the people of Ireland but upon the
ewil, that they would rather risk civil war than
same basis, giving them equal rights and privileges
afford a practical proof to the Irish people that there terror; not that he doubted the power of Govern- ses; it was diverted by the will of the nation to other was no hostility existing towards them on the part of

Irish people, and showed, that in our hour of dan- nor less. He did not attack the faith, but the money, enjoy equal privileges with the other?—(hear, hear), ger and difficulty, Ireland would be our weakness of the Established Church. Let them deal with all They could not shut their eyes to the fact that it was instead of our strength. The meetings for Repeal the grievances of Ireland, and save it from becom- the bad government of Ireland which had raised the question of Repeal, and for all the grievances which censurable; but he shrunk from the prospect of Sir R. Pekt then rose. He was anxious, in the Ireland laboured under the remedy proposed by Miniscould immediately remove the wretchedness of Ire- deep an interest for that. The real object of this (No, no). Let Ireland be governed by good, by equal land; all they could do was to remove the obstacles motion was not an inquiry into possible remedies, laws, and no one could doubt but she would add con- letter mislaid until now.

He justified the proceeding on the mail-coach con- He could assure gentleman that the state of Ireland was the most ungenerous charge of all was on the all absorbing topic; and the result would be, that the subject of education. It would have been peace or the disquiet in Ireland would, in all prohighly gratifying to the supporters of Govern bability, affect the destinies of Europe. What was now on this point a different course had been resolved on step in between the oppressors and the oppressed; that Mr. Gally Knight was willing to give the Catho- by the Cabinet. The general intention of the Go-they should demand from the Government, without

ago, that religion ought not 10 operate as a disquali- constituted for any redress of the grievances of Ireland; fication for office. He then proceeded to the quest and suggesting the propriety of calling upon the Queen, tionary, and sufficiently warranted the resistance of tion of the church. On this head, he would not by a constitutional appeal to her Majesty, to dismiss consent to give the pledge required of him by the the present Parliament and Ministry from power. Opposition; he would much rather choose the other alternative suggested,—of leaving office, and taking a most proper and dignified course to petition the Queen of the Commercial News Room. The prisoner was the chance of what some other Minister might do. to direct her Ministers to adopt some measure of justice employed by Mrs. Brook, on the 23rd of June, to The adjourned debate on Ireland was resumed by The proposition was, that as the Protestants are not towards Ireland, and if they did not, to dismiss not clean the house; on that occasion all the silver Mr. Molgin John O'Connell, who urged the a sixth of the population, they ought to possess but necessity of the motion, and complained of the abstia is sixth of the Church endowments. Must they also necessity of the motion, and complained of the abstia is sixth of the Church endowments. Must they also necessity of the motion, and complained of the abstia is sixth of the churches? Must the Roman of Ireland and of indignation at the policy of the presence in refraining from indicating their retain but a sixth of the churches? Must the Roman of Ireland, and complained by the proposition was, that as the Protestants are not towards the substitute of the sixth of the sixth of the sixth of the sixth of the churches? Must the Roman of Ireland, and the policy of the proposition was missed. Suspicion did not sixth of the churches? Must the Roman of Ireland, and the policy of the proposition was missed. Suspicion of Ireland, and the proposition was missed. Suspic for an Executive. My only reasons for having the policy with respect to Ireland. He reviewed the Catholic Bishops sit equally with the Protestants in sent Ministry towards that country, and appealing to it for sale at Mr. Lerra's, on Saturday night, she sent Ministry towards that country, and appealing to it for sale at Mr. Lerra's, on Saturday night, she sale at Mr. Lerra's, on Saturday night, she will be said to the sale at Mr. Lerra's, on Saturday night, she was to save the sale at Mr. Lerra's, on Saturday night, she was to save the sale at Mr. Lerra's, on Saturday night, she was to save the sale at Mr. Lerra's, on Saturday night, she was to save the sale at Mr. Lerra's, on Saturday night, she was to save the sale at Mr. Lerra's, on Saturday night, she was to save the sale at Mr. Lerra's, on Saturday night, she was to save the sale at Mr. Lerra's, on Saturday night, she was to save the sale at Mr. Lerra's, on Saturday night, she was to save the sale at Mr. Lerra's at the sale

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN FRIENDS AND FELLOW SLAVES,-You all know as well as I do, that great objects have never yet been achieved without great personal sacrifice. You may tists of Great Britain. But to whatever motive you warmth and feeling, sat down amidst cheering as set would the Crown have made the declarations utmost to promote, by all the means in my solver, loud and long as that which greeted the no less remarkable speech of Captain Rous, on the preceding late and of the present Ministry. He pointed out ter. I shall speak to you freely. I shall test your evening, from the same benches—the Ministerial. on without chart or compass.

