#### (From our own Correspondent.)

DINNER TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq.—The dinner to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the chief of the people's choice, will be given in the Theatre, on Wednesday, the 29th. Colonel Thompson and his son, Mr. Thompson, jun., late candidate for the representation of the Tower Hamlets, and the Rev. Wm. Hill. Editor of the Northern Star, are invited and expected guests. Ladies' tickets, 1s. 6d.; Gentlemen's, 2s.; may be had of the following persons :- Mr. Julian Harney, agent for the Northern Star. No. 48, Nur-sery-street, Wicker, and No. 29, St. Thomas-street, Portobello-street; Mr. Otley, No. 4, South-street, Portobello-street; Mr. Otley, No. 4, South-street, Sheffield Moor; Mr. Buxton, news-agent, No. 80, South-street, Sheffield Moor; Mr. Lingard, news-agent, South-street; Sheffield Moor; Mr. Lingard, news-agent, Division-street; Mr. Ludlam, news-agent, Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham, and Chesterfield Two birds, you see, were killed with one stone; to come home to you stonemasons, tailors, hatters, with the town of Sheffield, making of the latter the population of England was knocked on the head.

Watson Walk; Mr. Frost, news-agent, No. 64, Sheffield Moor; Mr. Lingard, news-agent, No. 64, Sheffield, and for the Detter uniting the towns of Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham, and Chesterfield with the town of Sheffield, making of the latter the with the town of Sheffield, making of the latter the centre in the agitation for the future to be carried on in this part of the country; he wished the dele-

clined the invitation to be present at the demonstra- he had just named in the forthcoming demonstration, tion on the 29th, but will visit Sheffield on Monday, in honour of Feargus O'Connor. (Hear, hear.) After October 11th, then to deliver a lecture or course of some other pointed remarks, Mr. M'Kettrick con-

nestly requested." At seven o'clock the room was the room when the mention—agreed to unanimously. (It is rechair, who opened the business by introducing Mr. Harney then commenced by shewing hiefly, but pointedly, the general distress of the motion—agreed to interest that the delegates will bring word of the middle class, but pointedly, the general distress of the working class, the bankruptcy of the middle class, the bankruptcy of the middle class. The lecturer was "something rotten in the state." The lecturer has something rotten in the state." The lecturer between the utter and complete feature of the Reform Bill, proceeded to comment upon the "three great measures of commercial reform." lately proposed to the country by the Whigs, shewing up the hypocrist and make are active of the form that faction, while exposing their "Church Extension" and "Religious Education" fallacies. Mr. Harney after speaking for an hour and a-half, concluded his address by appealing to his hearers to seek knowledge, to get understanding, that they store the country which the contrainties and the make the remedy and saturday evenings he was the country by the which against the country by the will be appeared to commence the properties of the form that faction, while exposing their "Church Extension" and "Religious Education" fallacies. Mr. Harney after speaking for an hour and a-half, concluded his address by appealing to his hearers to seek knowledge, to get understanding, that they will be appeared to the motion of the political properties and the motion of the political properties of the fall the motion,—and the make the mention of the political properties of the properties of seek knowledge, to get understanding, that they might know the cause of their wrongs and ascertain for themselves the real remedy. He concluded amid the enthusiastic plaudits of his hearers. Mr. Jowett moved the thanks of the meeting to Mr.

Harney, given unanimously. There is a strong revival of Chartism here; the renowned Dr. Smiles formed here lately a " Fox and Goose Club," of its doings, rumour saith not, if the cackling bodies will only "come out of their shell," we promise them the Chartists will show them fair play, and convince them into the bargains (if open to conviction) of the absurdity of their brick-and-mortar SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE.—It was announced in not be forgotten. (Hear, hear.) He regarded Dr. M'Douall.—This eminent and talented asserthe Star of Saturday last, that Mr. Barker would the humblest of those who had been struck down tor of the people's rights, visited Sheffield on Tueslecture on Sunday evening, on "the necessity of by tyranny's shafts, to be as worthy of the people's day last; by some it was feared that the time of the abolishing the House of Lords." Mr. Barker should honour as O'Connor himself. (Hear.) True, it have lectured on the previous Sunday, but failing to was not possible to get up public dinners every day, at the week of the races at Doncaster, their fears were, and his however, proved to be ill-founded; the Town-Hall worked at his loom, he knew his value, and they were each joints. and could not attend, upon which Messrs. Harney, Benison, and the Bookers have a dinner, as well as had been engaged for the doctor, which will hold, employer knew his value, and they were each joints and could not attend, upon which Messrs. Harney, Benison, and the Bookers have a dinner, as well as had been engaged for the doctor, which will hold, of the great whole, component parts of society, the course of last week word came to the room that tickets to the dinner on the 29th might be presented o'clock, the hall was densely crowded, at which to each of the victims, and this would be paying hour the popular lecturer made his appearance, dingly the same was announced (as just stated) in the them some respect, God knew not more than their sufferings entitled them to—(cheers)—and sure he should have commenced. Mr. Barker had not made should have commenced, Mr. Barker had not made was that the presence of the liberated patriots, and duced Dr. M'Douall. The lecturer at once entered tions of legislation, considering freedom to consist his appearance, and some time after that the audience the presence of the wives of those yet suffering in into an explanation of the principles of the People's in house, food and raiment, but when machinery beginning to exhibit signs of impatience, Mr. the dungeons of despotism would be the most accept. Charter, as he proceeded, vindicating the rights of made him a slave and bondsman, he then began to M'kettrick offered to read Mr. O'Connor's speech at able and highly prized honour they could pay to Mr. the people, in the people, in the people, in the people, in the people is the people of the vives of the causes and he found them in class legistrated to read Mr. O'Connor's speech at able and highly prized honour they could pay to Mr. the Crown and Anchor, London, while waiting for O'Connor. (Cheers.) Mr. Harney concluded by language, responded to by the most rapturous lation; he then looked for a remedy and found it in the lecturer; this was cordially agreed to. Mr. moving a resolution to the effect that Mrs. Clayton, cheering. Your correspondent must express his it has also done for horses. While the necessary M'Kettrick then read the speech which was listened to with the most lively interest, and had it not been the Sabbath evening, would have been responded to by the enthusiastic cheers of the assembly. Mr. Harney wished to know if the lecturer had yet arrived ! Itapppeared he had not; Mr. Harney said such conduct was highly disgraceful and unless Mr. Barker reached the room before the close of the evening's proceedings, he (Mr. H.) should move a order; they required not that a man should be a vote of censure upon him. (Hear, hear.) A call Lord, or a Squire, to do him honour; no, it was was now made upon Mr. Gill, when, after a pause, enough that he was a patriot. (Cheers.) This that gentleman came forward and said though he had not come there to lecture, still rather than the meeting should be disappointed, he would endeavour guarantee of their ultimate triumph—that the day to supply Mr. Barker's absence, at the same time he would compel the other classes of society to respect must express his regret that any professing Chartist them, too. (Cheers.) The motion was unanimously should be so far unmindful of his duty as carried. Mr. M'Ketterick moved the following reto cause such insult by his absence at a public solution:-" That the New Poor Law framed in assembly. Mr. Gill then proceeded to comment violation of the British constitution, and carried out upon one of the Manchester propositions lately submitted to the South Lancashire lecturers, namely, ways been regarded with detestation and abhorrence What are the effects produced upon society by the by the working classes of Sheffield, the appointing tradesman-(cheers)-it was wrong, very wrong, of law of primogeniture !" In answer, Mr. G. ob- of the three irresponsible Somerset House bashaws me to have ventured here to night; I cannot make served that he was one of those who believed that to superintend the execution of the law being es- a speech; I must speak to you. (Hear, hear.) I the earth, the air, and the water belongs equally to pecially odious in their estimation, convinced as this have got a bad sore throat and a violent inflammathe whole human race, yet we have a class living by the public robbery of the whole of the earth, and more or less of the water too. Mr. G. then showed not meant for the purposes of -the vilest tyranny; tion of meeting the stonemasons-the glorious stonethat a landed aristocrat, who has inherited from his and this meeting regards with surprise the proposed masons—and other trades. (Cheers.) This meeting is brigand fathers some thousands of acres of land, amendment of the law of which Mr. Roebuck has the foundation stone of a great and beautiful edifice, leaving these to his eldest son, to the exclusion of the rest of his children, the effect was to throw these, the unprovided members of the family, upon establishment of a despotism which Englishmen name of workman, as your Chairman tells you that the public. Thus were the people doubly robbed; will be justified in resisting by every means in their I look twenty years older than I did four years ago. robbed in the first place, of their right in the land; and secondly, robbed through the taxes to support to demand of their misrepresentative an account of have no reason to regret the premature old age. those branches of the aristocracy driven by the law his conduct upon this and a former occasion when (Cheers.) Now you are many of you masons; and of primogeniture to subsist by public plunder. One he betrayed the principles of Radicalism to the let us see why and wherefore you should be Charof the effects of the law of primogeniture was the Tories." In support of his resolution, Mr. M'ket-tists—for that, after all, is the question. (Hear, hear.) giving to the junior members of the aristocracy, a terick remarked that it would be known to them all I come to enlist you in the holy army of Chartists; monopoly of the honours and emoluments of the that Mr. Roebuck was returned at the late election not to kidnap you as unwilling recruits in the army army, the church, and the law; with respect to the for Bath as an advocate of the people's rights, but of martyrs. Well, you are masons: many belongarmy, the considered it a national curse—(hear); but most foully had he betrayed his trust. (Hear, ing to London, and many more driven from the supposing it to be the reverse of this; suppose he hear, hear.) His conduct in the House of Com- country to look for employment. (Cheers.) Well; admitted that a standing army was necessary, still mons upon the introduction of Mr. Sharman notwithstanding that the Sun, and other papers, look at the monstrous injustice exhibited in its Crawford's motion for an amendment of the address still contend that steam power has not interfered ranks; a private might serve, he would not say his would be fresh in their recollection; he then be- with the business of tailors, hatters, shoemakers, country, but his country's despotism-(hear, hear) - trayed the principles he was sent to the House of &c.-(laughter)-it is my business to show you for ten, or even twenty years, he may have borne Commons to defend, and sold the true friends of the fairly how it can interfere with the builders of the toilsome march, he may have been wounded, he people to the Tories, the avowed foes of popular houses, although no part of the operation is permay 'midst the battle's rage have faced death in rights; and now he came forward with his motion formed by steam. (Hear, hear.) To prove this, the most awful forms, still shall some boy, some to amend the New Poor Law, by making it a far then, I will go at once to authenticated statistics. aristocratic sprig, step over the head of the veteran, worse measure, if that were possible, than it even (Hear, hear.) And I will not travel beyond the and take to himself the so-called honours of the was at present. (Hear.) He proposed to discharge Elysium of Reform, yea: I will take the very ten all the high seats of the temple. After commenting tralization with a vengeance! The tyranny of the tween 400 and 500 than the number of inhabited PERSONS LIVING WITHOUT HOPE! upon the abuses of the law, Mr. G. showed that the were caused by aristocratic rule; in proof thereof, potism, unblushing and unveiled. (Hear, hear.) inhabited houses by between 2,000 and 3,000. (Loud who, while I am speaking, is spending his last shilhe cited the blood-stained history of India. Mr. G. then took up the subject of the National Debt. showing that the debt was contracted for the purpose of having a fund out of which the otherwise unprovided-for members of the aristocracy might live; the Chartists were charged with being spoliators; he repudiated the charge; he would not take the land from the aristocracy, but to relieve the people he would wish to see them compelled to pay the debt which they had contracted hear.) Mr. G. then offered some observations upon the subject of competition, and concluded a lengthy and truth-telling discourse by appealing to the meeting to labour with heart and soul for the obtainment of that political power which would enable them to break down the law of primogeniture, and with it every other abuse of the present aristocratic system. Mr. Harney said, Mr. Barker not having reached the room, and not having thought proper to send even an excuse for his absence, and this being the ployocracy of the country. A man—an agricultural record time he had disappointed a public audience labourer, say—deprived of employment, and having you that by the unchecked license to gamble in resource but the parish, solicits relief. This, artificial labour, your customers are driven into the should now move the resolution of which he had be must break up his home, he must break up his home, he must consent to that steam injures you—(hear, hear,)—and also that the cause would first move that Mr. by modeling the model of the mouse owners are driven into the duty, and he should now move the resolution of which he had be must break up his home, he must consent to that steam injures you—(hear, hear,)—and also that the cause would progress in a similar manifered that steam injures you—(hear, hear,)—and also that the duty, and he should first move that Mr. by modeling the model of the mouse owners are callers full of the mercy of the em in their stone comn—may upprive me of the mouse owners relief, and thus place them at the mercy of the em in their stone comn—may upprive me of the low consolation of intercourse with my friends—and I will work care to have the advantage of the low consolation of intercourse with my friends—and I will were confirmed. The Treasurer reported the consolation of intercourse with my friends—and I will were confirmed. The Treasurer reported the consolation of intercourse with my friends—and I will were confirmed. The Treasurer reported the consolation of intercourse with my friends—and I will were confirmed. The Treasurer reported the consolation of intercourse with my friends—and I will were confirmed. The Treasurer reported the consolation of intercourse with my friends—and I will were confirmed. The Treasurer reported the consolation of intercourse with my friends—and I will were confirmed. The friends—and I will were confirmed. The friends—and I will were confirmed. The friends—and I wi agreed to. The chairman said this was the third children, otherwise he may perish—he may die see how the system generally operates prejudicially an advantage to the aristocrat, or house builder. time Mr. Barker had deceived a meeting called in The man shrinks with horror from entering the to the whole mass of society? (Hear.) I will had recorded the control of the street cases of the that room. On the first occasion, he (the chairman) accursed place, over the gates of which he thinks begin with your ill-used customers, my poorest and had seen Mr. Barker at twelve o'clock of the day he sees written in letters of blood, what the poet best beloved clients—the fustian-jacketed operatives, on the evening of which he should have lectured. imagined he saw inscribed over the gates of hell, Suppose then a master to employ a thousand hands, regards sugar to occupy a moment of our time with it was heard in evidence against me—(shame);—but

Two other gentlemen supported the resolution and swallowed frog soup, and was his natural enemy, the resolution, which was carried with only one dissentient. Thanks having been voted to Mr. Gill.

Association Meeting.—A public meeting of the members and friends of the association was held on members and friends of the association was held on the chair. Mr. Clarkson in the resolution, which the resolution and swallowed frog soup, and was his natural enemy, trade make by a reduction of one shilling per week, swallowed frog soup, and was his natural enemy, trade make by a reduction of one shilling per week, strade make by a reduction of one shilling per week, the swallowed frog soup, and was his natural enemy, trade make by a reduction of one shilling per week, strade make by a reduction of one shilling per week, the swallowed frog soup, and was his natural enemy, trade make by a reduction of one shilling per week, shine. He spoke at considerable length, showing the progress which Chartism had made, and after a deprives you of sustenance. (Cheers.) The step-to march to "murder as enemies men he never saw."

Association Meeting of the sasociation was held on att" is a game at which two must play. Now, for what Because class legislation has robbed the butchered, so they 10,000 families, the masters without reference to considerable length, showing the progress which Chartism had made, and after a deprives you of sustenance. (Cheers.) The step-to march to "murder as enemies men he never saw."

This was capital work for the oppressors: it eased mother's scanty bit insolently doled tout to system made paupers; the overseer's knout; the wife torn from both; and the children from both is a game at which two must not be longer deceived by moon-strongly cause.

# Morthern Star

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. NO. 201.

Farn seconded the motion. Mr. Otley gave to the

motion his most hearty support; it was a glorious

men could respect the good deeds of their own

feeling of self-respect and self-reliance on the

part of the labouring many was a sure and certain

in the most inhuman and unchristian spirit, has al-

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1841.

market? (Hear, and cheers.) But I will push it

still further and contrast you with horses. (Hear,

it has also done for horses. While the postmasters

brought into operation, they then took one feed a day

away and then another, and, at last, they reduced them to the standard established in the competitive

market; they took the mest out of them, fed them

for the remnant of the time for which they were

likely to be profitable, and, having thus reduced

them to bones, seat them as dog's meat to the over-

stocked market, smoke having rendered their exist-ence like that of man, unprofitable. (It would be

Mr. O'Connor, let us consider the remedies proposed

for the redress of these national calamities—the

duties. (Renewed laughter.) Now, as they have

reduced the question of the Corn Laws to the tan-gible shape of "cheap bread," I may just ask you

if you can have any influence over the price of the

manufactured article, whatever enactments the

the raw material? (" No, no.") Very well. Now.

then, as they admit that cheap bread will make

cheap wages, and as they don't say one sentence

about cheap Government, or cheap prayers—(laugh-

(cheers)—just let me supply the deficiency. (Hear, hear.) Suppose, then, that labour is cheapened, and

that wages are correspondingly reduced-mind.

according to legislative rate of duty upon the raw

material, wheat, and not according to the flour

factors or bakers' enactments-(cheers)-and sup-

pose that taxes remain, and the funds remain, and

all regal expences, in short, all-and suppose wages,

which alone pays all, to be reduced from £1 to

14s., and suppose that out of the pound you now

earn, that you pay 10s. tax, and have 10s. to spend

well, out of the 14s. you would still pay the 10s.

tax, and have 4s., the surplus, to deal in the fancy

bread and flour market. (Loud cheering, and

dealers, flour-dealers, and bakers have, inde-

pendently of law. (Hear, hear.) Here it is

then, a night's rain or wind, and, as if by magic,

when you go for your breakfast you get the small

shine reduce it by a farthing. (Loud cheers.) Well,

then, is it wonderful that WE SHOULD HAVE 500,000

who makes him so? (Loud cheers.) Well, then, to

the Charter I look for his conversion, and for his

tyrant's downfail. (Cheers.) I come now to timber,

carpenter and mason, and all those engaged in build-

ing houses under a master contractor. (Hear.

hear.) Firstly, then, if all the duty was taken off.

from £7. to £4. the ton, the poor man's rent would

(Loud cheers.) As to Sugar, my friends, I should like, provided it met your taste, to see each of you

Ireland repeated every word spoken by the Irish

I am in earnest in what I say, and he is only in fun.

Charter and Repcal of the Union. (Loud cheers.)

Oh, thank God, you cheer at the Repeal of the

Union. Aye, I would carry both in six months; but

(Loud cheers.) So it is, one night's rain

True, true.") Now, to complete this picture,

must shew you what power the corn-

ter and cheers)-cheap fighting, or cheap law-

Trades' Unionists in St. Stephens may make as to

Bridge-street; and Mr. Pashley, Silver-street on in the agreement of the country; he wished the delegate of an overstock of masons, the masons of the masons very well to knock down Chinamen's forts at Hong thousand pounds per annum. (Tremendous sensation Kong-(laughter)—and batter down Mehemet Ali's and cheers.) Now would'nt it be a good substitute castles, but they were widely different matters to for the bastile and skilly—(hear, hear)—and to obvi-October 11th, then to deliver a lecture or course of lectures.

ROTHERHAM.—Mr. Julian Harney visited Rotherham on Wednesday, September 3th; placards, of which the following is a copy, announced Mr. Harney scoming:—"A public meeting will be held in Mr. Ross's Club Room, Quarry Hill, on Wednesday

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Some other pointed remarks, Mr. M'Kettrick concluded by moving "That a delegate meeting be held in this room (Pig-tree Lane) on Sunday next, September 3th; placards, of which the following is a copy, announced Mr. Harney scoming:—"A public meeting will be held in Mr. Ross's Club Room, Quarry Hill, on Wednesday

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Some other pointed remarks, Mr. M'Kettrick concluded by moving "That a delegate meeting be held in this room (Pig-tree Lane) on Sunday next, September 3th; placards, of purpose he had before named, and that the following purpose he had before named, and that the following purpose he had before named, and that the following purpose to war, hence they could not keep down was opposed to war, hence they could not keep down the Was opposed to war, hence they could not keep down was opposed to war, hence they could not keep down the Was opposed to war, hence they could not keep down the Was opposed to war, hence they could not keep down the Was opposed to war, hence they could not keep down the Was opposed to war, hence they could not keep down the Was opposed to war, hence they could not keep down the Was opposed to war, hence they could not keep down the devil then were they could not carry on a peace, how the devil then were they could not carry on a war? (Cheers.) Again, they had not they were widely different matters to cluded by moving "That a delegate meeting be held in this room (Pig-tree Lane) on Sunday next, September 3th, you have tried your trade's union! Folly! evening, September 8th, to commence at seven o'clock, when Mr. G. Julian Harney will address the meeting on the existing evils of society, and the meeting on the existing evils of society, and the meeting on the existing evils of society, and the meeting on the existing evils of society, and the meeting on the existing evils of society, and the meeting on the existing evils of society, and the meeting on the evils of society, and the meeting of the meeting on the evils of society, and the meeting of the meet the meeting on the existing evils of society, and their remedy. The attendance of all classes is earnestly requested." At seven o'clock the room was crowded, when Mr. John Wilson was called to the crowded, when Mr. John Wilson was called to the crowded that the motion,—agreed to unanimously. (It is respectively to uphold the convenient appropriation of the fast increase of a the land, whereby they may regulate Suffrage and the convenient appropriation of the land, whereby they may regulate Suffrage and the land, whereby they may regulate Suffrage and

> tance should communicate and make arrangements with Mr. H. for the holding of meetings." Mr. Otley read a letter from Mr. Peter Shorrocks, of Manchester, enclosing four pounds, a sovereign each to be given to the four victims of Whiggery lately liberated from Northallertongaol, Messrs. Penthorpe, Benison, Thomas Booker, and William Booker. (Cheers.) Mr. Harney said, the men of Sheffield were about to give a public dinner to Feargus O'Connor, in testimony of the sense entertained by them of his distinguished services in freedom's cause; that was good, but while all honour was paid to the chief of the cause, he thought that others who had struggled and suffered in that cause should not be forgotten. (Hear, hear.) He regarded tance should communicate and make arrangements H.) had never trusted him; moreover, he (Mr. Roe- depend upon your order for their very existence.

> Mrs. Holberry, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Foden, the regret, that he is unable to send you even an outpatriots who had been liberated from prison, and line of the doctor's excellent lecture, compelled as and coach contractors found their stock profitable (where married) their wives be gratuitously pre- he is to have his weekly report in the post-office, and their renewal expensive, they fed them and sented with tickets to the dinner. (Cheers.) Mr. before ten o'clock on Tuesday evening.

#### feature of the present agitation that the working MEETING OF THE STONEMASONS AND OTHER TRADES IN LONDON.

PERHAPS THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY, AND CER-TAINLY THE MOST IMPORTANT MEETING EVER CONVENED IN LONDON, WAS HELD ON SATUR-DAY NIGHT LAST, AT THE CRAVEN'S HEAD this glowing and novel picture.) Now, continued HEARING FEABGUS O'CONNOR.

When Mr. O'Connon presented himself, he was repeal of the Corn Laws! (Laughter) You may received with one general burst of applause, and well laugh. Reduction of the timber and sugar then commenced as follows:-Mr. Chairman and fellow-tradesmen, for I am a meeting is that no such power can be placed in the tion of the chest at the present moment : but had I hands of individuals without degenerating into-if been worse I could not have resisted the great temptagiven notice, seeing in that so-called amendment a in which every member of the human family may grievous addition to the evil complained of, and the find shelter. (Cheers.) I have earned a title to the power. We, therefore, call upon the people of Bath | Well; if I have done twenty years' worth of good, I profession. Again, look at the church; it was the the three Somerset-house Commissioners and vest years of that haloyon age. (Laughter.) It appears, younger sons of the aristocracy, reeking from the the power held by them in the Home Secretary of then, according to the census of 1831, that the numalthy debaucheries of collegiate life, that acquired State. This was carrying out the principle of cen- ber of families in Birmingham was greater by be-Somerset-house Bashaws was bad enough, but here houses; while, by the census of 1841, it appears Ah no! and many is the system-made wretch re- foundation of political liberty. It is now five years calamities borne by the colonists of this country the Radical Member for Bath proposed to erect a des- that the number of duced to the direction of being an unwilling idler, since I had the honour of addressing you in this Unless Mr. Roebuck had indeed taken leave of his cheers, and hear, hear.) Very well; here then we ling or sixpence in the gin palace. Aye, and that senses, he (Mr. M'Kettrick) must say that he re- have the admission, supposing house-building and poor forlorn creature loves his wife and little ones garded him as the most sublime of humbugs.—
(Cheers.) Entertaining these views, he had deemed it his duty to bring forward the resolution he had just proposed, and he thought, if the people of Bath did their duty, they would fling their sham Radical did their duty, they would fling their sham Radical delar—from the house to the lodging-room. (Great sensation and destroyer of harmony, and a motor of strife and destroyer of harmony, and a motor of strife and destroyer of harmony, and a motor of strife and destroyer of harmony, and a motor of strife and destroyer of harmony, and a motor of strife and destroyer of harmony, and a motor of strife and destroyer of harmony, and a motor of strife and destroyer of harmony, and a motor of strife and destroyer of harmony, and a motor of strife and destroyer of harmony, and a motor of strife and destroyer of harmony, and a motor of strife and destroyer of harmony, and a motor of strife and destroyer of harmony, and a motor of strife and destroyer of harmony. the resolution his support. The resolution denounced ready-built houses against the masons of Birmingfor their (the aristoctracy's) own benefit. (Hear, the New Poor Law, and in every word of denun- ham,—(hear, hear.)—and it has sent them up here ciation of that law he most cordially concurred. It to create a competitive power, constituting a was one of the blackest acts of class-legislation, master's reserve, whereon he may fall back and That law was passed for the three-fold purpose of make a reduction of wages according to the reducing the wages of labour, bringing the people to overstock in the market. (Loud cheers and "true.") live on a coarser sort of food, and thinning the population. (Hear, hear.) The framers of the law extent at Manchester, Leeds, and other manufaccalculated that by making the poor-house a terror turing towns, and hence we find a great number of Suppose that Baltic timber was reduced in price, to the people, they would drive them from seeking cottages, formerly occupied entirely by labouring

erful defence of every act of the Chartists. He asked he sent word he was unwell; but at a time when it a week, he now offers his labour at nine shillings have gone as far as 33 per cent. or one-third reducwas impossible to make any proper arrangements: the week; his offer is accepted; but to make way tion. (Hear, hear.) Very well that reduction gives for a person to fill his place; this time he had not for him another man working at a high wage is the master one thousand shillings, or £50 a-week; patriots, and never repeated a word he said. Ah, deigned to send any word why he was absent. Mr. discharged; but this man has as great a horror of independent of any honourable speculation upon said he, the answer is plain and simple, because their leader is but playing chuck stone with the people, Harney moved his resolution, "That Mr. Barker the Bastile as the fresh man, and he, rather than manufactures. (Loud cheers.) Now, that gives him having for the third time deceived a public assembly, become its inmate, will labour for eight shillings a property of £2,600 per annum, and now to whom he had engaged to lecture, without, upon the the week. Thus was it calculated this hated law hear me, and let this sentence sink deep in tossing them from hand to hand, and they know that present occasion, even showing the courtesy to state; would allow the slave-drivers to grind down their your recollection, and be engraven upon the tablet why he has absented himself; this meeting considers serfs. (Hear.) It required no speech-making to show of every working man's memory. To preserve the the conduct of that person highly censurable, and them that if their wages were reduced they must title to that property is the principle upon which the do hereby express their marked disapprobation of necessarily be brought to a worse diet; but a word House of Commons is returned as the great trades his ungentlemanly behaviour." Mr. Joseph Oxley or two upon the assertion he had made that the union of the monopolists. (Tremendous cheerseconded the resolution; a gentleman, who stated he law was framed to thin the population. A numerous ing and clapping of hands)—and to break that union worked with Mr. Barker said he believed Mr. people had always been a cause of dread to their down we are here assembled this night; and break as I cant have that, I must only work the harder, Barker had gone on a pleasure trip into Derby- oppressors. Now, in the good old times they had a it down we must and will. (Loud cheers.) But I and do it myself. (Loud cheers.) I will do it, let shire! He wished the resolution to be withdrawn. capital method of thinning the population; that was, dont stop here; for my business is to make my prin- who likes doubt it. (Great cheering.) Mr. O'Conshire! He wished the resolution to be withdrawn. capital method of thinning the population; that was, dont stop here; for my business is to make my printer. Mr. M'Kettrick considered they were not to be into set the people to cut each others' throats. (Hear.) ciples and objects so clear, that none can misunder. Not so many years since an Englishman had but stand. (Hear, hear.) Well, suppose a community or strike, and to unite as one man in the people's cause, who must not be longer deceived by moon-

in the chair; Mr. M'Kettrick brought under the notice of the meeting the propriety of holding a delegate meeting in Sheffield, for the purpose of considering the best means of extending the organism of the association to the districts around states of the ment to the ment to stand idly for what? Because class legislation has robbed the from the wrong doer, not have the wrong doe

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

#### HAMMERSMITH.

to Hammersmith, his adopted home. Mr. O'CONNOR having arrived a little before eight ing having subsided,

Mr. STALLWOOD was called to the chair, who opened the evening's proceedings in a powerful address culogising the firm and patriotic conduct of our noble champion, referring to his valuable assistance in aiding the and the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, and the noble man-

return of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the release indignation against the Tories, from North to South. of all political prisoners."

umphant success.

the people, he (O'Connell) would sink, with the Whig has spread throughout the country. Britons will no "finalities," into oblivious perdition. (Loud cheering.) lenger be coutent to slave from morning till night for The resolution being put to the meeting, was carried bare food; they demand more; they demand intelunanimously.

a Parliament of her own, elected on the principles of the People's Charter.

#### was carried unanimously.

Mr. C.CONNOR rose amidst tremendous cheering to address the meeting. The following is only a sketch of we have a calamitous note from Mark-lane, and an address, that for eloquence and reason has never been surpassed. My friends, I am proud to see myself aurrounded by such an assembly; I am also proud to their £10,000 capital, are ruining the shopkeepers gives the power—the intention is always there—and see so many females present—this is cheering to my although it may raise the price of flour from 3s. to heart, it informs me that our principles are gloriously lords Howick and Russell are to be our leader. What 33. 7d. in a hurry, yet will not twelve days of sun- wending their way into the heart of society—that our females who are the founders of the character of our population, are alive to their true interests, are anxious to see domestic and social happiness based on the firm room, I was then received with some little coelness, some little distrust; but ere that meeting closed, I had the pleasure of knowing that a right estimate was found well, yet takes the poison to cure an aching heart of my views and feelings. Since then, I have occupied heart. He also apologised that his ill health had prea prominent position in the political world. I have encountered the wrath of all the factions, but have received in return the love and approbation of the people, for whose rights I have been struggling, whose member overboard. (Cheers)—Mr. Stokes seconded cheering, and "true.") Well, what has this done? moter of strife and destroyer of harmony, and a cause and whose interests have ever been dear to my the resolution.—Mr. Harney said he should give to Why, it has created a competitive power of 2,000 creator of family quarrels;—(cheers)—and who is heart. I am also happy to see a sprinkling of the midthe villain! the unwilling victim or the willing tyrant | dle classes present, as I wish to show to them that our principles will benefit not the working classes alone, but all classes of society. Well, my friends, here am I again among you, still true to my principles, still and let me show how it would operate against the ready to brave every danger, determined now that we have vanquished the Whigs, to battle all the Tories -(cheering)-in the full plenitude of their power, still ready to meet their threat of a strong government backed by the sword and the cannon, the gibbet and the prison by the sword and the cannon, the gibbet and the prison.
They may again send me to York Castle—may again evening, Mr. William Smith in the chair. The enclose me in their stone coffin—may deprive me of the consolation of intercourse with my friends—and I will Clarkson take the chair; this being seconded, was ought else, there to be separated from his wife and in an overstocked market. (Cheers.) Let us now consequence of the undefined crime of libel, a libel Mr. O'Brien and Mr. O'Connor's visit to Newcastle. copied from a Wiltshire paper; not a witness was exa- The following resolution was moved by Mr. Fainmined save to my being the proprietor of the paper, the lough and seconded by Mr. Sinclair, and carried Northern Star. (Cheers.) Yet, on the oath of twelve middle class jurymen, was I convicted for publishing He then promised kim (the chairman) that he would "No hope enters here." He returns to his late and to reduce the wages from 14s. to 13s. a week, regards sugar, to occupy a moment of our time with it was heard in evidence against me—(shame);—but, not fail to attend, but he never came. Last Sunday employer, and whereas he before had ten shillings that would be considered a slight reduction. They thank God, I have gone through the ordeal; thank God, we have all passed through the flery trial; never why it was that the whole press of England and was an agitation carried on in so firm, so peaceful a manner us the present: no riots, no destruction of property, though they have attempted to goad us to vengeance by sending the police amongst us; we are no destructives, we claim equal rights for all; we ask not for ourselves what we would not willingly grant to all. Look at our present anomalous position; we have a (Laughter and cheers.) Give me six months report- Tory Government with a majority of ninety-one, and ing as they give Mr. O'Connell, and I will carry the we have a nation completely anti-Tory; there is not an hundred working men in the nation who are Tories. The nation detests the Tories. How then have they been elected in opposition to the wish of the nationin opposition to the public mind? Why, because they have been elected by a class; what then is the remedy? (A voice in the meeting, "the Ballot.) The Ballot, of holding the people, the tyrants that have the conwhy, that is the ladle without the soup. Has the per-troul of them would not permit Mr. Duncan to adson who says 'the Ballot's vote? Come, my friend, I dress the people in them. He had, in consequence, want to deal fairly with you. (Answer, "no.") The often to address the people in wet clothes, and under Ballot! what will the Ballot do? Will it give him a many other privations calculated to cool both zeal vote? No; it is the scabbard without the sword—the and courage, however fervent. But these evils and Ballot without Universal Suffrage would make a trades' difficulties are about to pass away. The fruit of union of voters; they would then fire upon us from a these lectures were the determination to subscribe masked battery, could make a boast of their liberality, money to build a Hall, to hold between three and of their independence, and yet vote in direct opposition to our interests. We want the Ballot to protect us the 30th of August, the men of Coalsnaughton did from the wrong doer, not the wrong doer from us. But, themselves the honour to celebrate the release of

men who wear hate, shoes, coats, &c. can no longer procure them, so they want the Ballot to play the landed monopolists against the steam monopolists, anxious in the warfare to come in for the lion's share. Finding they can no longer get taxation sufficient from the working classes of this country, they are trying to eke it out by getting it from Poland, from Prussia, or from wherever it can be obtained. Peel, too, demands a fair trial. I never got a fair trial. He has been tried and condemned long since; for one hundred and fifty years have we tried the factions, and have at length, on clear evidence, convicted them of guilt. For ten years have A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the City Arms Tavern, to welcome Feargus O'Connor to Hammersmith, his adopted home.

We borne with the Whigs; they gave power to the middle classes, but neglected you; they overlooked that; for them to be enriched, you must be placed in the position of purchasers; but you have been the ass between the two factions; first one heaping you with o'clock, loud acclamations arose from every part of the burdens and then the other; they have wrought out spacious building, which was crowded to excess, as was their own destruction, and now they complain of the the lawn and every avenue to the Tavern. The cheer- people. We are not Whigs; we have done with them for ever. We never were Tories; we stand on the glorious position of demanding equal rights for all. I have been called a destructive and a torch and dagger agitator. I defy any man to prove I ever uttered the words terch or dagger at any public meeting in my life. people to procure the return of the Dorchester labourers What I have said is, that, when moral force failed, physical force would come like an electric shock to its ner in which, immediately upon his release from his dungeon, he again stepped into the front ranks—again marshall an unarmed people sgainst the cannons and braved the brunt of the battle. He called upon the bayonets of the aristocracy, must be a fool or a madmeeting to give every person, who might address them, man. Attwood and the Birmingham Whigs were the a fair and impartial hearing, if they came with pre- first to talk of physical force, and the first to desert judices to throw them aside, and listen only to the dictates of reason.

Mr. DOALING, a fustian jacket, moved the first resomisdeeds; but I bore the whole, conscious the day would come when I should have justice done me.

We seated them firmly in office; but what did they do The enthusiastic manner in which they had reseived for us? They gave England a Poor Law Bill—they their noble champion fully demonstrated that they cor- gave Ireland a Coercion Bill—they appointed commisdially agreed in this resolution. Working men, of all sioners, well-paid commissioners, to examine into others, had most need to be proud of O'Connor. For almost every thing. If the Great Mogul had the tooth their cause he had sacrificed ease, reputation amongst ache, they would appoint a commission to see on which his own class, and the honours and luxuries of aristo- side of the jaw the pain lay. If there was distress in cratic life; for they must bear in mind that he was not struggling for his own rights, but for the rights of the crop had failed. Look at their tithe commissions, how working classes. The Chairman had alluded to his con- I struggled against them. Look at their 8,000 policeduct with respect to the Dorchester labourers and the men, equal to 24,000 soldiers, as they receive three Glasgo wcotton spinners. He (Mr. D.) also bore testitimes as much pay, and then say they give justice to monythat these men would never have been restored to Ireland; but Ireland shall have justice; we will fly to their homes, had it not been for his unwearied exer- her rescue. Repeal shall be our watchword; it shall tions. Miles after miles had he travelled to procure go hand in hand with the Charter. I will strip it of the release of these men; and he trusted his exertions its hobgoblinism. I will demonstrate that it is for the in the cause of liberty would meet with speedy and tri- interest of both nations; it shall no longer be made a bugaboo of. The Learned Gentleman here went into Mr. RIDLEY seconded the resolution with great an accurate detail of the Irish question.] You are the leasure. He had come here not to do honour to bees-your oppressors are the drones of society. If you Feargus O'Connor as a man, for he considered him no were to remain idle for one month-your oppressors more worthy of honour than the working man who had would starve. They could not eat their plate, nor their just sat down; but he was there to give him his tribute jewels, they could not devour their furniture nor their of thanks-his tribute of admiration, for the noble houses, but you would not starve. The land is your manner in which he had defended their principles-for inheritance. You would consume as much as you the gallant manner in which he had endured his unjust | wanted, and no more. (Mr. O'Connor here went into imprisonment, cheering them by his pen, guarding them from danger by his advice, and, lastly, for coming again amongst them, with a heart firm and undannted condition, look at yonder awest child clinging to its -with a resolution which no tyranny could baffle, no mother's breast with all the fondness of infantine love; danger dispirit. The speaker then contrasted the con-duct of Feargus O'Connor with that of Mr. O'Connell, and then direct your thoughts to the poor factory shewing that one had taken the rough and thorny road children; see them carried on their parents' whilst the ether had sailed with the gale—had sounded is too horrible to describe. My attention was rivetted all the harbours of corruption, but had finally run his to it when I was at Oldham, in the year 1835. vessel against the breakers of Toryism; and if he did It is a system which will destroy us, or we not speedily put to the right about—if he did not must destroy it, there can be no parleying with this speedily desert the cause of the Whigs, and stand by gigantic enemy. I am glad to see the feeling which

> "Union." By February next we will have a petition signed by four millions for the Charter and Repeal. we have no differences; we are all united; 'tis they that have the differences. Let them unite with us-we will receive them as brothers—we will bury the past in oblivion. In the North the shopkeepers are fast joining our standard; they feel the pinch more than the shopkeepers of the South. The steam Lords, with a pretty pair of leaders! Did you ever see them, my friends; they are, indeed, a pair of little ponies-I might almost call them donkies—to drag along the chariot of the public mind. Can we unite with such leaders! No. Her Majesty had better transfer them from the preparatory school of the Commons to the sick hospital of the Lords. Mr. O'Connor continued for upwards of one hour, in a similar strain, and concluded with a burst of eloquence which touched every

O'Connor was completely exhausted. Messrs. Cleave, Cullingham, M. Pherson, from Ipswich, Mr. Clark, from York, and a person from Cork, addressed the meeting.

vented his attending, according to appointment, at

Brighton and at Marylebone. At the conclusion, Mr.

Mr. Cleave most eloquently entreated the men of London to support the Executive, and the Victims. The meeting separated at a late hour, highly gratified, with their spirits fresh nerved in the good

NEWCASTLE.-The Chartists of Newcastle unanimously: - Resolved-" That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully tendered to Sharman Crawford, Esq, the proposer, General Johnson, the seconder, and the thirty-nine gentlemen who vot for the addition to the address to the Queen." Ouseburn.—The Chartists of this place met

Sunday morning last, in the Association-room, near Byker Bar. A discussion took place on what would be the most effectual plan of getting the out-districts organised, when it was agreed that the Secretary correspond with certain places round Newcastle, to ascertain the day most convenient to hold public meetings, that they may be furnished with proper speakers.