the law and constitution. He was asked what course

Jones, and Ellis, you will take the advice which

Mr. Colqueoun attributed the present condition he was prepared to take; he was prepared to goof Ireland to the rapid increase of its population, vern with justice—to maintain civil equality—to con- It is in your power to do it! and every man of you

Well, then, there are 3,500,000 of you, or more, who.

that! Remember that for every thirteen pence you lay Permit me to say another word in conclusion. The they ought to be in the present alarming state of larging upon the magnitude of the present danger, he acknowledged that he approved of the forbearance to acknowledged that he approved of the forbearance to an Irish landlord, concurred in the ask for any new law of coercion. But the course on pledge." Never mind his being a priest. Think of it were rooted and saintless that the Irish people were easily managed. the law of the land.

I am, truly and sincerely yours, PATRICK O'HIGGINS. No. 14, North Anne-street, Dublin, July 11th, 1843.

#### "REBECCA" IN WALES. CARMARTHEN, JULY 8.

On Monday, a meeting of influential electors of the committee was held at the Town-hall, Carmarthen, and that warrants against certain persons had been

his opinions on education, and his canvassing of result from the Repeal of the Union he could not politics, in order that they might understand each of State applied to to recommend an efficient efficient Dublin University; and, amongst other topics, himself believe. But he had done this—he had other's opinions upon so important a question. If in his place.

came upon the subject of the Church, and told Lord made them decent in their language respecting there was not complete union on such a question, AND IF In Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire the iron John Russell that Mr. O'Connell had said the Whigs Ireland. The Church was the badge of conquest; other matters were introduced, the Object trade still continues in a state of hopeless depression. could not expect to regain office, or his support, if not reformed by some Government, the people sought would be frustrated; therefore, it was The Dowlais Company are about to discharge

> SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE.

GENERAL DEFENCE AND VICTIM PUND. Previously acknowledged 536 14 11 Banbury\* Proceeds of a lecture by Mr. G. Harrison. at Satton Forest Side, per Mr. Sweet, Nottingham ...

FOR DR. M'DOUALL. Carlisle Collection at meeting, Leicester Mr. Sweet, Nottingham Female Association, Nottingham Shoreditch Locality ... FOR J. WILD.

### Local and General Intelligence.

FOR LEACH, OF HYDE.

Saturday afternoon this town and neighbourhood death had been occasioned by inflamation of the was visited with a thunder storm, the like of which bladder and adjacent parts, which had mortified; has seldom been witnessed in this quarter, and I regret to say accompanied with loss of life. In the had received medical assistance in proper time, he village of Camlachie, a young woman, a handloom would have been alive now. Verdict—"Died by the weaver, while in the act of borrowing a brush from a shopmate, was struck down with the electric fluid : yet her neighbour escaped untouched. The room is what is called a "four-loom shop"; the whole windows of which, excepting three or four panes, HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12. were shattered to pieces. At Mile End, the post of a gate was torn from top to bottom. At Port-dundas, the mast of a vessel was completely destroyed; but the most extraordinary instance of the House divided, when the numbers were:kind that ever came to our kno vledge, is the miraculous escape of Mrs. Fane, who lives near Portdundas; during part of the storm, the under sash of one of her windows was up, we presume accidentally, and while in the way of crossing the room with a bowl in her hand, the bowl was knocked from her, yet she suffered no harm. This statement we have from her own son, Isaac Fane.

Stealing a Silver Spoon.—On Monday last a woman of notorious character, named Mary Morgan. was charged at the Court House, before Messrs. Wright and Markland, with having stolen a silver

### Reviews.

THE LADIES' WORK TABLE BOOK; containing clear and practical instructions in Plain and Fancy Needlework, Embroidering, Knitting, Netting, Crotchet and Tatting, with numerous Engravings illustrative of the various stitches in those useful and fashionable employments. Second Thousand. London: H. G. Clarke and Co., 66, Old Bailey.

An exceedingly next well got up volume, which should be in the hands of every female: not less work :-

"If it be true that home scenes are rendered happy or miserable, in proportion to the good or evil influence exercised over them by woman-as sister, wife, or mother'-it will be admitted as a fact of the utmost importance, that every thing should be done to improve the taste, cultivate the understanding, and elevate the character of those high priestesses' of our domestic sanctuaries. The page of history informs us, that the progress of any nation in morals, civilization, and refinement, is just in proportion to the elevated or degraded position in which woman is placed in society; and the same instructive volume will enable us to perceive, that the fanciful creations of the needle, have exerted a marked influence over the pursuits and destinies of man.