COALSNAUGHTON.—The cause progresses well here. The exertions of Mr. Abram Duncan have been attended with great good. His lectures in this place had to be delivered in the open street, for, although there are two places in the village capable

Gentleman then at some length proved that the oil Five Points were part and parcel of the so-called Con-stitution.) But why do the middle class want the Ballot?—Because they find the system at fault: because they have preyed so long on the working class that they have devoured the whole of their substence, they now find the disadvantage of an empty till: the "That this meeting hall with delight, that noble of nature, Feargus O'Connor, on his release from his unjust incarceration, and hereby welcome him to Hammersmith, his adopted home. They also pledge themselves never to cease in their exertions, until they procure the never to cease in their exertions, until they procure the the time of the Reform Bill. We raised a storm of the time of the Reform Bill.

lectual, moral, and physical enjoyment; and, by the Mr. WHEELER then rose to move the second reso- help of God and our firm energies, we will speedily attain them. I am willing to forget the past; I have "That this meeting is of opinion that the people of buried all animosity in the dungeon of York Castle; I this empire will never be fully represented until the am for a union of all against the common enemy; but People's Charter becomes the law of the land, and that we will no longer be the shuttlecock to be knocked impartial justice will never be awarded to Ireland until about by either a Whig or a Tory battledore. I may the Legislative Union between the two countries is again be arrested, but I am determined to fulfil my repealed, and Ireland has a Parliament of her own, work. Look at our position—a whole nation governed elected upon the broad principles contained in the by a handful of aristocrats, by a few men who, as com-People's Charter."

pared with you, would appear to be made by Nature's ln the spirit of this resolution he entirely agreed, being journeymen. Gather together all the aristocrats who well convinced that the people of this country would live within four miles of this place, and an omnibus never be fully and fairly represented until every man would hold them. And shall this insignificant body had a voice in the making of those laws which every rule such a host of working men? We will never man was called upon to obey; any measure of Reform cease in our exertions till we have put an end to short of this was a mere mockery—was unworthy of the such a system. The Whigs, at the time of the Reform acceptance of an intelligent and united people. See the Bill, said that taxation and representation should misery and distress which existed among the working be co-extensive, this would admit all who paid taxes, classes of this country-among those whose industry | whether twenty-one years old or not; but we have laid created all the comforts, necessaries, and luxuries of down a defined plan, we say at twenty-one years of age ife-whose exertions created all those ingenious con- a man shall be entitled to a vote; we will not move trivances which tend so greatly to smooth the rough from this, we will not alter to twenty-one years and one road of human existence. Whence has arisen this day; we will have it for all, whether light hair, or dark anomalous state of society? Simply, because we neg- hair, whether English, Irish, or Scotch. They say we lected the right of Universal Suffrage-of that right are ignorant men, we must, therefore, have a plan about which nature, which reason commands us to exert; which there is no mystery; one which all can undersimply, because our law-makers are of a different class stand, such is our Charter. Let all who are in this of society to curselves, having different and opposing room, who have votes, hold up their hands. Well, interests in view. But they tell us we are too ignorant; there are three votes. All who have no votes. A forest. we have been ignorant—very ignorant, or we should not | Well, these three men are our masters; they monopohave slaved from morning till night, that an aristocratic lise all the brains; ye poor brainless souls, go about class might riot in luxury on the wealth we have toiled your business; what are ye fit for? ye say ye have into earn. In the second part of the resolution he also telligence; 'tis all moonshine; ye are ignorant; ye have cordially agreed. As an Englishman, he should feel no votes. These three men are like the aristocrats on himself insulted by being told that he could not manage | the omnibus; that they are good and true men is evihis own business, but must have an Irishman to transact | denced by their being here; but it shows the folly of it: and was it not equally an insult to Ireland, to be the system we are contending against. Hitherto we governed by a Viceroy, like a conquered province—to have been beat by disunion; they have played off the be forced to maintain a State Church, whose doctrines Whigs against the Radicals the Radicals against the were at variance with the feelings of eight-tenths of the Chartists—and now they want to pit the O'Connorites inhabitants? (Loud cheers.) For these evils—for the against the O'Connellites; but they shall fail. I will evil of absenteeism, the only remedy was to give Ireland | traverse the three kingdoms; my watchword shall be Mr. MILLWOOD briefly seconded the resolution, which | The Whigs tell us to lay aside all our little differences;

#### Chartist Entelligence.

CARLISLE .- THE CHARTIST CAUSE .- During the past week, indeed ever since the news reached us of the liberation of Mr. O'Connor, the greatest exertions have been made in re-organising the male and female can get any other sort. Mr. O'Higgins said that he meeting. Mr. Mason, who is winning golden opinions Chartist Associations. Local councils have been chosen in the various districts of the town, and collectors appointed. Every one seems to take a more than ordinary doing so, or rather in discharging a public duty, which interest in the cause, and we have no doubt, when Mr. | was by no means a pleasant one, but the very reverse, O'Connor visits Carlisle, that he will meet with a he should not enter into a lengthened account of the glorious and most brilliant reception. The dastardly evidence which Mr. O'Connell gave before a Committee and unjust prosecution of the mean and despicable of the House of Lords on the subject of the disfran-Whig faction, has only tended to make him still more endeared to the people. We heartily rejoice at the present degraded condition of the Whigs, for their whole conduct has been marked by a vacillation unequalled, cowardice before unknown, and an injustice which influenced the Iriah Catholic priesthood to enter never before practised. They have all but rained the the Church is really incredible. How he can face them, country, destroyed our trade, blasted our foreign com- and praise them, and cajole them now, is matter of merce, cramped our resources, insulted and injured the amazement. It is really incredible. Who would people by their heartless and cold-blooded prosecutions, imagine that Mr. O'Connell would have stated in that degraded themselves in the eyes of all right-thinking men, placed the Tories in power, with a majority in the House of Commons which will enable them to resolution which he, Mr. O'Higgins, should submit to inflict the worst of tyrannies on the people. Yes! we the consideration of the meeting, that the Irish Catholic do heartily rejoice at their present degraded position, from which they will now endeavour to extricate themselves, by pandering to the worst passions of the people, but who know them sufficiently well not to place the slightest reliance in their hollow promises.

BANBURY.—The Non-Electoral Association of this place held their fortnightly meeting at the Fieur de Lis, on Monday evening last, when it was resolved "That the thanks of this association be given to Sharman Crawford, Esq., General Johnson, and the thirty-nine Who supported those gentlemen on their addition to the really astonish those who had no knowledge of it amendment to the address to the Queen."

CITY OF LONDON.—The usual weekly meeting of the City Boot and Shoe Makers' Charter Association. took place on Sunday evening last, at the Star Inn Golden-lane, when, after enrolling several new members, it was unanimously resolved,-" That a public best means of making it the law of the land.

BRADFORD.—The Rev. J. V. Jackson, of Manchester, preached three sermons, on Sunday last, in the large room of the Social Institute, to crowded assemblies. At the conclusion of the service, the child of George and Mary Hellewell, of Bradford, was baptised by the name of George M'Douall; the worthy minister of the Chartist church, and the sub-secretary of the No. 6 Association, stood sponsors. The Rev. Mr. Jackson delivered a most impressive exhortation on the

tea may be had at Arneld and Calverton.

the Charter, Universal Suffrage, and no surrender.

HULL-We have had Dr. M'Douall here, who deliverei two highly interesting lectures, explantory of the a Charter. A favourable impression was made in our favour by them.

DUNDEE.-A meeting of the Bakers and Confectioners Democratic Association of this town was held i on Wednesday, the 8th instant, in the Chartist School Room, Mr. Leechman in the chair. After the business of the society had been gone through, Mr. William happy turn of mind gave a rest of pleasantness which Bilston be engaged." 4th. "That the procession, with Anderson delivered a very effective and eloquent address, which was listened to with great attention.-Messrs Peterken, Lowe, and Richardson afterwards addressed the meeting. The cause is steadily progression, those of any previous meeting. On the whole, sing here. We are anxiously waiting the arrival of the

STOCKPORT.—On Friday evening, a public meeting was held in the Chartist room, Bomber's Brow when Mr. Griffin, by the request of the meeting, delivered a lecture, showing the injurious effects reductions had on society, both locally and nationally; and such tised to be held on the Inches at half-past five o'clock. was the disgust of the people against the Cotton Lords, Long before the appointed time great numbers from all whilst the speaker was explaining their conduct, that quarters of the city were seen travelling to the spot, a general murmur, and symptoms of execration, accom- and by the time advertised, thousands were on the panied with cries of shame, shame, ran through the ground. At eight o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. meeting. At the close, Mr. Wright moved, and Mr. M'Pherson who opened the business in a manly and Ellison seconded, a vote of thanks to the worthy lec- straightforward speech. Mr. Smart addressed the torer, which was carried by acclamation.

LECTURE.—Mr. Griffin, of Manchester, lectured her, and the bright prospects which would result to here to a numerous audience, on Sunday evening. At the cause of Chartism by his liberation, and concluded the close of his address he received the thanks of the a neat and forcible speech, by proposing the following audience. Mr. Linney was expected but did not resolution :- "That this meeting hail with pleasure and

A PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Hazel Grove was held in the Association Room, on Thursday he goes unarmed demanding liberty for the enslaved night. Mr. Daniels was unanimously called to the chair. | millions with such bravery and unshaken fortitude, we Mr. John Wright, of Stockport, addressed the meeting will stand by him, or fall with him in the struggle, at great length, dwelling chiefly on the conduct of the and that this meeting highly approve the conduct of masters reducing their hands, and the effects such a the Charter Union, in having invited Mr. O'Connor to course was likely to have on the best interests of society. visit Aberdeen." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Mr. Ellison, of Stockport' next spoke on the necessity Dincan Nicholson. He dwelt at great length on what of union to accomplish the object which was the re- Mr. O'Connor had done for working men; what he had generation of their country. Mr. Cawthorn also spoke suffered for them, and what in all probability he might on the propriety of seeking for political power. Mr. Thomas Clark, of Stockport, moved the following reso-the congregated thousands to a sense of that injustice lution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the which had been too long practised upon them, and country arises from class legislation, and that we hope for no amelioration of our condition until the Charter from the position the Chartists occupied, that the day that although the Parliament as presently constituted, was not far distant when the Charter would be the law by which the people of the three kingoms would be Brown seconded the resolution, which was carried, and the meeting broke up.

DALSTON, NEAR CARLISLE.—The Chartists of on his way to and from York. Mr. Hanson then came great ability. The meeting shortly afterwards separated. forward, and addressed the meeting at considerable length, in a very spirited and humorous strain. A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Arthur for attending the great demonstration at York, and another vote of thanks was given to Mr. Hauson for his excellent! address: after which he was elected a delegate to represent the hand-loom weavers at the great Anti-Corn Law tea-party, to be held on Tuesday next.

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Assosiafrom Mr. Patrick Higgins, of Sligo, requesting Star when the minutes of the last meeting were read and conlight in that quarter, they having no press to speak out their grievances, which are many, and declaring Mr. was agreed that a lecture should be delivered on Wed-O'Connell to be not the advocate of the Irish rights, nesday evening, the 22nd, by Mr. Stallwood, en the to the Who but to have compromised the people's liberties for principles of the People's Charter, in the room of the patronage and place for his friends and family. This Association, Three Doves, Berwick-street, Soho. speaks well, coming from that quarter. From Mr. T. Clarke, of Stockport, requesting to be enrolled a of Dan and his myrmidons, until he saw his excellent! letter in the Weekly Register, which explained all and reminded him that it was the same O'Higgins who accompanied their ever-mourned friend, the immortal Cobbett on his tour through Munster, in 1834. Mr. Mr. Doyle spoke at great length, in defence of BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT WILL DO ITS DUTY! the Charter, and concluded amidst great cheering. Mr. O'Higgins said that he should not trespass on the the sole end and object of the English Poor Law the assembly separated.

should then bring before the meeting the motion of chisement of the forty-shilling freeholders. In his (Mr. O'Higgins) opinion, it would have been wiser in Mr. O'Connell to have let that evidence sleep. His account of the character, the rank and station, and the motives evidence to which he has recently directed public attention, and which has formed the subject of the priests were the sons of a low class of Irishmen, whose first step to an advancement in the world was to get removing them. The ebstacles were held to be distheir eldest sons into the church; and that it was the duty of the Government to take means to secure the loyalty of the Irish Catholic clergy by a golden link from the Crown; that is to say, to be paid by the state, to be subject to the whims of that purest of princes, that pattern of virtue, that best of fathers and best of husbands, King George IV. This evidence contains a mass of information which, when published, will heretofere. The evidence against the Irish priesthood is dated the 11th of March. 1825, and is to be found at

page 8 in the Report. Surely, this will not be considered as abuse of Mr. O'Connell taken from Orange | did not ferget, in his animating discourse, the honourpapers. Will Mr. O'Connell venture to say that this able reception which our champion, O'Connor, received report is not true? Will he charge the House of Lords on his liberation from York Castle. At the close of the or the House of Commons with the crime of giving to meeting seventeen new members were enrolled. Messra. lecture should be delivered, by Mr. Martin, on Sunday the world a false report of his evidence? If he do, evening next, at eight o'clock, with a trifling charge for I solemnly warn him, beforehand, of the consequences. admission." Subject of the lecture:—The Charter and the Mr. O'Higgins concluded by moving the resolution:— "That although the members of the Irish Universal LEITH.-Mr. Lowery delivered a lecture here on Suffrage Association have no wish to entangle Daniel Tuesday, the 7th instant, in Storey's Alley Chapel. It O'Connell, Esq., M.P., in a dilemma, nor to add to his was well attended, and there was a considerable sprink- mental agonies or embarrassments, but on the ling of ten pounders present. The lecturer animad- contrary, they feel a most anxious desire to assist in verted, in severe terms, on the selfishness of the relieving him from the difficulties in which he has inshopocracy, and their treachery to those who sided them | volved himself by his publicly acknowledged desertion to get the vote. He did not spare the working men of those principles to which he says he is pledged by for the apathy they have shewn in forwarding the an oath; yet, they cannot conceal the astonishment and cause; he insisted, in a most happy manner, on the the regret with which they have read a speech of Mr. necessity of union and organization; and the good con- O'Connell's in the Dublin papers, of the 23rd ultimo. sequences of his eloquent and able lecture are best in which he repudiates the doctrine of Universal Sufshown in the accession of a goodly number to the ranks frage, and declares it to be absurd and ridiculous; and calumniates its advocates, while in the very same speech he says-

When I was examined before a committee of the House of Lords on the subject of a forty shilling franchise, I stated there, on my cath, that the remedy for the franchise would be the conceding of Universal Suffrage. I am the only public man in the British dominions who is bound by oath the dectrine of Universal Suffrage.

Now, he knows, right well, that the meaning of LAMBLEY.-The Chartists of this place are again male inhabitant of Great Britain and Ireland, of twentyassociating together, with every prospect of a large one years of age, of sane mind, and net convicted by increase to their numbers. Mr. Dean Taylor has given a Jury of a felonious offence, should have the right to them an excellent secture, and they are preparing a vote at the election of a Member of Parliament. As the demonstration in honour of O'Brien's release; which sworn testimony of Mr. O'Connell in 1825, in favour of will take place on the 27th instant. Tickets for the Universal Suffrage, cannot be reconciled to his present denunciation of it, and of all those who relied upon YORK .- On Thursday evening, the 9th instant, his oath and acted upon it. We leave this contradic-Dr. M'Douall delivered a lecture in the Charter Asso- tory testimony between himself and his Creator in the ciation Room, Fossgate, Mr. Burley in the chair, on the hope that his conscience may one day or other prompt rights of labour and the benefits to be derived from the him to adhere to his oath." Mr. Thos. Wood, seconded The room was crowded to the motion in a very eloquent and energetic speech of excess. At the close of his lecture a number of highly considerable length; after which eleven new members respectable females came forward and formed them- were admitted, and notice for the admission of several gave general satisfaction. selves into an association for the purpose of assisting in others given, when the meeting separated highly carrying out the principles of the Charter. Hurrah for gratified at the prospect now before them in the city

> ABERDEEN .- On Friday evening, the 10th inst., grand jubilee was held in the Temperance Hall, George-street, in honour of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. Seven hundred and thirty sat at tea, and the evening Mr. M'Pherson, comb manufacturer, whose easy and Chartism at no former period shone so brightly in Aberdeen as it now does, and in this instance the company separated regretting nothing so much as that time

had winged its way so rapidly. GRAND DEMONSTRATION AND OPEN AIR MEET-ING .- On Saturday evening last, a meeting was adverimmense crowd on the by-gone sufferings of Mr. O'Con-

delight, the release of their long-tried and faithful friend Feargus O'Connor, from the dungeon of our common oppressors, and we pledge ourselves, while still suffer even to life itself, and in conclusion, aroused distress which at present pervades this unhappy which had been altogether occasioned by their own apathy in not demanding redress. The second resolution was moved by Mr. John Legge, in a speech of great becomes the law of the land." He said it was evident force. It was "That it is the opinion of the meeting be not the representatives of the people, yet no harm can possibly accrue to us by demanding our rights governed. He concluded a lengthy and powerful through the slavish door left open by petition. Thereaddress by calling on them to join the azsociation. Mr. fore this meeting approve of again petitioning the representatives of the aristocracy and money jobbers, in Parliament assembled, to enact or cause to be enacted into law that document entitled 'the People's this village held a public demonstration on the day of Charter', and that the said petition contain an earnest Mr. O'Connor's liberation, which was kept up with Player for the immediate restoration of Messrs. Prost, great spirit until a late hour in the evening. On the Williams, and Jones; and the liberation of all our 12th instant, Messrs. Arthur and Hanson attended a Chartist brethren presently confined in the common public meeting held at the some place. Mr. Arthur gaels throughout Great Britain." The resolution was gave an historical account of his visit to York, to briefly seconded by Mr. Joseph Rowell and carried witness the liberation of Mr. O'Connor. He related unanimously. Mr. Richardson, editor of the Dundee neveral interesting anecdotes which happened to him Chronide, next addressed the meeting, and spoke with

LONDON .- A meeting was holden on Friday, at the Three Doves, Berwick-street, Soho, for the purpose of incorporating the tailors of London in the National Charter Association of Great Britain. The following persons were nominated for the General Council :-- Mr. persons were nominated for the General Council:—Mr. Lof many base attempts to imitate that popular Charles Phillips. 3, York square, Regent's Park; Mr. Medicine, "Park's Life Pills," under various Wm. Metcalf, 38, Wardour-street, Soho: Mr. Wm. pretences; and in order that purchasers may be able Cuffay, 409, Strand, and Delegate to the County Coun- to detect these frauds, care must be taken to look cil; Mr. John Hemmin, 38, Haymarket, and sub-Treation held their usual weekly meeting on Sanday last, surer; Mr. Charles Turner, 2, Dear's place, Somer's and be sure it has the words "PARR'S LIFE Mr. W. O'Toole in the chair; letters were read from Town, and sub-Secretary. A Deputation attended from PILLS" in white letters on a red ground engraved the following persons and places:-From Mr. T. the stone masons, consisting of Messrs. Walton and therein; and forms part of the stamp; also that "Mr. M'Douall, of Newry, containing the names of six Wilson, who fully explained the principles of the Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London," is printed with persons to be enrolled as members; from Mr. Charles Charter, and the necessity of adopting it. A vote of the directions wrapped round each box. Campbell, of Ballbriggan, brother to John Campbell, thanks was then passed to the Deputation, likewise to secretary of the Executive, requesting to be enrolled a the Chairman, Mr. George Bubb, and the meeting admember of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association; journed to Monday, Sept. 13, Mr. Metcalf in the chair, which may be had gratis on application of all agents

BIRMINGHAM .- O'CONNOR DEMONSTRATION. -The committee for conducting the Demonstration member; and from Richard Romagne, Esq., Cork, have been busily engaged for the last fortnight making congratulating the Association upon the progress it is arrangements for the procession, &c., in favour of the making in promoting the principles of real liberty, and people's champion, and from the favourable manner in stating that he was quite at a loss to know who the which it has been taken up by the trades and the work-O'Higgins was who had the temerity to institute a ing classes generally, it is expected to be one of the Chartist Association in Dublin, and brave all the fury most splendid, numerous, and well conducted proces. and had taken Laudanum in large quantities, but sions that has ever taken place in the town of Birmingham. The greatest enthusiasm prevails; the men and women of Birmingham are determined to show their patriotism on Monday next, as well as their respect for the unconquerable friend of their rights and liberties. O'Connell (not Dan) spoke at considerable length and The arrangements for the procession are nearly comwith great effect, on the principle of the People's pleted, several trades have signified their intention of Charter. Mr. Wood spoke on the bad effects those letters would have which called Dan "swindler," "architecture would have been would have which called Dan "swindler," "architecture would have which called Dan "swindler," "architecture would have been traitor,""O'Doubleface," and the like, and recommended The men of Bilston, Darlaston, Wednesbury, Redditch, the friends in Ragland net to use such language. Mr. Bromsgrove, Stonebridge, and other places are expected Doyle, of Manchester, was admitted a member, after to take part in the procession; in fact Bilston and its which he said if ever he felt proud it was upon the neighbourhood have engaged a band of music for the present occasion, and from the fact of his being enrolled occasion. All is bustle and activity, and it will be seen a member of the Irish Universal Suffrage Associa- from the copy of the placard in another part of the tion in his native city, an honour which he once Star, that nothing has been omitted to make the despaired of, but which now was past all doubt. "Demonstration" one worthy of the "uncaged lion"-

time of the meeting after the admirable speech of Mr. tion Committee assembled at Freeman street, on Sun- tions are given with each box. Doyle. He had seldom heard an abler or a truer day, at half-past two, when the main part of the expose of Whig delinquencies than that which they business connected with the procession, was arranged, had all heard from Mr. Doyle. He hoped that there and the meeting adjourned to the following Wedneswas not a man at that meeting who was not convinced day. A spirited meeting was held in the evening at that the English working classes were the real friends half-past six, Mr. Parkes in the chair, which was ad- Street, wholesale agent for Yorkshire: Messrs. of the people of Ireland. Can any man doubt now that dressed by Mr. George White, and others, after which

potato upon which the Irish labourers are obliged to chair, who introduced Mr. John Mason, of Newcastle-ter; Thompson, Glasgow; Leech, Huddersfield; and live, although the very pigs will not eat them when they upon-Tyne, the lecturer for the district, to address the O'Brien, Dublin. in this district, delivered an eloquent and argumentawhich he had given notice on that day fortnight. In tive address, and concluded by exhorting all present to exert themselves so as to give a proper reception to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and sat down smid loud and repeated cheers. Mr. George White afterwards addressed the meeting, and gave a cheering account of the progress which was being made in Birmingham and elsewhere, and exhorted them to perseverance. He was warmly applauded. Mr. Williamson and others also addressed the meeting in good style, and werecheered by the meeting. The best possible feeling prevailed, and after a collection was made for the Demonstration Fund, the meeting separated.

HECKMONDWIKE.-At the meeting held on Monday evening, a vote of congratulation was passed to Mr. O'Connor, on his release from prison; also a vote of thanks to Sharman Crawford, and those who supported him, on his amended address to her Majesty. The regular fortnightly address was given by one of our members. His subject was the obstacles in the way of obtaining the Charter, and the best means of union among the working classes, prejudice, class legislation, and class education, and these were only to be overcome by the working classes uniting more firmly, that they might act more effectually. Our next meeting will take place on the 27th inst., and a lecture will be given on the Suffrage question.

ECCLES.—There was a splendid meeting here on Monday night, Mr. Linney, from Manchester, gave a most soul-stirring lecture upon general topics and the progress of the glorious cause throughout the empire, which called forth the approbation of all present. He Rankin and Tillman lectured here on Sunday evening, but as no public notice was given, the meeting was but thinly attended.

MANCHESTER.—The committee are industriously engaged making arrangements to honour Feargus O'Conner and J. B. O'Brien, Esquires, on the 27th. Plags and banners are being finished, of the most costly description. Many of the trades have resolved to come and join the procession. Eight or nine bands have already been engaged for the occasion. Upwards of a thousand tickets are sold for the tea party at the Hall of Science, at which the two gentlemen are announced to be present; and, to all appearance, the forthcoming demonstration bids fair to exceed anything ever attempted by the working people, to show their esteem and attachment to the noble advocates of their rights. A programme of the procession, and other arrangements, will be found in another column.

LECTURES. -On Sunday last, Mr. Richards and Mr. Cartledge lectured in Brown-street, and Mr. Clark at Tib-street

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.—We are happy to say that another room was opened last Sunday, in Strandstreet, at which, for the future, meetings will be held for the purpose of explaining the principles of the Charter, or transacting any other business connected Universal Suffrage in 1825, and before that period, with the movement. Mr. Starkey lectured in the was precisely the same as it is now, namely, that every afternoon to a crowded audience, and Mr. James Leach in the evening. An enthusiastic feeling prevailed.

> KNARESBRO',-The Infant Chartist Society here met on Monday night last. It is now making rapid progress. Several new members were enrolled, and the prejudices which have long existed here against Chartism are fast declining. Feargus O'Connor would be of easential service here, if he could possibly come. His visit would be of immense service to the cause in this part. WOLVERHAMTON.-Mr. Mason, the lecturer

> ogg's Temperance Coffee House Snow Hill on Friday evening last. The room was nearly filled, and the lecture BILSTON.-DISTRICT MEETING .- A few friends

following resolutions were passed unanimously:—1st. of the country. "That the Chartists of Wolverhampton, Bilston, Darwas spent in such hilarity and good humour as will laston, and Wednesbury go to Birmingham on the 20th, cause it to be remembered as one of the happiest nights to welcome Mr. O Connor on his liberation from prison." of Scotia's sons. The Chairman of the evening was 2nd. "That the members walk in procession." 3rd. " That the band that usually attends the meetings at charmed the whole audience. The speeches of the the band and banners, leave the Ball Court, Bilston, at Chartist leaders on the platform were excellent and very seven o'clock." 5th. "That the procession proceed far surpassed for soundness of matter and vivid flashes from the Ball Court, Bilston, through Wednesbury and West Bromwich." 6th. "That the resolutions be sent to the Northern Star for insertion,"

BLOOMSBURY .- At the weekly Chartist meeting, on Monday night, it was resolved that the sum of 2s. 6d. be sent from the funds of the Association. together with the subscriptions of members and other individuals, towards assisting O'Brien's

ADDRESS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BLOOMSBURY NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION TO THEIR PELLOW-MEN.

BROTHERS IN BONDAGE, -You no doubt feel the hand of oppression as well as those who now, through the columns of the Northern Star, address you. You, the producers of wealth, are suffering all the miseries of alow starvation, while those who produce nothing are fattening upon the produce of your labour.

Look around you, which way you will, laziness and We answer for ourselves we are, but not willing to from the centre of the ceiling.

fore respectfully request your attendance on Monday evening in each week, to co-operate with us in our endeavours to obtain for the working classes their emancipation from their present degrading position. J. MOORE, sub-Secretary.

#### JUST OUT! PRICE TWOPENCE, THE REPUBLICAN: A TALE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

By "ARGUS." FROM the great Expense in getting up "THE REPUBLICAN," all Orders must be pre-paid. Agents will, of course, be supplied on the usual trade terms. GLASGOW: Published by J. O. La Mont, 20, London-street; and Sold by the Booksellers, and all

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THE Public are particularly requested to beware at the Government Stamp pasted round each box. and respectable vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

Read the following miraculous cure communicated to the Wholesale Agents for PARR'S LIFE PILLS, at Nottingham:-

Mrs. JOSEPH SIMPSON, Church Hill Close Old Lenton, near Nottingham, has been severely afflicted for the last 30 years with a violent cough, and difficulty of breathing. The affliction has been so severe that she could not fulfil her usual domestic obligations. She took cold when only 15 years old, and the cough never left her till she took Parr's Life Pills. She had tried almost every kind of medicine, nothing afforded relief.

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

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

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No. 1, price 3d. each, in Wrapper 1s. 4d., or with Boards, 2s.

A N Inquiry into the Nature of Responsibility, as deduced from Savage justice, Civil justice, and Social justice; with some remarks upon the doctrine of Irresponsibility, as taught by Jesus Christ and Robert Owen; also upon the Responsibility of Man to God. By T. SIMMONS MACKINTOSH, author of the "ELECTRICAL THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE."

"Id quod utile sit honestum esse, quod autum inutile sit turpe esse." PLATO DE REP.

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TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

food, unable to take Shares; and especially as an inducement for "the truth"-loving friends in the mortgage) which, when opened, may be made instrumental to reclaim the ignorant and vicious, educate the young, and unite individuals of every class, sect, price 6d. each, in an appropriate wrapper, are just and party, in one harmonious bond of Social Bro-

therhood. Shares of one Pound each. Value. 20 shares -1 prize of - £20 - 30 10 53 20 5 39 300 - 300 328 prizes, the value of which is -THE SOCIETY'S GUARANTEE TO THE PRIZE HOLDERS.

The Society guarantees to the holders of these Prize Shares, five per cent. yearly interest, till they by Ballot. may determine to pay the declared value to their holders; and as the Shares are transferable accordto the rules sanctioned by Act of Parliament, parties may at any time dispose of them in the same manner as is done with the Shares of any other Joint Stock Company.

A CHANCE OF THE PRIZES. Every person paying five shillings to the Funds of poem."-Putriot. the Society, and threepence towards defraving the expense of managing this plan for the distribution of the Prizes, will receive a ticket which will entitle its owner to any of the above Prizes its number may

AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS ENTITLING THE PERSON TO

TIME OF DRAWING AND DELIVERING OF THE PRIZES. All the prizes will be distributed in the Hall of chise. for the district, delivered an excellent address at Mr. next, or as soon as the amount is subscribed and paid. The division will be made in presence of the Subscribers, and conducted on fair and honourable

principles. The week after the drawing is completed, the from Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, and Darlaston, met | numbers of the Tickets entitled to Prizes and their the Chartists of Bilston on the 12th instant, for the respective amount will be advertised in the New purpose of making arrangements for attending the Moral World; and, on Christmas day following, Demonstration in Birmingham on the 20th. Mr. Mogg, the Share Scrip will be delivered to the Prize Ticket of Wolverhampton, was called to the chair, when the holders, or sent by post, to their order, to any part

Subscriptions received and Tickets given by Mr. RILY, Bookseller, Chester Gate; Mr. Thomas Mar-TIN, Higher Hill Gate; and Mr. ALEXANDER CAMP-BELL. opposite St. Thomas's Church. Wellington Road South; and of the Secretaries of the Branches of the Universal Community Society, at their Halls sion of Moral and Political Instruction among the of Science, London, Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, &c. Communications relating to this business to be

addressed to H. Williamson, Secretary, Toil Barstreet, or to Alexander Campbell, Chairman, South Wellington Road, Stockport.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING. The Stockport Hall of Science is an elegant, convenient, well ventilated, substantial brick building, Committee in purchasing for that gentleman a situated near the Wellington-road, fronting Wellingprinting press. The following address was also ton-street, and nearly in the centre of the population and principal public buildings in Stockport. The length of the building fronting the street is sixty feet; the width forty-five feet; the first floor is divided into two large rooms which may be used for schools, reading rooms, or shops, each being fortytwo feet long by twentyfive feet wide, and ten feet high, with the grand entrance to the hall in the centre, to a stair at each end, the one leading to the large hall, the other to the gallery, attics, and observatory. In connection with each of these stairs are two rooms twelve feet by sixteen feet, which of injustice and inconsistency, that they want realuxury meet you on one hand, while slavery and misery | will serve for the various purposes of committees, meet you on the other. Why should this be? Is it libraries, baths, &c., forming two wings to the back our fault that numbers are out of employment? No, of the front building and leaving an open yard in the but through the workings of machinery the great manu- centre thirty-four feet by twenty-four feet, for light, towards the education and independence of woman facturers are enabled to do the work of many hands; air, and exercise. The grand hall occupies the whole the men of course not being wanted are discharged : extent of the front building, and is twenty feet high, consequently, machinery, which otherwise would be a having eight windows twelve feet by five feet, to blessing, has, through bad Government and class legis- admit the day light, and the artificial light for night lation, become a curse. Are we not willing to work? is to be diffused from a grand chandelier suspended

slave from morning till night, when we know that | The stage will be erected at the west and about the profits of our labour are squandered away on a five feet above the floor, and twenty feet long, with a gallery behind for an orchestra, both capable of Fellow-men, how is this state of things to be brought containing near 100 performers. At each end of the o a close? We answer, by uniting together to obtain stage will be a room for the accommodation of the the People's Charter, without which we are convinced lecturers, performers, &c., and underneath the stage BY MESSRS. PERRY & Co., CONSULTING we can never hope to better our condition. We there, and gallery will be the cooking apparatus, from which tea and dinner parties will be readily supplied. the attics over the large lecture room will contain ample space for class rooms, or for a variety of other purposes, and above all in the centre of the building will be a square elevated apartment sixteen feet by twelve feet, having windows in each direction to serve as an Observatory, and in the centre of which will be placed a camera obscura, by which will be seen for a small price, the most extensive railway viaduct in the world, with trains loaded with goods and passengers, passing and repassing, far above the roofs of houses and factories, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, as well as many other objects in the neighbourhood, well worthy of attention : thus combining arrangements for the enjoyment and improvement of the social, scientific, and love spirit-natured ence of Mercury on the external appearance of the beings, who may be interested in such an institution.

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" War is a game, which, were their subjects wise, Kings would not play at." ENGLAND, by J. WATKINS, Chartist.

They sympathise with sorrow, When—Oh! my countrymen! when—when Will you their goodness borrow ? Let brotherhood and sisterhood

Women are better than men,

Unite in doing mankind good. [N.B. This Number, being double in size, is sold

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PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT! Read the English Chartist Circular! Price one halfpenny.

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No. 3, contains an Address to the Chartists of Great Britain, by Henry Vincent-Monarchism and not, in its own nature, fatal, and which never proves Republicanism contrasted, &c. &c. No. 13, contains "An Address to the Women

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Martyr of Freedom, Robert Emmett, previous to sentence of death being passed upon him. In addition, without mercury, or mineral, and the sentence of death being passed upon him. In addition, without mercury, or mineral, and the sentence of death being passed upon him. tion to several interesting articles, a startling description of the atrocious insanity-engendering New Whig " Model Prison !"

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to break the rest of tyranny, and destroy the slumbers of the luxurious few with uncomfortable THE Committee of the Stockport Hall of Science dreams. We believe the Circular of Scotland to have found its way to almost every Scotchman's fire-side; and we trust the English Chartist Circular, Friends of Social Improvement and the Public in Science dreams. We believe the Circular of Scotland to have found its way to almost every Scotchman's fire-side; and we trust the English Chartist Circular, fully equal to it as it is in merit, will shortly be general, that at a Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 11th of August, 1841, the following plan for poor man for his family. He himself may derive the distribution of Five Hundred Shares of the Stock instruction from its pages, and learn the best of the Society was agreed on, in the hope that it will methods of enduring or of mending his condition. meet the wishes of those who are friendly to the His children may read it with certainty of profit-Society's objects, but who are from the effects of able learning, and without danger of having their low remuneration for their labour, and high priced heads turned, or their morals injured. Show us one book, periedical or otherwise, written avowedly and exclusively for the 'higher' and 'educated' classes various parts of the country to aid their brethren in (as this is for the working classes) of which so much Stockport to complete an Institution (without can be said. There may be such, but we never yet stumbled upon one."—The Northern Star.

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Amendment Act was to force the working classes of England to live on coarser food? Little they know of what is in store for them. An attempt will soon be made to force them to live on "lumpers," a kind of potato upon which the Irish labourers are obliged to the Irish labourers are obliged to the Monday evening last. The room was crowded, and Mr. John Mason, of Newcastle
MONDAY EVENING.—The usual weekly meeting of the Monday evening last. The room was crowded, and Mr. Thomson, of Hurst-street, was called to the potato upon which the Irish labourers are obliged to the Irish labourers are obliged to the Monday evening of the Monday head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts

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

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They hope that the successful, easy, and expeditions mode they have adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a certain disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury, will establish their claims for support. As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but, on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed; therefore the practitioner requires real judgment in order w treat each particular case in such a manner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which can only be made by one in daily practice, after due consideration of all circumstances In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in order to discriminate their real nature, and which may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill-Patients labouring under this disease, cannot be too cautious into whose hands they commit themselves. The propriety of this remark is abundantly manifested, by the same party frequently passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is fortunate enough to obtain a perfect cure. The following head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism,

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#### Poetry.

ON THE RELEASE OF MR. O'CONNOR. The glorious flag of liberty

Pleats on the breeze again, There les it wave-O'Connor's free. O'Connor's come again, To lead us on to victory.

And break the tyrant's chain. They said a prison's dungeon cell His lion heart would tame; They found he was invincible. O'Connor was the same;

His deeds shall after ages tell. And bless his patriot name. They'll bless his name and courage bold. That dar'd the tyrant's rage,

Who fearless did through heat and cold The people's battle wage, And kept his spirit uncontroll'd. Though coop'd in prison cage.

He's left stone cell, and iron bar, To walk abroad in light, And rays of freedom from his Star, Shall skim so fierce and bright: They'll scatter tyrants, wide and far.

And we shall shine our right.

Sept 7th, 1841.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ADDRESS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

How now! ye blustering, discontented knaves, Who claim the title of industrious bees, What would ye have? ye grovelling base-born slaves, To dare to interrupt the public peace, With threats of daggers, torches, pikes, and staves, With which you would compel us to release You from the easy yoke which sits so light, And grant you what you vainly call your right.

What the' the mountain fastnesses may ring With your mad shouts for justice, and the' your Seditions leaders may still fondly cling To the false thought that our defeat is sure, We laugh to scorn your harmless threatening. Your want of union renders us secure, We disregard your hypocritical petitions, Tis not our interest to alter your conditions.

To alter your conditions, did we say? Vile traitors! that shall never be, we swear; What would ye have? have we not thrown away The ease of private life for your welfare. Do we not always your commands obey, When to object, requires a greater share Of moral courage, than we can command, Or, when unanimously you demand.

Vain boasting wretches, we again would ask,

Why with your stations are ye discontent? Is to support the state so hard a task, That you would our extravagance prevent? Or would you always in the sunshine bask, And live in idleness, that you present Petitions so unmeaning, there is scarce a line, Which, for our pocket's sake, we'd rather not define. Should not the New Poor Law your thanks engage? Have we not granted all you could desire? Provided bastiles, to which, when eld age O'ertakes you, you may quietly retire, And there remain, until you quit the stage Of mortal life; which should your heart's inspire With love and gratitude for us, who ne'er neglect, The interest of those we're chosen to protect.

Are we not labouring in the grand defence Of our beloved country's brilliant fame; Are we not willing, at a moderate expence, To slaughter these who now dispute our claim And right to poison them, when common sense Should tell them 'tis a sin and deadly shame, To manifest such pagan impudence, but we Will make them take our poison for their tea.

Cease then of our exactions to complain, Tis madness to pretend ye are oppress'd. Nor dare to question our just right to drain Your pockets, any fashion we like best. With us alone such matters should remain, And shall; for we're resolved to arrest, Imprison, and severely punish, those Presumptuous villains, who our tricks expose

Yes, let these mad, mis-named patriots spread Their absurd notions, and your wrongs relate, But lef them our severe resentment dread, For they shall shortly feel the crushing weight Of our aroused vengeance, the' 'tis said You will such gross injustice reprobate, And break their bonds, which nought can rivet, save Your base neglect of the advice they gave.

Your petty opposition we defy, And your request we fearlessly reject, Your glorious cause (so call'd) shall shortly die; Its death-blow shall be dealt by your neglect. Then may we safely our plunder enjoy, We gaze with pleasure on the bright prespect,

Believing we can frustrate your design, Until together heart and soul you join.

Liverpoo!. \* The Chinese.

### Reviews.

THE FLEET PAPERS. [Written for our last, but excluded by press of matter.]

Mr. Oasiler continues, in this weekly outpouring of his own good feeling and just spirit, (despite his Toryism,) to enunciate sentiments and offer advice (the result of great experience and deep investigation) which it will be well for England and her people if the present Government lend a willing ear to, and be prepared to act upon. In the number for this day we find the following excellent remarks. upon the position of several of the immediate and pressing questions of the day, and which we extract

every bosom is, 'What ought the new Government to subsequent researches." do?' Many subjects press on the mind when this quesbe true that the Queen is constitutionally bound (as all parties acknowledge) to change her Ministers when their measures are disapproved by her people's representatives, so must it be the constitutional duty of Parliament to obey the will of their constituents, whenever that will is manifest and undeniable. "There can be no doubt that the question propounded

by her Majesty to her people was, 'Are you for free trade?' It is equally certain that every exertion was made, every argument was used, every exciting inducehave the Whigs been driven out?

have been unjustly treated—if that he a good measure, they the Whigs must be good Ministers. "I ask not what is Sir Robert Peel's private opinions

nothing is more clear than the fact, that it is the people's hatred to the New Poor Law which has given

"If our new Ministers are constitutional, they will, of course, repeal the Rural Police Act, abandon the scheme of centralization, and restore the local system of

"The Ten Hours' Factories Regulation Bill they cannot refuse, when the evidence of its necessity has been so often proved before Parliament, and it is remembered | To the Shopkespers, Publicans, and Tradesmen of that Sir Robert Peel's father was the first who introduced it; nor can they safely neglect to protect the labourers from the power of wealthy selfishness. This subject is obtaining more and more importance in the minds of the well-disposed manufacturers. They feel well aware, that all our great statesmen recoil at the by any means, regardless of the miseries occasioned to who wish to give a fair day's wages for a fair day's awful.

"The question of some restraint upon machinery, is, I am happy to say, forcing itself upon our manufactabatement than they seize the advantage in lowering turers, and they say, 'Parliament must interfere.' The the price of goods; as a striking proof of this, the approach to free trade has had one good effect—it has masters' interest fell, from 1815 to 1841, 55 per proved its unsoundness, by emptying the pockets of cent. hundreds who were formerly its admirers."

"There are many other subjects which require the immediate attention of Parliament, which I have no ciency of food and clothing, and thereby ruin the best room to mention, but which, in due time I shall place | market, viz home consumption. before you in the Fleet Papers. It is self-evident that the case of the working classes must now be seriously paying their rents, cottage property is reduced in considered, with a view to their amelioration. I shall ever be ready to aid in that labour."

THE ENGLISH MAIDEN, a Modified Reprint of an American Work.