"To blend the useful with the ornamental, and to exhibit the gushings forth of mind, vitalised by the warm and glowing affections of the heart, is the peculiar honour and sacred destiny of woman. Without her influence, life would be arrayed in sables, and the proud lords of the creation would be infinitely more miserable and helpless than the beasts that perish. To render, then, those terrestrial angels' all that our fondest wishes could desire, or our most vivid imaginations picture, must be, under any circumstances, a pleasing and delightful employment; while, for a father or a brother to behold her returning all the care bestowed upon her by the thousand offices of love, to the performance of which she alone is equal, is doubtless one of the most exalted sources of human felicity."

Then follows a dissertation on the uses of the needle, concluding thus:

"The needle is also capable of becoming an important monitor to the female heart; and we would impress this truth seriously upon their recollection, that as there is

#### Sermons in stones, And good in every thing,'

of the eye, it would be of no use at all. The lesson we wish them to derive from hence is this, that as it is the eye which holds the thread, and that it is by the thread along that the needle becomes useful, so it is the eye of intelligence, directed to the attainment of useful ends, that gives all the real value to the point and polish, which is so much admired in the educated female; and that without the intellectual powers of the mind be engaged in the pursuits of goodness, all other endowments will be useless to their possessor. Let them learn also, not to despise Since my last communication I am happy to say such of their companions as, though intelligent and useful, are neither possessed of wit or elegance equa

the knitting of a shawl, or the netting of a purse.
"We are anxious to render elegant amusements conducive to the attainment of moral ends; and to had stated that they were useless, as he did not scenes of future life. All engagements, which are think a constable could be found who either could calculated to elevate, soften, and harmonize the THE STATE OF IRELAND.-METROPO. or would execute a warrant. This appears to be the human character, have this tendency; and it is in the case not only with the special constables, but with assured conviction that the employments here treated the police also. On Thursday a meeting of the watch of, are, when cultivated in due subordination to higher duties, well adapted to secure these objects,

> THE HEAT IN PARIS.—The heat of the sun on them, although the parties were to be found every exposed to its almost perpendicular rays became

VALUE OF HEALTH.—How valuable then is health and yet how little is it studied! perhaps this results from its being considered a difficult and complicated subject, whereas the contrary is the case-nothing is so simple; its very simplicity is doubtless one cause of its being neglected; what say the wise old men? one, the venerable Parr, tells us to "keep a coil head and warm feet." He looked upon herbs of the field as all-sufficient for every medical purpose, and made these his study;—long practice demonstrated the correctness of his theory, and the world is now blest with his incomparable and invigorating medicine. The proprietors are receiving daily, the unsolicited testimonials of those who have been benefitted by the use of Parr's Life Pills.

SYCEE SILVER -By the statement of the account between the Master of the Mint and the Lords of the Treasury, relative to the Sycee silver remitted from China, it appears that the total value is £1,334,485 12s 8d, the freight and other expences connected with which is £19,291 18s 2J, leaving a balance of £1,315,118 9s 5d, the above-named sum being equal in Chinese value to 6,000,000 dollars, the first instalment under the treaty of Nanking. Of this amount, £1,281,406 13: 10d has been paid into the Exchequer, and £53,073 13s 9d reserved for defraying freight, charges of preparation, contingent expenses, allowances, &c., subject to the approbation of the Treasury.

MORMONITE Superstition.—On Sunday last a blacksmith, residing at Clifton-on-Teme, named James Jones, died under circumstances which have \* Received some time back, per Mr. Philp, but since originated investigation, and an inquest was accordingly held on the body on Wednesday last It appears that deceased was taken ill about three weeks ago; but a young man of the "Latter-day Saints" persuasion, who lived with the family (which consisted of the man, his wife, and three daughters), persuaded them to have no medical advice, saying that " If it was God's will he would die whether he was attended by a doctor or not;" and so the poor people, acting on this fallacious mode of reasoning, neglected to apply the proper mode of treatment, and the invalid died, the neighbours having been refused permission to see him during his illness. The case excited considerable interest in the neighbourhood of Clifton-on-Teme; and at the inquest on Wednesday, the deceased's wife and a bricklayer named William Allen deposed that the deceased had been solicited to have a doctor, but that he himself refused, and threatened to throw GLASGOW.-AWFUL THUNDER STORM.-On Shelton, surgeon of this city, gave evidence that the away the medicine if any were sent to him. Mr. visitation of God."-Worcester Guardian.

> The protracted debate upon the state of Ireland has been at length brought to a conclusion. The

For the motion..... 164 Against it..... 243 Majority..... 79

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