We have been favoured with a sight of the first five sheets of a small work under the above title, which is now in the press, and which will, we understand, be in the hands of the Publishers in a crease the burden, the brokers' shops being crammed which would prove a great blessing to the working few days. As far as we can judge from the already; their policy, as a matter of course, will be to specimen we have seen, will be highly deserving of press more heavily upon you who have property. the most extensive public patronage. The work appears to us to be of an entirely anti-sectarian character, while, at the same time every page breathes with the vital spirit of practical Christianity, and is redelent with the beams of the most exalted patriotism. The chapters we have seen are entitled and suicide to be more prevalent and frequent; by "The Capacities of Woman," "The Influence of such tyranny and oppression, they are disgusting the Woman," "The Education of Woman," and honest operatives, and depriving them of the means Woman," "The Education or woman, "Home." And each subject is treated in a clear, forcible, and attractive manner, at once calculated to please, interest, and instruct. The English Editor has crased several portions of the original work, which were adapted to American rather than to English society, and has added matter more suitable for the maidens of his own country. Much of the new matter thus introduced is of a very valuable kind, and calculated to expand the intellectual, while it most carefully strives to improve the moral nature of those for whose especial benefit the work is intended. Should the book, as a whole, sustain the character which is justly due to the portion we have seen, we shall hope that every parent and guardian will lose no time in presenting to those under their we presume no one will contradict us, what but loss care a present so well worthy their acceptance.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE CORN AND HROVISION LAWS. By JOHN CAMPBELL, General Secretary to the National Charter Association of Great Britain.

useful work—crammed with statistics from the works room belonging to St. Mary's Church, on Friday distinguished for their gallantry in the field, and of the Anti Corn Law party by which their own evening, the 10th instant. For some days previous their loyalty to their Sovereign.—(Signed) arguments are stultified. We have as yet merely the public had been invited by placards and cir- Ross, colonel, deputy adjutant-general. had time to glance at a few pages; but what we culars, therefore the Chartists considered it their have seen satisfies us that no chartist ought to be duty to attend and hear what the gentlemen in black without it. When we have more leisuoely examined had to say, and also to watch their proceedings, de-

Cleave, Shoe Lane, Fleet-street.

This is a great effort towards the accomplishment of a good work-the disentanglement of the Grammar of our beautifully simple language from the mass of rubbish which has been so mixed with and wrapped round it, by the pedantry of authors, as to deter many minds from undertaking the study of it, and to present to many others a web so thoroughly ravelled as to bid a successful defiance to their

a language the most simple of any in existence, there were persons assembled there for the purpose and, netwithstanding its great copiousness, requi- of opposing their holy cause; but he assured the ring fewer rules for its construction than any meeting that no one would be heard who was hostile other, we are nationally ignorant of its mechanism; to their pious purpose. It had been announced in and we perfectly agree with the opinion of Mr. the bills that many reverend gentlemen and esquires Mudie that this national evil is in a great measure would attend and address the meeting. They were owing to "the unnecessary parade which is usually | punctual in their attendance, and the platform dismade by the authors of 'School Grammars,' by their played a fine show of the cloth. The first speaker utterly useless and contemptible exhibition of frico-called upon was the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Wesleyan lous, because already well known and well underminister, of Wolverhampton, who, in the usual stood, information, on the one hand, and by their strain, set forth the blessed advantages that would ostentatious display of almost equally useless refine- accrue to the whole community, and particularly the ments and distinctions, on the other; as if the poor, by their liberal support of such a holy instituprimary and ultimate objects of the authors had tion, at the same time begging hard for every poor been to terrify and subdue the spirit, and to perplex man to give his help, if it was only a shilling or a and overwhelm the understanding of the students, sixpence: they could spare it—he was sure they by the array of everything likely to inspire them could—and they would never be anything the poorer with the conviction of the impossibility of their ever for doing so. He concluded by beseeching the poor comprehending a subject which has hitherto been people to imitate the example of the poor widow rendered, by the mode of treating it, so abstract, and in the Gospel and her mite—that was to give all apparently both complicated and vast." • • \* they were worth, and more if they could. He sat able portion of the skull laid bare, and a frightful "Rendering it no wonder that, after Grammar has down, and the gents tried to raise applause, but it been pretended to be taught by the ordinary methods was no go, the Bilstonians were silent. The Rev. of the school-books, the pupils, generally speaking, Mr. Bourne, from London, was next introduced. though they have been forced to go through the He stated that he had travelled over the greatest drudgery of committing to memory a set of unin-telligible rules, find that they literally know nothing been in Freezeland. His speech was a disgusting telligible rules, find that they literally know nothing been in Freezeland. His speech was a disgusting whatever of that Grammar which the so-called rules rhapsody. He said that fifty years ago there was persons lost their lives. It appears that the Orion, should have made plain to them; and that, if any since the establishment of the social discussions. Affair in the neighbourhood of Whitworth, near Prison,—At Union-hall, on Thursday, Robert New persons lost their lives. It appears that the Orion, and iron steamer which runs between Ipswich and since the establishment of the social discussions. of them ever do know anything of Grammar in their since the establishment of the society they printed brought up by habeas, on an alleged charge of in- London, and the Pearl, Gravesend steamer, were then sold it to a person who, on Saturday week, after lives, that knowledge they owe not to the soi. Bibles in Welsh, and they were now plentifully decently assaulting James Haggett, an inmate of the moored near Southwark Bridge on Friday evening, retailed it. No less than thirty-one persons who

do? Many subjects press on the mind when this question is asked—many which, in the short space of one letter, it would be impossible to mention. It seems to me, however, that two questions have been settled by the people of England at the last election; and if it the people of England at the last election; and if it to make the people of the people present, who could native contraction, the declare they can produce Bibles in the upon the people present, who could native contraction, and had been incarcerated in the acoustic people present, who could native contraction. The people present, who could native occasion he declare they can produce they can produce they can people present, who could native occasion he acoustic people present, and had been incarcerated in the occasion he acoust of the people present occasion he acoust of the people present occasion he acoust of the people present occasion he acoust occas energies—has a direct tendency to stultify and even good effect—i; has made the people more anxious to cused invited him into his room to smoke a pipe of spending a great part of his time in the steamers. to paralyze their mental faculties, and assuredly finis obtain the Charter: he stated that a Bible meeting tebacco, and conducted himself in such a manner, as the manner, as the police of the F division, on duty in the Strand, have been very active in bringing before the them with loathing and abhorence of those very had been held on the laws in front of a gentleman's to convince the complainant that he was a man of when he came ashore, and said he would make away magnetic tendency to stultify and even good effect—i; has made the people more anxious to cused invited him into his room to smoke a pipe of spending a great part of his time in the steamers. The police of the F division, on duty in the past the police of the F division, on duty in the cused invited him into his room to smoke a pipe of spending a great part of his time in the steamers. He appeared in a very low and desponding state the police of the F division, on duty in the cused invited him into his room to smoke a pipe of spending a great part of his time in the steamers. Strain the cused invited him into his room to smoke a pipe of spending a great part of his time in the steamers. Strain the cused invited him into his room to smoke a pipe of spending a great part of his time in the steamers. Strain the cused invited him into his room to smoke a pipe of spending a great part of his time in the steamers. The sould invited him into his room to smoke a pipe of spending a great part of his time in the steamers. The sould invited him into his room to smoke a pipe of spending a great part of his time in the steamers. The sould invited him into his room to smoke a pipe of spending a great part of his time in the steamers. The sould invited him into his room to smoke a pipe of spending a great part of his time in the steamers. The sould invited him into them with loating and apportence of those very had been held on the lawn in front of a gentleman's to convince the complainant that he was a man of the same and a planter, a slave owner, and a improper character. On another occasion the defendence of the Bible Society. The meeting was calculated to make them unnecessarily disagreeable. The meeting was calculated to make them unnecessarily disagreeable. The meeting was calculated to make them unnecessarily disagreeable. The meeting was calculated to make them unnecessarily disagreeable. The meeting was plainant determined on exposing the practices of singing and joking with him, and begged him to be companions endeavoured to rally him, and begged him to be singing and joking with him, and begged him to be companions endeavoured to rally him, and begged him to be compa marbles into the school-room, than to teach any- conclude that the black slaves are much better off of the circumstances; and it was agreed between thing there that can be as well or better acquired out than the white slaves in this country. He quoted them, that on the next visit to defendant's room acquaint a female at Ip-wich, when they returned them, that on the next visit to defendant's room of doors; and it would be wiser to dismiss a class another instance which made the people stare: he Darrell should conceal himself undernead that the beat that the beat the people stare in the steps of them, that on the next visit to defendant's room acquaint a female at Ip-wich, when they returned them, that on the steps of Darrell should conceal himself undernead the people stare: he Darrell should conceal himself undernead that the force. Senselly a night passed that Joh did not altogether, than to attempt teaching what the said that in some of the countries of South Africa, order to witness the conduct of the alleged delinquent. more. At a late hour Clarkson procured some lauther the force. Scarcely a night passed that Job did not

fore, be too much to require Parliament also to attend to the constitutionally declared will of the people. The will so free trade are exhibited in the facts that the more foreign trade we have under its operation, the more foreign trade we have under its operation, the more we look the property adopted in teaching grammar, Mr. of living than the people of Britain. This speaker justify the present accusation; at which moment the folion, proceeded to Bankside stairs opposite the Orion, proceed to Bankside stairs opposite the Orion, proceeded to Bankside stairs opposite the Orion, proceeded to Bankside stairs opposite t more we lose, the poorer we become, and the less wages well-known plan of conversation cards—he gives we pay. Thus have facts proved (what common sense an amusing play fulness to the study which cannot has so long taught; that poverty is the consequence of fail to work well on the young mind. Mr. Mudie unrestrained competition. The new Ministers ought, claims the honour of having invented these "move-therefore, to abandon the system of free trade, else why able parts of speech." We are not disposed to be captious or to detract anything from the merits of a good performance, and shall, therefore, not dispute this claim, though the principle—being precisely that of the conversation cards, the geogra.

This system of economy did not escape the discernition into the good, and particularly the that of the conversation cards, the geogra.

The other prisoners, who were about to inflict summary class, who solicit gentlemen in the street, yet as the prisoners, who were about to inflict summary class, who solicit gentlemen in the street, yet as This system of economy did not escape the discernition, he ment of the crowded audience, and particularly the into the water. The others all got up in the ment of the conversation cards, the geogra.

This system of economy did not escape the discernition, he ment of the crowded audience, and particularly the into the water. The others all got up in the ment of the water. The others all got up in the ment of the water. The others all got up in the ment of the water. The others all got up in the ment of the water. The others all got up in the ment of the water. The others all got up in the ment of the water. The others all got up in the ment of the water. The others all got up in the ment of the water. The others all got up in the ment of the water. The others all got up in the ment of the water. The others all got up in the ment of the water of "There is, however, another subject upon which they good performance, and shall, therefore, not dispute were not questioned, but on which it is admitted on all this claim, though the principle—being precisely bands that the people have declared their will—namely, that of the conversation cards, the geograthe New Poor Law. Upon that point there has been phical dissection maps; and the amusement puzneither if nor but. The new Ministers will, therefore, if they are wise, and resolve to walk in the light of the Constitution, repeal the New Poor Law, and return to the glorious 43rd of Elizabeth.

In the new Ministers will, therefore, it is an an one amusement puz. The tide carried to take him to a house of a very different descended to take him to a house of a very different descended to the prison. Darrent connect the prison. Darrent connect the complainants were all thrown into the river. The tide carried to take him to a house of a very different descended to the prison. Darrent connect the prison. Darren "It would not be wise to modify the former. To notice, in various public lectures on the science of pretend to modify the hateful thing, is parleying with Grammar, delivered eight or nice year ago. It is whose faces exhibited blushes, whether of shame or having witnessed the disordered state of his clothes The people on heard the Urion were no sooner made amorous blue-devil, and the nature of the "duty" Satan, for it is the Devil's work. The very name of it very possible, however, that Mr. Mudie may have never disappointment we cannot tell, and finding they had on their entrance. The complainant, and also the acquainted with the occurrence than a boat was he was then engaged in. The officers at head-quaris so odius, that it is due to the insulted and outraged heard, or heard of, those lecture; as it is certain, that feelings of the nation, that it be for ever obliterated. their author had never heard of Mr. Mudie or his "Then," say some, "what will you do with the book; so that the merit of originality may be and bastiles?" That is no business of mine; let those who we have no doubt is, as effectually his own as if the built them answer it, or, at once pull them down, leav- plan of having "moveable part of speech" had never ceived they were not encouraged to carry on any above gaol, for offences committed by them at the of the other unfortunate individuals are—John Oxley Force, headed by a sergeant, was dispatched to the built them answer it, or, at once pull them down, leaving of having moveable part of speech had never ing not one stone upon another. The sooner the whole been mooted or thought of by any person but himself. thing is forgotten the better. A mistake upon the New We are sorry to observe that Mr. Mudie still Poor Law will prove fatal to the new Ministers. Common sense is only needful to discover, that if we are to
our common school grammars; though he affirms its
parsons put by their resolutions, seeing there was no
had been imprisoned in Giltspur-street Compter, and
common school grammars; though he affirms its
parsons put by their resolutions, seeing there was no
had been fined £5 for assaulting a female, but he
common school grammars; though he affirms its
parsons put by their resolutions, seeing there was no
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common school grammars is parsons put by their resolutions, seeing there was no
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common school grammars is parsons put by their resolutions, seeing there was no
had been fined £5 for assaulting a female, but he
common school grammars is not put by the gramm have the New Poor Law, the New Poor Law Ministers defectiveness. He also adheres to the "nine parts of speech," and the six tenses of the verb, with their to incur the disgrace and mortification of defeat. with uttering unlawful coin, or of having swallowed but were unsuccessful. The boat was found bottom be more easily conceived than described (to use a foolish designations, and to all the nonsense about to incur the disgrace and mortification of defeat. With uttering unlawful coin, or of having swallowed but were unsuccessful. The boat was found bottom be more easily conceived than described (to use a foolish designations, and to all the nonsense about three base half-crowns to prevent detection. Mr. upwards, off Horsleydown, by the Thames Police, common phrase) when he saw his sergeant and foolish designations, and to all the nonsense about

moods and participles. him so large a majority. If his supporters have described to an adequate knowledge of the system of the business of the meeting was over. By this and so difficult to be disproved by the unfortunate occurred, and the bodies were carried down the they soon dragged the delinquent off to the Station-Indeed the people by their electioneering addresses, Sir Robert would have proved his wisdem by refusing office, for, in that case, the reaction must be the secured parties of the course of the examination to the otherwise estimable afraid; they won't hear you." This excited the trousers were produced, to show the state in which grammar of Mr. Cobbert, who did that for the audience still more, and Mr. Stiran replied that he they were torn, and he declared that it was done by grammar of Mr. Cobbett, who did that for the audience still more, and Mr. Stiran replied that he they were torn, and he declared that it was done by Clementson, of Ipswich, and Oxley and Clarkson, Dutch clock, on being informed of the above circumstaken and impoverish the nation no more by emigration; but, on the contrary they will offer every induce.

The second steward of the Orion steamer. The second ness to appear before their mightinesses the Combine, but of property of prescent and they were torn, and he declared that it was done by Clementson, of Ipswich, and Oxley and Clarkson, Dutch clock, on being informed of the above circumstaken and impoverish the nation no more by emigration; but, on the contrary they will offer every induce. Weaken and impoverish the nation no more by emigra- for the child-placed what is called " the grammar, he was not allowed to ask a question, and impressed (defendant) had exposed his person. The defendant, tion; but, on the contrary, they will offer every induce- of our language perspicuously before the student, on the people the propriety of peaceable conduct, who is a man of respectable appearance, declared ment to persuade and encourage the people to locate on In all the mere elements of the language which can as there were constables in attendance, and we had that it was a foul conspiracy got up against him, children how to use them. pondent.

Local and General Entelligence.

FELLOW TOWNSMEN,—We, the spinners of this Repeal Newspaper published and sold in London, town and neighbourhood, appeal to you at this im- and therefore he wished all sincere, sober, and portant and truly alarming crisis, humbly soliciting honest Repealers to give their support to that paper that something must be done by law to prevent the your support, to enable us, successfully, to resist the which was a real friend to the working classes of all wasting influence of universal competition. They are enormous, cruel, and scandalous reduction offered by nations. Eight members were added to the Repeal the cotton masters, mentioned in our placard, issued list, which makes near four hundred paying Repealers very thought, still they feel that something must be done to prevent the cruel and selfish from getting rich small, are detrimental to the best interests of society. Repealer, will take the chair on Sunday week. both locally and nationally, and if the one now pending | Severat Chartist and Repeal ladies were present on their work people, and the loss sustained by all be effected, the consequences must be dangerous and

> Firstly, by taking money out of circulation, which will be of no benefit at all to the cotton masters themselves, as no sooner do the merchants get to hear of an place.

people, they disqualify them from purchasing a suffi- at Bigg's Temperance Coffee House, Abbey-street,

Thirdly, by depriving the people of the means of

Fourthly, those who are fortunate enough to procure employment, will be reduced so low as not to be able to contribute to their unfortunate brethren who may be being able to pay rates, those who can must, the au- Jones, in a cool and convincing speech of considerthorities knowing full well that it is useless to attempt able length, proved, to the satisfaction of all present, to sell the goods of the poor, as such would only in- the political importance of this noble undertaking, Fifthly, the people cannot purchase high articles, which will cause a falling off in the revenue to a serious | the evening. amount, and will be likewise a fertile source of, and cause misery, destitution, vice, crime, poverty, want, hunger, disease, pestilence, robbery, murder, bloodshed, and suicide to be more prevalent and frequent; by of obtaining an honest livelihood in the land of their birth, and driving them to the painful necessity of emigrating, as hundreds are doing, to other countries, to enrich our rivals and impoverish ourselves. Sixthly, because you shopkeepers, many of you, entered your houses when wages were at such a standard as only to be able to get a living, by attention and economy, say that the people were earning sixteen shillings per week, and you could then only just live, what will you do when they are only earning half that

help us in this desperate struggle. Signed on behalf of the body of spinners, JAMES MITCHELL, President, CHARLES DAVIES, Secretary.

termined, if an opportunity offered, to seize it, and then plant the Charter before them. When the hour noon train from Bristol, the engine which brought THE GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH LANfine turnout the brave men of Bilston made. They
GUAGE TRULY MADE EASY AND AMU
flocked in hundreds from the mine and the forge, SING, BY THE INVENTION OF THREE! and astonished the clerical gentlemen to see so HUNDRED MOVEABLE PARTS OF many of their own colour; indeed the black slugs SPEECH. By George Mudie. London: J. were awe-struck beyond description, as they had been previously informed that the Chartists would attend, and, in consequence of this report, the parsons took the precaution to have the place surrounded with constables. Before the public were admitted the chair had been taken by the Rev. J. B. Owen, who commenced the proceedings with prayer, just at the time that our general, Stiran, and his aids-de-camp, entered, provided with their amendments ready to propose when the Reverends would submit their resolutions to the meeting. Prayer being ended, the Rev. Chairman briefly stated the It is the shame of English literature that with reason for calling the meeting, and observed that "The question—the universal question now raised in disant expounders of the science, but to their own very bosom is, 'What ought the new Government to subsequent researches."

The question—the universal question now raised in disant expounders of the science, but to their own circulated through that principality. This assertion same gaol. From the complainant's statement it subsequent researches."

Circulated through that principality. This assertion same gaol. From the complainant's statement it subsequent researches."

Circulated through that principality. This assertion same gaol. From the complainant's statement it subsequent researches." people present, who could flatly contradict it, and and had been incarcerated in the above gaol, between skittles at the George, public-house, Bankside. will not recover.—Liverpool Chronicle. ment was offered, to persuade the people to answer 'Yes!' Still, despite the most strenous efforts of the free trade party, the answer returned to her Majesty was 'No!'—in consequence of which, the Queen has discharged her free trade Ministers. It cannot, there discharged her free trade Ministers. It cannot, there for a fat sheep, the defendant proceeded in such a fat sheep, the defendant proceeded with the means of the countries of South Africa, order to witness the conduct of the alleged delinquent. more. At a late hour Clarkson procured some lau-the force. Scarcely a night passed that Job did not they give fat sheep for Bibles; and the missionaries apprehend five or six unfortunate girls, on the defendant's apartment, and, while Darrell was friends prevented taking effect, by giving him charge of soliciting gentlemen in the streets. On which was another proof that the people of that discharged her free trade Ministers. It cannot, there for the defendant proceeded.

In seeking to remedy the many mischiefs of the party, seven in number, four of living than the people of Reitain. This specific the present accusation; at which moment when belonged to the Poople of Reitain. This specific the present accusation; at which moment when belonged to the Poople of Reitain. The people of Reitain and the countries of South Africa, order to witness the conduct of the defendant in some of the countries of South Africa, order to witness the conduct of the defendant in some of the countries of South Africa, order to witness the conduct of the defendant apprehend five or six unfortunate girls, on the danam and swallowed a quantity of it, which his intention the complainant went to danam and swallowed a quantity of it, which his intention the complainant went to danam and swallowed a quantity of it, which his intention the complainant apprehend five or six unfortunate girls, on the defendant proceeded to the defendant pro two yards and a half of ribband, at one shilling per the defendant's room, and that several persons three. Accordingly four persons, including Clark-his movements, he was led by the fair damsel, nothing yard, to wear, in future, but two yards; and thus came to the spot, and the sayings of money produced by sparing the wine. yard, to wear, in future, but two yards; and thus came to the spot, and the aggressor was drag-son got into the boat, which pushed off, but they had loth, to a court in the Strand. Now, although it was the savings of money produced by sparing the wine, ged out into the lobby and beaten by some of the not proceeded more than ten or twelve yards before his duty to take into custody all females of a certain was soon observed by the gentlemen on the platform, hearing the affray in the defendant's room, and of was some time before any aid could be procured. and gave information of the "whereabouts" of the many hearers, but few supporters, the chairman in- principal witness, Darrell, underwent a rigorous lowered, and the drags were thrown out. In about ters were so shocked at the alarming intelligence, stantaneously dissolved the meeting, observing that cross-examination by Mr. Locke, in the course of twenty minutes afterwards the body of Clementson that they were some time before they could decide the place was too hot for the ladies; but, in fact, which they said that they were acquaintances, and was picked up, and taken to the Welsh Trooper upon the proper course to be adopted in such an longer. This announcement was unexpected, as we election of bridgemaster, and that indictments had and Joseph Taunton, of the Pearl, and Wm. Clement- naughty house in question. On arriving there they had hoped for an opportunity to have a few words been found against thom. Darrell admitted that he son, of the Orion. Soon after the accident, a Thames proceeded to the "two pair back," and on breaking chance of having them passed, and they did not like had no remembrance of ever having been charged to the spot, and also attempted to find the bodies, astonishment of the guardian of public morals may Stiran arose, and addressing himself to the chair- Locke contended, that the evidence of such men asked leave to put a question to the speakers, could not be received with any degree of safety, par- were all sober when this sad occurrence took place. on which he reclined with his lady love. The vir-He aims rather at simplifying the means of attain- but the chairman promptly refused to hear him, as ticularly as such charges were so easily trumped up. The tide was about half ebb when the accident tuous party were deaf to all remonstrances, and

SOUTHWARE. A numerous meeting of the management. In other words, they will abandon the insane Whigh notion of governing the people by force. It is futile any longer to attempt to keep the people in awe by force and coercion—it is against the genius of their laws, and the spirit of the Constitution. The presence of force implies injustice.

STOCKPORT.—The spinners have boldly resisted Lion, Maze, Tooley-street. A teetotal Chartist, of the assignees of Messrs. Tooley-street. A teetotal Chartist, of the judge, who condemned the animal to suffer twenty years standing, took the chair by acclamate the proprietors, under an order of give and Hughes, late proprietors, under an order of the grade by the constitution. The presence of force implies injustice.

STOCKPORT.—The spinners have boldly resisted Lion, Maze, Tooley-street. A teetotal Chartist, of the judge, who condemned the animal to suffer twenty years standing, took the chair by acclamate the publicly the penalty of retalization, as prescribed by the condemned the animal to suffer twenty years standing, took the chair by acclamate the proprietors, under an order of the court of Review. The sale, which was intrusted devoured: the sow was mutilated in the same management.

The spinners have boldly resisted the ears of public resort, was on Thursday audmitted to "the Lion, Maze, Tooley-street. A teetotal Chartist, of the public resort, was on Thursday audmitted to "the Lion, Maze, Tooley-street. A teetotal Chartist, of the penalty of retalization, as prescribed by the publicly the penalty of retalization, as prescribed by the publicly the penalty of retalization, as prescribed by the judge, who condemned the ears of publicly the penalty of publicly t spinners of the surrounding district as they ought to be. They have always been ready to subscribe to others when called on.

To the Shopkeepers, Publicans, and Tradesmen of Stockport.

and Mr. Farker, from the City of London Charter her, and then hanged by the executioner in the public place, amidst a concourse of people. The judge presided at the execution on horseback, with a working classes of Ireland, unless it was accompanied with the principles contained in the People's by way of punishment, for not taking proper care of Charter. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, who said that the Northern Star was the only was dressed like a new works a weighted by the executioner in the house; the numerous attendance of wealthy capitalists and gentlemen engaged in theatrical speculations that a Repeal of the Union would do no good to the judge presided at the execution on horseback, with a sufficiently attested the lively interest which prefeather in his hat. The father was forced to attend, with the principles contained in the People's by way of punishment, for not taking proper care of this child. The oulprit, when brought to the gallows, hammer reluctantly fell. The purchaser is Mr. man, who said that the Northern Star was the only this occasion, who took great interest in the proceedings of the evening, after which the meeting separated; but resolved to meet again, and again, until the unconditional Repeal of the Union took

> BERMONDSEY.—A public lecture, on behalf of the London Journeymen's Trade's Hall, was delivered by Mr. Sherman. Subject-" The moral and Secondly, by taking the money from the working social improvement of the working class of London," men would never gain their social and political rights without they had places for trades and public meetings, which they could call their own. He highly complimented the men of Lambeth for not meeting at a public house, and censured the men of Bermondsey for meeting at a public house, when out, the result of which will be, a larger number will they could meet at a respectable coffee house, or have recourse to the workhouse for a living, which will have a trade's hall, which they could call their own greatly augment the rates; the working classes not property; after the lecture was over, Mr. William classes. He also promised to become a shareholder. After a vote of thanks to the lecturer, the meeting separated, highly pleased with the proceedings of

> > Sign of the Times.-A wharfinger, in Tooleystreet, Borough, advertised in the Times newspaper, a few days ago, for a clerk, who must be a married man, at the large sum of twenty shillings per week. This honest Reformer received above three hundred | companied by a detachment of soldiers belonging to

ROYAL ARTILLERY-GENERAL ORDER, SEPT. 8TH. -Lieutenant General Lord Vivian cannot quit the without expressing to all those belonging to it the greatest satisfaction he has had in carrying on the service in conjunction with them. It is a pleasure to him to bear his testimony that he has ever found all sum, whilst your rents are the same, rates the same, in their respective offices discharging the duties expences every way the same? Nay, rates will be attached to them with zeal, ability, and efficiency. higher, because there will be more poor, besides, customers will be fewer. Then, if such be the case, and service had afforded him opportunities of becoming | No lives were lost. and ruin awaits the shopkeepers and publicans? We acquainted with their merits and witnessing the call upon you, for the sake of yourselves and society, to excellent conduct of the officers and men of the royal artillery and royal engineers; a more intimate connection with them confirming him in the high opinion he had previously entertained. In now parting from them, he ventures to express his sincere and earnest hope that they will ever be found pursu-BILSTON .- The third anniversary of the Biling the same course which has acquired for them This gives promise of being a most valuable and ston Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the school- their present high character, and ever be equally

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE BRISTOL AND EXE-TER RAILROAD.—On the arrival at the Bridgewater terminus, on Saturday last, of the four o'clock after-bridgeshire, the total income was £15,123, and the obtained above two tons of honey for the New York noon train from Bristol, the engine which brought noon train from Bristol, the engine which brought amounted to £50,854, and the expenditure to a part of his bees, in which small glass drawers had left the carriages, in removing the train from the down line to the other. To effect this transfer it is necessary to remove the carriages from the station to a point on the line about 150 yards distance, where proper means are provided for transferring carriages from one line of rails to the other. Between that point and the station is a crossing for coaches, &c., over the rails; the engine had already transferred some carriages from the down to the up line, and was returning for others, with its tender in site stage-coach, with passengers for Exeter, was in the act of passing over the rails. The tender struck the fore part of the coach, which it shivered to In Lancashire the income amounted to £143.822, the fore part of the coach, which it shivered to In Lancashire the income amounted to £143.822, the fore part of the coach, which it shivered to In Lancashire the income amounted to £143.822, the fore murder.—Liverpool Mail. front, when, on arriving at the crossing, the Exquiscattered about in every direction. The horses, from the complete smash of the coach, were liberated, and escaped with but little injury. Six persons are more or less injured. Mr. Burferd, of Bristol, one of the passengers, was removed to the Clarence that where he is suffering under a consumption of the short of the deficiency was no less than \$24.443\$. In Oxford-shire the deficiency was removed to the Clarence that the deficiency was no less than \$24.443\$. In Oxford-shire the income was £23,680, and the expenditure that along and head Cabrally and head of the latter place. The shire the income was £23,680, and the expenditure the deficiency and head of the latter place. Hotel, where he is suffering under a concussion of the brain, and other internal injuries. His head was so jammed under one of the wheels of the tender. been crushed to atoms. Johns, the driver of the Exquisite, and Hatchwell, the well-known coachman to the Sheriff at the assizes, are both seriously mangled. The other passengers have escaped with some serious bruises; but Ann Gore, a poor old woman of 73, who had just crossed the railroad, was caught by the falling coach, and is not expected to caught by the falling coach, and is not expected to the above twenty-four countries there are attempted to drown herself. Mr. Alderman Piris survive. She was taken to the Bridgewater infirmary, when it was found that both bones of one leg were broken close to the ancle joint, a considercontusion over one of the temples. She has continued, with slight intermissions, in a high state of delirium, and cannot be expected to recover. We cannot learn that the least blame can be justly attached to the driver of the engine.

the Sessione.

A STRANGE EXECUTION.—In the year 1836, a sow nembers and friends of the Repeal Association, ate part of the child of a day-labourer of Falaise, brated preperty, for so many years a favourite place took place on Sunday evening, at Mr. Roche's, Red named Janet. This accident reached the ears of of public resort, was on Thursday submitted to the was dressed like a man, wore a waistcoat, breeches, Thomas Fowler, a gentleman, we believe, wholly and gloves, and a human mask before her snout .- unknown in the circles to which such a preperty Excursions in Normandy.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.—TWENTY-FIVE HOUSES

DESTROYED .- On Thursday last, about one o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful fire happened at Fordington, a small village situated a few miles from Dorchester, which we regret to state extended to a several of the inhabitants mounted on to the roof, and attempted, by throwing buckets of water over George-street, Bermondsey, on Friday evening; the worthy lecturer stated his conviction that working so, and in the course of a few minutes the premises tion extended with frightful rapidity to a row of dwellings two stories high, tenanted by respectable families. in the rear of those buildings; and in a short time four of them were levelled to the ground. of little utility, owing to the scanty supply of water, and the result was the destruction of the whole of brick buildings. The excitement that prevailed throughout the village was beyond measure great, and the scene on the immediate spot amongst the inhabitants was of a most heart-rending description. People were running about in the wildest confusion, saving what property they could snatch from the flames. About three-quarters of an hour after the the 9th Lancers, with a party of the officers of the regiment, and were shortly followed by other en-gines from Stafford. By that period the fire had extended to five houses in a line with the premises where it commenced, and at three o'clock other lence for many hours after, and the military were unable to check its progress until three houses were pulled down, which cut off the communication; and, but for their powerful assistance the greater portion of the village would have been reduced to ashes. The number of families burnt out is reported to be

order of the House of Commons, will show, in re- from the neighbourhood. ference to those counties which are more or less intersected by railroads (for the year 1839), how the income of those trusts has been affected. In keeping bees. Twenty years ago he had one swarm, Bedfordshire the noome in 1839 amounted to from which, in twelve years, he had 396 swarms. £12,599, and the total expenditure to £12, 914, leaving a deficiency of £315. In Berksop powerful, that they commenced depredations on the leaving a deficiency of £315. shire the total income was £18,362, and the the neighbouring tribes, going out on predatory expenditure £17,151. In Buckinghamshire the excursions to the distance of two or three miles, income amounted to £14,838, and the expenditure to much to the annoyance of the unfortunate neigh-£16,199, leaving a deficiency of £1,361. In Cambours. He then killed off a number of swarms, and amounted to £50,854, and the expenditure of £1,161. In Der-&52,015, leaving a deficiency of £1,161. In Der-byshire the income amounted to £40,997, and the expenditure to £42,800, leaving a deficiency of expenditure to £42,800, leaving a deficiency of way, by drawing the slide, the bees can be seen at expenditure to £42,800, leaving a denoted by way, by drawing the slide, the bees can be seen at £1,803. In Durham the income amounted to £32,612, work, and the amount of honey ascertained. When and the expenditure to £32,204, leaving a surplus of filled, the drawer can be removed and the place suponly £408. In Essex the income amounted to plied by another, without destroying the industrious £31,460, and the expenditure to £31,729, leaving a insects. deficiency of £269. In Gloucestershire the income was £78,339, and the expenditure to £81,594, leaving pieces. The hind wheels, with a part of the body of and the expenditure to £139,288. In Leicestershire, the coach, were forced off the line by the violence of the income and expenditure were respectively the shock, and fell over, while the passengers were £25,250 and £23,772, and in Lincolnshire, £31,274

and its effects in this country. DREADFUL CALAMITY—FOUR LIVES LOST.—On He might put up the banns directly, and he should Saturday morning, between the hours of one and have the £1 on the day of the ceremony. The two o'clock, a frightful accident, attended with cir- prisoner was discharged with a kind admonition. cumstances of an extraordinary nature, occurred on | DEATH FROM BAD MEAT .- About a fortnight ago. melancholy condition, and told his friends to the more active in this kind of warfare, was one Job river. By six o'clock in the evening three of the house. Sandbrock, the superintendent, who is unfortunate men were picked up and conveyed to the anxious that the movements of the force should be George public-house, and which were identified as conducted with as much regularity as those of a body found was that of Oxley, who was a sailor on missioners, an the following morning, and in the board of the Pcarl; fortunately, he was unmarried. mean time, to consider himself as placed under ment to persuade and encourage the people to locate on the language which can gained our object by our silence, and defeated the language which can gained our object by our silence, and defeated the language which can gained our object by our silence, and defeated the language which can gained our object by our silence, and defeated the language which can gained our object by our silence, and defeated the language which can gained our object by our silence, and defeated the language which can gained our object by our silence, and defeated the language which can gained our object by our silence, and defeated the language which can gained our object by our silence, and defeated the language which can gained our object by our silence, and defeated the language which can gained our object by our silence, and dee can defeated the language which can gained our object by our silence, and defeated the language which can gained our object by our silence, and dee cannot shamefully this unfortunate on institution on the creation of his timely end on the creation of the gained our object by our silence, and dee can defeated the language which can defeated the language was our formidable appearance prevented with most calamitous calami

SALE OF VAUXHALL GARDENS.—The justly celemight be supposed to be more peculiarly desirable. The deposit-money, £2,020, was paid down immediately after the sale by Mr. Fowler's agent, by a check on a London banker.

How the Public is Gulled and Poisoned!-On frightful magnitude, and occasioned destruction to street, a pork-butcher, named Cutts, summoned a Saturday, at the Court of Requests, Kingsgatethe amount of some thousands of pounds, it appears that the fire originated on the premises occupied by a baker, named Anstey, situated in the centre of the village, and the flames were first promising to pay the balance in three or four days, which he had never done. Mr. Heath, the Comtailor, named Williams, for £1 14s. under the followhouse, which adjoined the dwelling at the back, and missioner, asked the defendant whether he had any also a brewhouse belonging to the Union Arms Inn, defence to make? Defendant—"Certainly I have, in the same street. On the alarm being given, The pigs died as soon as I had got them home, and Mr. Cutts knows it. Why, directly after the first one gasped its last, I sent for his foreman, who came it, to stop the progress of the fire, but in consequence and out its throat, and I dressed it and sent it to or the dryness of the thatch, it was impossible to do so, and in the course of a few minutes the premises were in a body of fiame. Within five minutes after, the dwelling-house and the brewery of the Union Arms caush and formal the series of the did it was a standard the series of the Union Arms caush and formal the series of the Union Arms caush and formal the series of the Union Arms caush and formal the series of the Union Arms caush and series of the Union Arms caush and series of the Union Arms caush and the series -" And you stand there and tell us coolly that you Arms caught, and from thence the work of devastasold for human consumption?" Defendant—"Yes, I could'nt afford to lose all my money." Mr. Heath—"You ought to be ashamed of yourself, and short time four of them were levelled to the ground. The engines belonging to the village were brought to the scene shortly after the commencement of the fire, and were put into play, but their services were into play, but their services were into play. fire, and were put into play, but their services were through his own negligence they became diseased. I heard that they were bad, and went to see them, and the above-mentioned premises, amounting to twelve and stench arising from them was dreadful. They brick buildings. The excitement that prevailed were suffering from a disease which all pigs are liable I found them confined in a small privy, and the steam to. It is like the measles, and, like children, they have it but once. (A few of the persons present here began retching, and others laughed immoderately.) Mr. Heath-"Did you give him a warrant !" Plaintiff-"No, we never warrant a pig. I will awear that they were quite well when I parted with them." discovery, four engines arrived from Dorchester, ac- Defendant—"Oh! old Richards, the pig-killer, knows different to that." Old Richards, by the desire of the Commissioners, was called. Mr. Heath—"What do you know about the pigs?" Old Richards (shaking his head)—" They were very bad. Oh, so measely. You've seen people with the small-pox."
Mr. Heath—"Don't make the case worse than it is. ordance department, over which he has had the houses had ignited, and very quickly became a heap honour of presiding during a period of six years, of ruins. The conflagration raged with great violation with the military would not trimmed one of 'em, but all my ingenuity would not make it go off. I hung it up for sale, but it was no go, and we were at last obliged to bury it." Mr. Heath (turning to his brother Commissioner)-Well, Gentlemen, I think you must have had enough of this abominable case. The defendant and his witness ought to be indicted. The plaintiff swears To the ordnance military corps, Lord Vivian would especially address himself. Many years of military The amount of property destroyed is very considerable. The amount of property destroyed is very considerable. The amount of property destroyed is very considerable. for the amount claimed. The Jury agreed with what EFFECTS OF RAILWAYS .- A statement of the in- had fallen from Mr. Heath, and decided accordingly; come and expenditure of the turnpike trusts in and the defendant, fearing summary punishment from England and Wales, which has been printed by some of the bystanders, made a precipitate retreat

insects.

THE LATE MURDER AT LIVERPOOL.—We undera deficiency of £3,255. In Hampshire the income | tand that a respite, during her Majesty's pleasure, amounted to £26,957, and the expenditure to £27,973, signed by Sir James Graham, the new Home Secre-A NEW WAY TO GET MARRIED .- SPLENDID

PROSPECTS. - At the Guildhall Police-court, on Thursday, Anne Parrott, of Little Surrey-street, £22,006. In Shropshire the deficiency of income the alarm, and he and Cockrell another policeman ran was about £2,595. In Somersetshire there was a down the steps on the south-east end. They found surplus of £578. In Staffordshire the income her immersed up to the neck, and were obliged to that he could not be extricated until the engine was amounted to £58,128, and the expenditure to rush into the water to save her; she said she had backed; another inch and his skull would have £59,752. In Surrey the income was £61,000, and quarrelled with the man she was living with. The Thus, of the above twenty-four counties, there are attempted to drown herself. Mr. Alderman Pirie no less than twelve in which the income is exceeded asked him if he was in earnest as to intending to by the expenditure. These statements furnish a marry her. The man said he was, but he could not curious addition to the history of railway travelling afford it just now, as it would cost £1. Mr. Alderman Pirie said he would find him the means, and he trusted he would treat the young woman kindly.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,-In consequence of renewed invitations to attend the forthcoming demonstrations, and of some discatisfaction having been expressed by certain parties, at the resolve already published by me through the Star, I find myself obliged ence more to show cause why I cannot, if I would, and why I would not, if I could, take part in the demonstrations. The result I shall then leave, my friends, to your candour. and your generosity.

In the first place, my health is extremely bad. My stomach has discharged nearly everything I ate during the last ten days. I am very, very weak; indeed so weak, that I am sure I could not make myself heard fifteen yards from a hustings in the open air, though I spoke at the top of my voice. In fact, I am, at present, a fitter subject for a ten-room in some country hospital, having a good look out into the green fields, than for anything else.

Now, I leave you to judge, my friends, whether such a man be fit to undergo the fatiguing noise, bustle, and excitement of a series of demonstrations all over the country? Your candour, to say nothing of your humanity, will, I am sure, may, he is not fit.

In the second place, my private circumstances are such as to preclude the possibility of my attending the projected demonstrations unless I travelled and lived at the public expense. To that I could not be a consenting party. I shall never consent to travel and live at the public expence, unless I can make some better return than the mere presence of a sick, useless man at a demonstration. All the good that can be done, through the demonstrations, can be so effectually done without me, as with me, by Mr. O'Connor, who will travel at his own expense. My presence at them could therefore serve no other purpose than the gratification of my own personal vanity, and for that worse than idle purpose, every city and town I entered should have to pay a tax or subsidy. Now, I ask you, my friends, whether it would be right or seemly in me, to have the people taxed in this way on my account? I leave this question as I did the other, to your own

good sense and candour. The only expense I can conscientionsly consent to have the public incur on my account is the expence of one penny for each person who may desire to hear lectures or addresses delivered by me within your walls. To that I can consent, for the one penny is absolutely necessary to cover both my own expences, and those for rent, lighting, placards, &c -without the payment of which we can have no hall or place to meet in; and also, because I think I can give a poor man the worth of his penny in the shape of solid information, while, at the same time, if the poor man thinks differently, he need not come at all, and so escape his share of the expence. This I take to be a just and reasonable view of the matter. I have still strength enough to address small meetings within your walls. I could do some real good at such meetings, but none at all at demonstrations. And the only sacrifice to be incurred by any body is but one penny, and not even that, unless at his

If I permitted demonstrations to be held on my account, I should cause the loss of a day's wages to every man (not already out of work) besides the risk of losing his employment altogether, not to speak of the expense of bands, flags, banners, &c.—which in some of our fermer demonstrations cost upwards of one hundred guiness, and for part of which expense several towns are still in debt. Now, the one penny covers all expenses, leaves nobody in debt, is paid only by those who can afford and choose to pay it, -and, above all, brings nobody into trouble, from loss of wages and

Need I say, Brother Chartists, that, if I could afford I my, that whenever I can get a hall or building for of their more honourable fellow-workmen. nothing, and the means of travelling at my own expense, no man or woman shall ever be charged one of every good man, as renegades to their class, as void farthing at any meeting convened to hear me? Need I of every sentiment that should elevate a virtuous heart, say, in short, that my object in lecturing or delivering and as fit objects for the detestation and abhorrence of addresses to you is not to make money of you, but to do every honest working man. all the good I possibly can in the only way that my enemies and persecutors have left it possible for me to ment of this unfortunate struggle, we pledged ourselves do any good at all? If you have any doubts on this to support, as far as our limited means would permit.

So far I have only shown cause why I cannot attend demonstrations, if I would. Let me now briefly explain their own free will or choice, but, on the contrary, by why I would not if I could.

Well, then, my friends, let me tell you frankly and at once, that I cannot consent to parade the country in mock triumph, while my heart bleeds with the recollection of my own wrongs, yet unredressed,—the wrongs of hundreds of my old political friends and home since the commencement of the present movement, and many of whom are now wandering exiles in America, Australia, and other distant lands. The wrongs of these good and true men, and the wrongs of the millions of our fellow-slaves they have left behind are still unredressed, and cry to heaven for vengeance. in default of justice from the oppressor. By all that is sacred I can have no heart or stomach for triumphant processions, or costly orations, while these wrongs are unredressed and unrevenged. I find no fault with others who can triumph under such circumstances. I anestion not their motives, or the propriety of their acts, but I claim for myself the same right of free agency, which I concede to them and to every other hnman being. And in right of that free agency, I exclaim in the language of my heart-no triumphal entry or public rejoicings for me, while the country is in her present tribulation and fetters,-millions of sons and daughters in rags and wretchedness, and myself a bankrupt in health and circumstances—through my hitherto fruitless efforts to stem the torrent of eppression or to raise a fallen people. No, no, let us first down both the oppressor and his system, and then for the orations and the rejoicings, but no rejoicings for me till I have first had a victory to rejoice at. No idle pareants or mock triumphs for me to day, while my oppressors hold the power of sending me back to my dungeon to-morrow. No harvest ball for me while the crop is still on the ground exposed to rain and tempest. I am for first gathering in the harvest-and then for the harvest ball and supper.

After saying so much against demonstrations gene rally, you will wonder, perhaps, that I am about to make one exception. Yet such is the case. But I trust the special reasons which induce that exception, will matisfy you of its propriety. The exception is Manchester; and the following are

one demonstration and that, no doubt, the largest of decline demonstrations intended partly for my own

honour and gratification. 2nd. Manchester is the town in which I delivered eighteen months' incarceration amongst felons on the criminal side of a common gaol, and I hold that sentence to have been both trannical and unjust. I wish to show the largest body of men that can be brought and discontment. Hundreds are walking the streets, together in Manchester, on the 27th September, that I destitute of food, who rise in a morning without knowstill hold by every sentence and letter of the speeches ing where they shall get a meal betwixt then and night.

I remain, my dear Friends, In the bonds of Chartism and Brotherhood, Yours, affectionately,

TO THE MANUFACTURERS AND PUBLIC OF

THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES. GENTLEMEN AND FRIENDS -An unpleasant difference having arisen between Mr. Wim. Davenport and people, is stopped altogether, and no signs of it startthat portion of his workmen called gilders; the length of time which has elapsed since its commencement, which is now about ten weeks; the improbability of an immediate settlement, together with the calumnies and misrepresentations which are affoat in society respecting this difference, induce us, the operative painters and gilders, to lay before you a correct statement of the whele proceedings, with a view of vindicating the conduct of the men, and of doing justice to all parties concerned.

To bring this unhappy difference to a speedy and amicable conclusion, has been the principle object of the operative painters and gilders. Every concession (short of an entire abandonment of principle) which reason could suggest, or the most rigid justice demand, has been conceded; but, we are sorry to say, without

When it was intimated that the prices of the patterns, which have been the cause of this unpleasant affair, should be amended; but thu: Mr. Wm. Davenport, from the state of trade, could not employ the whole of his old hands again, the proposal was immedistely agreed to, from the conviction that it was not for us to dictate the number of hands that should be employed, but merely to expostulate as to the price at which we should dispose of our labour, and this, gentlemen and friends, is all that has been exercised from the commencement of this unfortunate struggle. It was, then, with surprise that we learned, after we had nominated one half of the men to go in on the amended prices, and had come to the resolution to support the other half, until such time as they should have procured new situations, that Mr. Wm. Davenport would not be dictated to, but that those who wished to be again employed by him must come individually, and then their claims should be considered.

Far be it from us to dictate to Mr. Wm. Davenport, er any other manufacturer, the number of hands that he, or any other gentleman, shall be compelled to receive into his employ, or otherwise to meddle in the internal policy of his, or any other manufactory, so long as that policy does not encroach on the acknow-

violation of claims which the laws of God and of civil

sal of that labour is as free in their hands as the pro-LARLY TO MY OLD FRIENDS IN MAN- ductions of it are in the hands of any manufacturer or called upon, by every principle of moral and natural right, to defend it to the uttermost of their power. But how much stronger is the call on the operative painters and gilders of the Potteries, when the extreme reduction in the price of labour, which has been attempted at Mr. Wm. Davenport's manufactory, did not, we believe, originate in any desire of that gentleman himself; but, on the contrary, in an underling, whose only motives for such base attempts must have been the aggrandisement of his own truckling self, and to whom the sacrificing of that class from whence he sprung, and to which he now belongs, forms but a small item in his code of moral subserviency. Let it not be supposed that we make this statement

out of any desire to propitiate the favour of Mr. Wm. Davenport, or to call down an undue portion of public disapprobation on the head of one whose every action, as far as the regulating of the price of labour is concerned, is a libel on common justice and common humanity; for, be it remembered, up to the time of the installation of this sycophant, the prices of Mr. Wm. Davenport's patterns were such that no reasonable man could complain of: the painters and gilders, therefore feel called upon, in justice to Mr. Wm. Davenport, and to the men late in his employ, respectfully to request that the former will condescend to examine for himself the original patterns against which his men have expostulated; and if it should be found, on mature give one of them:consideration, that the men had not a just reason to complain: that they exaggerated, in the slightest degree, to their fellow-workmen, or have attached undue blame to any single individual under his employ, the painters and gilders will undertake to brand those men as the veriest slanderers that ever disgraced the face of humanity, or imposed on the credulity of a

generous trade. The operative painters and gilders take also the resent opportunity to state that, in facilitating au amicable adjustment of this unhappy affair, they are actuated by no motive or principle detrimental to the interests of their employers. They look upon the potting business as being differently situated to most of the staple trades of this country. They believe that foreign competition—that bane to the the prosperity of the cotton and woellen districts—exercises little or no influence on the prices of the manufactured goods of this neighbourhood; and that a judicious arrangement amongst the manufacturers for the purpose of regulating the prices of their goods, would secure to themselves a reasonable return for the capital invested in their several establishments, and procure for those under their employ, "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," which, gentlemen and friends, is all that they now require, and which, it is to be hoped, common sense, common humanity, and one common interest will hasten to supply.

Thus far, with a single exception, has our task been an easy one; thus far would we be content to go if justice did not imperatively demand the exposure of villany-villany which, for the sake of our class, we would otherwise bury in eternal oblivion. 'Tis a crime to take from the superfluous wealth of another; 'tis a greater to take from those that have little to spare; but how much greater is that crime which takes from those

that have none the very means of obtaining any. Working men of the Potteries, blush for your order -blush for those that have no shame, no principle, no feeling-save for themselves-for such are to be found amongst you. Yes, when a few honest hearts, than whem, for integrity of purpose, or skill as workmen, few better can be found! When these men had the independence to expostulate with their employer relative to the price of their labour, and had incurred their discharge from that expostulation, five creatures were to be found bearing the semblance, but lacking all the enabling qualities of humanity, who were so far lost to no man should pay even a penny to hear me? Now, every principle of moral right as to enter on the places

In conclusion, we beg to state, that, at the commencehead, wait till we meet, and then you shall know the individuals who have unwittingly been the cause of this unhappy dispute; for, be it remembered, they

We reiterate that pledge; and call upon all who have the welfare of their trade at heart—who are alive to the least spark of sympathy for those who have suffered, and are still suffering, in its defence, to come forward with their mite, to the end that truth, justice, associates, who have been persecuted out of house and and the general good, may triumph over falsehood, held down by its ungrateful bastard, capital tyranny, and truckling self-aggrandisement.

> We remain, Gentlemen and Friends. Your obedient humble servants. THE OPERATIVE PAINTERS

AND GILDERS.

Committee Room, Sea Lion, Hanley, Sept. 14, 1841.

#### THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1841.

" THE CHARTISTS HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES MORE WHETHER THEIR NOSTRUM WOULD HAVE MENDED MATTERS IS NOT NOW THE QUESTION; BUT THE BESULT

POLITICAL POWER IN THIS COUNTRY, THOUGH IT BE EXERCISED BY THE SUFFERANCE OF THE MASSES."- ports—that an obstinate adherence to the present burdened people. Qr, if it be thought more advisable Friday, July 16th, 1841.

HORRIBLE DESTITUTION AT STOCKPORT. SYMPATHY OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

my reasons for attending the procession and demonstra- received last week, and shut ont by an accident frenzied over-trampled-patience, which, while it the spirit alive in the provinces. 1st I wish to show, by the evidence of my attending document, the attention of all those who are wont from our last number. We claim especially for this takes no less certain vengeance on the system, will them all) that it is not from fear or any other unworthy to culogise the "good feeling of the middle classes," motive, but from princip's and conscience only, that I and recommend that the middle classes be conciliated, and a UNION with them effected. Before a word of comment, let them first read the letter, the speeches and addresses for which I have suffered from one on whose veracity and impartial judgment we place the utmost reliance :-

"This town is one scene of poverty, misery, distress,

and addresses for which I have undergene the unjust. The hands belonging to two very large firms are turned about a change. out and piquets are placed by the spinners to watch the mills, to see if the masters procure "nobsticks" to take the situations of those turned out at the reduced price. The workpeople have placarded the town, shewing their grievances and exposing, in a masterly manner, the conduct of their masters. There are thousands who have pledged and sold every vestige of clothing to purchase food to live upon, whilst others are selling their furniture, and going to America. Starvation and misery its fourteenth number, and goes on well, though was never more prevalent in the memory of the oldest labouring under some disadvantage from the want inhabitant. One large mill, which employed a thousand ing again. The weavers of another mill turned out on Saturday; but such was the eagerness of those who had walked the streets so long to get work, that their THE STOCKPORT SPINNERS AND SHOPplaces were filled up by Tuesday morning. Never was tyranny and injustice and brazen-faced villany, cruelty, hard-heartedness, and brutality, more glaringly exemplified, than it has been by the British cotton distinct "orders" of middle class men in society wards their unfortunate workpeople who are liter. the manufacturers and merchants, and the shopthem for the purpose of reasoning with themthey laugh like a host of laughing hyenas. One of these kind-hearted wretches-(save the mark)-in the shape effrontery to tell one of his spinners, who has hands as hard as my desk on which I write, that in order to children work if he would send them. Another had the impudence to tell one of his spinners that the last tenant he had in one of his small houses had left £1 16s. being reduced as much as 12s, from the original price. Another master told one of his spinners, who merely wished to change wheels, that he should do so on condition that he would pay 163, for the rent unpaid by the last spinner. These, and many others, are the tricks of the Corn Law repealing cotton lords, who are the pillars of the various religious places of worship; the sons of whom are keeping any quantity of women of loose virtue, hunting horses, and dogs who live ten degrees better than their workpeople. Such are the bad circumstances of one master who was first in offering reduction, that he has had a span new carriage brought him this week, and a man come with it from London to show him how to get in and out of it. Every

We ask, and we ask sincerely, how long are these things o continue! How long will it be ere Far also be it from us, when these rights are en- the people will make common cause together, and creached upon, to sit tamely down, and witness the tell their inhuman blood-suckers that their tyranny alty, if we may be allowed the term, by the sale of the men who pretend to commiserate the distresses, averted, cause them to be much worse.

body I meet in the street cries chame of the masters,

tilence as hunger, wretchedness, and destitution."

and declare that nothing is so likely to bring on a pes-

TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF ENGLAND which the working millions earn those necessaries that of the poor, who raise the cry of "cheap bread," THE "NEW MOVE" CHAMPION AND HIS AND SCOTLAND, AND MORE PARTICU- supply the physical wants of their nature. The dispo- and who complain that the Corn Laws are reducing them to the verge of ruin. Yet, though they cannot CHESTER, LEEDS, SHEFFIELD, KEIGHLEY, merchant in the empire; and if it should be sought pay a moderately fair price to the labourer, they BOSTON, AND THE OTHER PRINCIPAL by any individual to depress the price of it can keep their strumpets, dogs, and hunters, in un-TOWNS OF LANCASHIRE AND YORK. below a reasonable, or living standard, the owners are limited proportion, and can sport their new carriages as if to mock the misery they had caused. We hope that Committees will be appointed to collect our recollection of the services of Mr. HETHERINGTON and receive subscriptions on behalf of the starving to the good cause in years gone by; and we regre thousands which now throng the streets of Stock- much to find him now pursuing a course which must port, and we trust that meetings will be held without to some extent, however small, damage the cause delay in every town and village in furtherance of he professes still to advocate, and which cannot end that object. Especially we implore the various otherwise than in confusion to himself. Chartist lecturers to devote their energies to it. Let the Chartist preachers lecture themselves. They Scribes and Pharisees lately assembled at Manchester; let them and their flocks prove their title hilation. to be considered Christians, by the exhibition of that Christian spiri; which will feed the hungry, and clothe the naked. Let the words of the Saviour be on this occasion not only remembered, but acted upon, "Ye have the poor always with you," and "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Since the shove was written, we have received

walking the streets, many of whom have sold both clothing and furniture to support nature, while circumstances into which two honest men have been plunged, through being out of employment, driven to despair, and seeing no hope of recovery, no cheerstrict inquiries into each case, that they have com-mitted suicide, in order to relieve their distracted minds. A man about twenty-eight years of age, clean and decent. came to the door of the writer of this on Monday morning, and appeared much while the big tears ran copiously down his face, to say that was the first time, and the first door which he had approached, for the purpose of begging : he was sorry to do so, but it was out of dire necessity. He had a child in his arms, and another by his side, four more at home. There seemed to be an inward. honest pride, which spoke volumes to an observer; he appeared heart-broken, and his face flushed, as Bradshaw, at a place not 300 yards from where he then stood, and had tried all the places he could for employment, but without success. This is the condition of a hard-working factory slave. In a short time after, six young men, respectably dressed, had bundled up their linen, and were starting on a journey of begging on their way to Birmingham. Shops are empty; provision dealers and drapers are idle: pawn-shops and furniture-brokers are crammed; benefit-societies are suffering; religious institutions can scarcely be kept up; poor-houses are filled; many factories are stopped; thousands are in a state proaching; and the people are walking the streets with pale visages, sullen countenances, depressed spirits, and aching hearts. There are not two epinions as to the distress, though parties disagree as to the change required."

Yet this is the people whom the soundrels affect to fear investing with the Suffrage lest property suppose that it will be less safe when they are in ble to crop them. possession of that power to protect themselves which you now unjustly withhold from them ?"

There is not a man in the whole batch of plunand vested "rights".

This we have ever seen; and this we have ever feared. We have been, and still are, the only true systematic efforts to pluck down ruin on their own heads; and in our imploring of the people, while they bear manfully their wrongs, to fortify them-

THE "NATIONAL VINDICATOR."

This Publication, under the editorial auspices of VINCENT and PHILP, is the ablest fellow-worker in the cause of Chartism we now have. It has reached of the stamp.

KEEPERS. Ir should not be lost sight of that there are two ally starving to death, that when they approach keepers. The direct and personal interests of the former class are, always, to have labour at the lowest possible rate, and they are, consequently, always of a man, but without any of his attributes except the found to be, as a class, the most inveterate and conferecions and savage portion, had the unblushing sistent enemies to every liberal and honest principle of legislation. It is almost entirely from this class make up for the reduction, he would find his wife and that the Whig faction is made up. The shopkeepers approximate the working people much more closely. Their profits are for the most part drawn imowing for rent, and the next person who engaged should | mediately from the pockets of "the workies." and pay that rent whether he had the house or not, besides any general destitution among the working people of a locality soon shows itself in the empty till and lengthened visage of the shopkeeper. This is so unavoidable a consequence that we are amazed to find any shopkeeper so absurd and ignorant as not to make common cause with his best customers. We commend to the attention of the Stockport Shepkeepers especially the Address of the Spinners' Committee, which will be found in another column. That address calls on them, for reasons well assigned, to support the Spinners through the present crisis against their heartless oppressors, the cotton lords. We call on them and all other shopkeepers, for the same reasons, to make common cause with their brethren of the working classes generally, and Charter, through the operation of which exists the only safe remedy for the infernal system which has wich the laws of God and of civil and oppression shall proceed no further. These are brought things to the present pass, and will, if not there is no hope of escape but by the People's

MR. HENRY HETHERINGTON has challenged Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR to a discussion, and Mr. O'Con-NOR has accepted the challenge.

We regret for his own sake that Mr. HETHERING TON should have been so unwise. We have not lost

We regret not less that Mr. O'Connon should thus ject is obtained. waste his time. He really has not an evening to have been put out of the pale of the church by the spare for any such purpose as the gratifying of Mr. HETHERINGTON'S penchant for political anni-

really find no point for discussion in it. Mr. HETHERINGTON talks about "the merits of Mr. the possession of absolute power, and suiting its LOVETT'S Chartism," and about "FEARGUS O'CON-NOR'S Chartism," pretty much in the style of Mr. various peculiarities of time and circumstance, has several other equally melancholy relations. We DANIEL O'CONNELL. We are loth to believe Mr. HETHERINGTON so very ignorant as not to know that a hurry." A Bank Bill had passed both "Houses"there is and can be but one kind of Chartism. Char-"Great privation, misery, destitution, hunger, and discontent exist in Stockport; it is computed that five thousand are out of employment, and O'Connor, William Lovert, or Henry Hethering. TON. Its principles are contained in a certain to its forms, was kept up. The majority, secured by others are selling off and emigrating to America and document called the People's Charter. Those Australia. In consequence of the unfavourable principles can alone be recognised as Char-Whoever gives up anything from them, or contends for any less sum of jusing prospect before them, we are sorry to say, from tice, is no Chartist; whoever goes for more than is contained in those principles, may or may not be a Chartist, according as the matters which he would question of dispute from the origin of our governsuperinduce may or may not clash with the opera- claimed to be against the exercise of any such power tion of those principles. To talk then of " Mr. by this government. On suitable occasions, during abashed. In a short time, he mustered courage, Lovett's Chartism" and "Feargus O'Connors's a period of twenty-five years, the opinions thus enter-Chartism" is evidently a mere bandying of words it in the legislature of my native State. In the to no honest purpose; and proves to us quite suffi- House of Representatives of the United States it has ciently that the only possible object of the "challenger" | been openly vindicated by me. In the Senate is to damage the cause of Chartism by raising a dust, under the cover of which the enemy may strike it. has been affirmed and re-affirmed, in speeches It was on this ground that we attacked in the first and reports there made, and by votes there rehis eye caught that of his donor. On being instance the originators of the "New Move." It corded. In popular assemblies I have unhequestioned, he said he was an overlooker for Mr. is hence we infer their dishonesty. All that they declaration which I made, and that but a short equally practicable in connection with the already referred to my previously expressed opinions as established organisation as under any other circum- being those then entertained by me. With a full stances: it is impossible for two National Societies to subsist, without damage to the cause; and hence it of the United States. By the occurrence of a conbecomes evident that the" New Move" men were either | tingency provided for by the constitution, and actuated by personal ambition and a thirsting after ral force of the Chartist army, to give an advantage to oath that I would preserve, protect, and defend the of starvation; wages are lowering; winter is ap- the enemy. As long as there remained any probability at all of the " New Move" becoming in any the Senate and country will see that I could not degree general, we were willing to adopt the more give my sanction to a measure of the character descharitable alternative; but now that "it has been so long dead that by this time it stinketh," we can-It is impossible to read these heart-rending details not regard any attempt to resuscitate its carcase in religious obligations; without an observance of and not feel that" the beginning of the end" is come any other light than that of a traitorous disposition which no government can be prosperous, and no When beings, wearing the form of men, can thus to do harm to our glorious agitation. We believe people can be happy. It would be to commit a openly mock the misery which their infernal system the country generally, and London in particular, any earthly reward, and which would justly subject has created humanity becomes impatient of forbear- understand this subject so well that there is no me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men. ance, and the arm of resolution is more firmly power in these men to do harm if they are let alone nerved. We cannot hear of such things and not, in We think the most effectual damper for them to be our very heart of hearts, applaud the manly bearing just that sort of contempt which shows them that deposit in the several states of this Union, with or of a people which can bear such sufferings-know- they are known, but neither feared nor trusted. For without their consent, a principle to which I have ing too their source and origin-with dignified con- this reason we have in this day's Star given insertinuance in the narrow pathway chalked for them tion to a somewhat pompous document, signed by were placed in their present position, not by an effort of by the laws which they have had no power in creatwo "Savages," a surgeon and some other parties, ting; by whose operation, as a whole, all these evils addressed to the originators of the "New Move," have come on them, and which, by their superior and calling upon them "again to take the post of intelligence and virtue, they will yet convert into honour." We have no fear whatever for the cause domination in America. the means of accomplishing their own enfranchise- from this. The people know, now, how to estimate ment from the foul thraldom in which labour is men to whom "the post of honour" is everything; ment, speaks truly of the vete as a great deliverance heaven." But all public notice taken of them invests them with an importance not their own, and the United states.' should be unsafe! "Pitiful drivellers! Do you dare gives room to the enemies of Chartism to point to to trust your property within arms-length of those our dissensions. We do wish, therefore, that O'Conby whom it has been made, when hunger, naked | NOE had allowed Mr. CHANTICLEER HETHERINGTON ness, and death assail them, and do you affect to to clap his wings and crow, without taking the trou-

THE MOVEMENT.

derers who believes his own hideous cant of the the English Chartist Circular, a letter from O'Con-"levelling" and "spoliating" disposition of the NOR to the "workies," in which he recommends working people. They all know that their present that the metropolis be made the seat of a represen ACCURATE CALCULATORS THAN THE MIDDLE CLASSES. property would be much safer then than it is now; tative body, as Manchester is that of the Executive but they know that the system of unrighteousness body of the National Charter Association. We think HAS SHEWN THAT THEY WERE CORRECT IN THEIR which gave it to them will be swept away; and the idea to be good, and earnestly recommend it to the OPINION-THAT IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THE REPRE- hence their horror of the Charter. Mouth, however, country. We suppose that London and its environs SENTATION, IT WAS VAIN TO THINK OF A REPRAL OF THE as they may about it, there is no alternative can easily furnish a sufficient quota of good men and but one. The middle classes, if not yet convinced, true who will gladly give a portion of their time RESIDES IN A COMPARATIVELY SMALL CLASS, CAN ONLY Will soon be so-it needs but a few more Stock- to the work without burdening the already over-Morning Chronicle (organ of the Whig Ministers), state of things will merely jeopardize their pro- that men from the country should go up, let them perty without prolonging for one day the continu- then be paid sparingly, and made to work hard ance of the system. The alternative is surely We can not afford to give much to individuals, with before them; a peaceful and undisturbed posses- whole masses in the condition of Stockport. Above sion of what they now call THEIR property, with all, let the representatives be made to keep up a WE claim the attention of all our readers to the just rights for all, and a fair recognition of the weekly correspondence with their constituents: following letter from our Stockport correspondent, labourer's share in future, or the dire shock of this will at once enhance their activity, and keep

> The latter portion of O'Connon's letter we probably be much less inclined to respect present would, if possible, engrave upon the palm of every "worky's" hand-throughout the whole country :-'Above all, and before all, my dear friends, PRE-SERVE UNION! not only among yourselves, but among Conservatives—the only true friends to the middle- your leaders, making them pull together, or depart classes, in exhorting them to a cessation from their in peace; for believe me, that our dissension is the one thing now relied upon by the faction, as their title to rule us by the sword. No man in his senses can doubt, but that we are on the eve of some great selves continually with all moral means to bring change; and no thoughtful man but must look with certainty for a union of plunderers, before they will surrender what we seek for. To meet their union. we have no other means than the formation of as close a union,-rendered more powerful by our numbers. To this end then, let all, one and all, struggle. "Let 'Union' be our watchword, and "Liberty" our war cry; and let our motto be " Onward, and

> > THE TRADES AND THE CHARTER.

we conquer; backward, and we fall."

WE trust every working man in Great Britain will learn by heart the clear. luminous, and ungainsavable speech of Mr. O'Connor to the London Trades. The principles on which the reasoning of that speech is founded are clear as daylight: they cannot but be admitted by whatever unbiassed mind will study them. And they are capable of much greater practical extension than is given to them in the mere sketch to which our space limits us in reporting this inimitable speech. The very same process by which the steam monster raises competition and creates a surplusage of hands in all trades—the same infernal rapacity which robs the unprotected workman of his hire to provide the extravagant expences of mansions and carriages and parks and grounds, and splendid buildings and costly w-s for cotton lords-throws thousands of dependants on the various expedients resorted to by the industrious classes to preserve themselves in some degree of comfort and independence. Thus trading rapacity creates, increases, and multiplies poverty; poverty creates and aggravates sickness and disease; sickness and disease produce death and these drain the funds of the various sick so cieties, the benevolent Orders, the Odd Fellows and other secret societies, the "Free Gifts," the burial societies, &c. Thus, is every struggle of the poor man to avert destruction met and parried by class-legislation, which upholds the middle man in his petty plunder and the landed and monied capitalist in his wholesale robbery. The savings of lend all their aid to the enactment of the People's and the virtuous and the victious, the industrious and industry and temperance are swallowed up by fraud; the idle, the sober and the drunken, are immersed in one common whirlpool of destitution, from which

ample of the Metropolitan Trades speedily followed through the whole country; that there will not soon be one trade society in the whole empire that does not lend its whole energies to this glorious objectthe attainment of a power by the whole people over the law which disposes of the produce of their labour. The Trades of London deserve, and should have, the heartfelt thanks of their brethren in the provinces through the whole country. This is what we have long wished to see. The mighty phalanx of the Trades and of the Benevolent Societies once turned with united energy to any object-that ob-

AMERICA.-THE BANK MONSTER STRANGLED.

All honour to that beau ideal of a bravely honest The challenge, with Mr. O'Connon's answer to man, President Tyler. The liberties of his and acceptance of it, will be found in another country, threatened by one of the worst, because column. We have read this challenge, and can most insidious, forms of despotism are safe in his keeping. The monster capital, ever grasping at sinuous and tortuous forms of advancement to the met with a rebuff which sends it to its own place "in in the Senate by a majority of one-by which the inthe dollar-mongers in both Houses, was doubtless regarded by them as a "tower of strength," but the worthy and patriotic President, in the following manly sentences, levels it with the dust :-

"The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate per se over the Union, has been a tained have been unreservedly expressed. I declared Chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it contend for in the way of intellectual progress is time before the late Presidential election, I knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and conceded. I was elected by the people Vice President arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office. Before leadership, or that they wished, by weakening the gene- entering upon the duties of that office, I took an constitution of the United States. Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, cribed without surrendering all claim to the respect of honourable men-all confidence on the part of the people-all self-respect-all regard for moral and " I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and already heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And waving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the house in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval."

Thus ends the fierce struggle of capital for entire

The Washington Globe, organ of the late governand who "would rather reign in hell than serve in from that fatal system of corruption, which could not fail to make dollars, and not votes, sovereign in

WHIG TACTICS.

The war-cry of "no taxes" is again raised by the Whigs. The "Plague," in its last agony, talks of forcing upon the Queen by popular clamour an exercise of her prerogative, intended to coerce

To Readers and Correspondents.

We regret much that we cannot persuade our friends practically to observe the very clear and plain directions which we have so often given and repeated about the sending of matter for the Star. The extent of our circulation obliges us to go to press en Thursday afternoon; and, therefore, our friends seem to think that if their communications reach us by Thursday morning it is quite soon enough. This is a great mistake. They should remember that every word of the paper has to be put together by single letters, and the whole space filled before we can go to press, and it is impossible to do this in one forenoon. Our men are busily employed in filling up the paper with matter which, from one source or other, we must supply during the whole week, and it seldom happens that more than one or two columns, besides the necessary space for editorial comment, remain to be filled on Thursday morning. This shews the importance and necessity of all matters of news, occurrences of the movehave scarcely any letters, and on Wednesday com- should have been Tuesday. paratively few till the night post arrives. The part of the week we have more time to attend to correspondence. The consequence is that one half of these letters are passed over entirely; and the other half compressed into the smallest possible amount of space—and the next consequence is, that in the following week we have letters of reports—the column of "varieties," or some other portion of the contents of the 2nd, 3rd, 6th, or occasion. 7th pages of the paper, which are always set up We have had many most angry letters of this standard. with the parties themselves. Now if our friends the paper every day; that the same column cannot be filled twice over: that we must give out

ing all: but we cannot de this unless the country will aid us rightly in the sending of their matters of communication. above remarks apply, of course, to news, facts, meetings of the people, Chartist intelligence, &c. Original papers, letters to the Editor, personal correspondence, poetry, &c., must be here at the beginning of the week, or we shall not hold ourselves bound even to notice them.

such matter as we have JUST WHEN THE MEN

post—we must go on; if they would remember

all this, and send their communications promptly

-in the early part of the week-all would stand

a fair and a good chance; and if they would also

remember that we have only one weekly paper for

all England, Scotiand, Ireland, and Wales, and

that, therefore, no one place can be allowed to

monopolies an unreasonable portion of the paper.

we should have no complaints of inattention to

ground for them. Our auxious desire is to make

the Star a truly national organ, equally represent-

until receiving our correspondent's letter. best of his judgment," will not do for publication. Manchester. Persons wishing to be supplied with The same remark applies to the "Verses on tickets must apply at No. 9, Whittle-street, on Sunday receiving a portrait of Lord Byron."

We trust, then, that we shall see the noble ex- G. L. Eccles.-His letter was forwarded to Me O'Conner.

A RADICAL professes himself anxious for the success of Chartism. We advise him, therefore, to lay aside his crotchets, and advocate that simple "reform of the Constitution" contended for in the Charter. Several portions of his letter evince a good disposition, but a very slight acquaintance with the subjects on which he writes.

WE HAVE RECEIVED two letters from Perth, one signed J. M. C., and another bearing the signa tures of several persons at Ruthven print works. denying the statement of the Manchester Chartists, that Mr. R. J. Richardson "shed crocodile tears" at a late soiree in that city. It does not appear from the letters whether the purpose of the writers be to deny the fact that Mr. Richard. son did shed tears, or merely to deny that his tears were of the "crocodile character." THE WATSON AND WATKINS DISCUSSION.—We have

received from Mr. H. D. Griffiths a letter in reply to Mr. Arthur Dyson, in which that gentleman is reminded, that the arrangements for the discussion had been made by Mr. Watson, by whom, he says, Mr. Watkins was actually dragged into the discussion, and that by those arrangements Mr. Hetherington had no right to speak; that having acceded to the defence offered for him by his friend and counsel, Mr. Watson, is was not to be expected that the meeting would hear both the counsel and the client. We have no desire to see these discussions prolonged: we think it impossible that any good to the cause can result from them. If there be in the " new-move" men that wanton spirit of mischief which is attributed to them by some, this eternal stirring of the porridge pot is the very thing to gratify it; if there be not, it is unfair and cruel to keep them constantly before the public in a fulse position. Upon the principle of the " new move," the country has long since speken out; its requiem has been sounded,—why disturb its manes—why not let it slumber peacefully in the "tomb of all the Capulets?" Satisfied that the exhibition of these fierce bickerings does us much harm, we cannot consent to encourage them; while we are, at the same time, determined that no opponent shall have cause to complain of injustice. Hence. though we published Mr. Dyson's letter. Mr. Griffiths must excuse us continuing the discussion. The pith of his present communication is contained above, in addition to which we may state, that he defends the general character of the meeting against the description given of it by Mr. Dyson, and denounces the attempt of that gentleman and his brother chairman to deprive the meeting of its "competency," by declaring it "dissolved." Of these things the London Chartists, who are most immediately interested, having been present at the meeting, will be able to form their own judgment, and to decide on the amount of credence due to Mr. Dyson's statements. SMITH. PLYMOUTH.—We answered his questions in our last.

G. E. Boggis.-We gave the report just as we received it from our regular correspondent, whose instructions from us are, to send at all times faithful reports. We have no reason to think he he has not done so on this occasion.

T., ROCHDALF. - Although the report with which ha has furnished us might have been too late for last week, there was no necessity for his driving it til Thursday in this week before he sent it to us: we ought to have had it on Tuesday, when it all would have been inserted.

STARS" TO CASHEL .- Mr. W. Russell, of Nottingham, is anxious to know if the people of Cashel have received a parcel of Stars from him. He does not say how the parcel was directed. STARS" TO IRELAND may be forwarded to Jeremiah

McDonnell, at James O'Hea and Sons, 4. Cookstreet. Cork. CONSTANT READER, NORTHAMPTON, wishes to know the address of the Secretary to the United Journeymen Hatter's Joint Stock Company, at

Denion or Hude. J. PEARCEY.—Our circulation is higher now than last Christmas. In London alone it has increased nearly one-fifth. We know nothing of Dr. Taylor's whereabout.

THOS. MACHENING, MARKET WEIGHTON .- We have no recollection of ever having received the letters to which he alludes. CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following, and says that it is an infallible remedy for that vainful affliction, the cholic, under its most severe attack. The mixture is 3 drachms of other, and

drops for a woman; and from thirty-five to forty for a man-to be taken in coarse sugar. HOWDEN CHARTISTS.—Write to John Campbell, secretary to the Exacutive, 18, Adderley-street,

I drachm of the tincture of opium. Twenty-five

Shaw's Brow, Salford. CARLISLE.—Their report was reseived at half-past three on Thursday; it will be given next week.

P. B. should have given his name, and the name of the agent that supplies him. T. SIMMONDS, TRURO.—Say who the agent was that sent the papers from London.

A Working Man, Durham.—They were sent to Messrs. France and Co. some time ago, and if not delivered, it is not our fault. THE COMMITTEE for sending STARS to Ireland will

oblige by sending a few weekly to Peter M'Bro-Elsewhere we give from our gallant little friend, the Corn Laws. Don't they wish they may get it?! An Old Subscriber, Newport, shall have an an-

Wigton.—The Plates have been sent long ago.

£. L. d. FOR THE DEMONSTRATION AT YORK. From Colsnaughton ... ... 0 FOR THE EXECUTIVE, MANCHESTER. From Camberwell, per James Parker ... 0 8 4 POR J. B. O'BRIEN. From a man with a hard hand and a sympathizing heart ... 0 1 0 G. Hall, of Wakefield, per J. Watkins, London ... ... 0 1

FOR PRESS FOR J. B. O'BRIEN. From Mansfield, being collections after Mr. Dean Taylor's lecture ... 6 9 3 From the Paddock Chartists ... 1 0 6

SALFORD .- On Sunday last, we held our weekly meeting; our old friend. Mr. William Benbow being present, he addressed the meeting at great length, ment, reports of meetings, &c., being sent to us at and gave great satisfaction. An error was made in once, immediately they occur. Instead of which, your last number; it was stated that our Monday it often happens, that on Monday and Tuesday we night meetings would be held on Thursday; if SURREY.—At the Council meeting, on Sunday

consequence is, that those letters which do arrive in | last, Mr. Wheeler delivered an interesting lecture the early part of the week are carefully attended to upon the evils of the present system, and the benefits and given generally at length; while we are obliged that would ensue if the People's Charter was to to have recourse to the London papers, and various become the law of the land. The lecturer was sources, for matter to fill the remaining portion received with hearty applause. A vote of thanks of se many columns of the paper as must be set up | was passed, and the meeting adjourned till Sunday before Wednesday night. Wednesday night and next, to meet at Mr. O'Brien's Academy, Hughes Thursday morning's posts bring us a shoal of letters | Fields, Deptford. The chair to be taken at four from all parts of the country; these come upon us o'clock, when all the members of the Council resijust in the hurry of writing and attending to what | ding in Surrey are requested to attend, as business are called the leading articles; while in the early of great importance will then be laid before the meeting. ST. PANCRAS.—The cause of the Charter pro-

gresses most gloriously in this locality. Tower Hamlets.—At the meeting on Sunday

night, a committee was appointed to conduct the complaint from various parties about their com. O'Connor demonstration, the sum of 7s. 2d. was munications being treated with neglect. Some subscribed for the purpose. The females met on whose letters or reports may have been omitted for | Monday night, when 1s. 6d. was drawn from the want of space, refer occasionally to the police funds for the same purpose; and a voluntary contribution, amounting to ls. 7d., was raised for the like SCOTLAND.—CROSSHOUSE.—The principles of

first-and ask indignantly if their communication the Charter are rapidly spreading here; a deputawas less important than such or such a thing tion from Kilmarnock has attended a public meetwhich appeared in the same paper from which ing, when an excellent address was delivered by it was excluded "for want of space"—others Mr. Wm. Carruth. At the close of the meeting accuse us of partiality and unfairness in cutting twelve members were enrolled. Since this occasion, down their reports to a mere annoucement, while several meetings have taken place, great enthusiasm those of other towns are given at greater length. has been manifested, and numbers have joined the MANCHESTER.—Agreeable to public an

nouncement, a meeting was held in the Tib-street will but bear in mind that we are filling up room, on Tuesday evening, convened to discuss the propriety of passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., and the others who voted with him, on behalf of the people in the House of Com-WANT IT, or there would be no Star on Satur- mons. Mr. Murry, an Irish Chartist, was called to day, and that therefore we can't wait for the next the chair, and the following resolution was passed: -" That the heartfelt thanks of this meeting are directed to Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P. for Rochdele, and Thomas Duncombe, Esq., and the glorious thirty-nine, for the manly and straightforward conduct in testing the feelings of the members of the Commons' House of Parliament, on those all-important principles that constitute the ground-work of the People's Charter." An address to Sharman Crawford, Esq. was also adopted and the meeting broke up.

any party-because we know there would be no MERTHYR TYDVIL.—At a meeting of the National Charter Association, it was unanimously resolved that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Sharman Crawford for his amendment upon the address, and also to those members who voted with him upo: that occasion, and that the same be expressed to Mr. Crawford, and published in the Star, and also the strong disapprobation with which we have seen some of the would be-thought friends of the people refusing their support upon so important an occasion.

ECCLES.—Mr. Linney lectured at Eccles, on Mon-TODHORDEN.—The meeting referred to was not day evening last, and such was the impression made reported in the Star, for the simple reason, that that seventeen males and females joined at the concluno report was sent to us. We never knew of it sion, which, in the course of six weeks, will make 103 members. They intend to provide a breakfast for Young Chartist.-His poem, though " set to the Messra O'Connor and O'Brien, on their entrance into next.

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O'CONNOR DEMONSTRATION, WEDNESDAY EVEN-ING.—The committee for conducting this important ing, the 18th. business have been exceedingly active during the week, deputations were appointed to wait on the various trades, all those applied to have given their expences; several of the surrounding towns have sent word of their intention to honour the people's champion, and from the friendly assurances of assistance received from various quarters, the display is sure to be the best ever witnessed in this neighbourhood. All friends at a distance are informed that the procession will form at Hockley Hill, at halfall delegates will be pleased to do the same.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES. The General day next, by all means in their power.

day next to hear lectures.

BILSTON.-MR. MASON lectured here on Thursday to a numerous andience, who were much demost uproarious meetings ever held in Birmingham 28th, Padiham: Wednesday, 29th, Burnley; Thurslighted with his discourse, and several new members took place at the Town Hall, on Friday last, at 30th, Bacup; Friday, Oct. 1st, Darwen; and Saturwere enrolled. We still keep increasing.

#### Local and General Entelligence.

weekly meeting several new members were enrolled. sent. The people, however, determined to be present.

The cause is thriving here, and looks well. Mr. and on the doors being opened thousands presented Jones has been appointed on the East-Riding delethemselves for admission, and although a strong body

TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, THE BLISTERED

and every means of escape—on the other hand, over the fields into Hunslet Lane, is afforded. The place has accordingly been frequented for the groans that not a single word could be heard. Mr. last six weeks, by a gang of four or six individuals; and though we believe scarcely a night has passed, amid loud cheers, and asked whether any person had but some one has been stopped, and in many cases; a proposition to make, and none attempting he robbed, yet not a single policeman has been ordered declared the meeting disssolved. to make that road his "beat." It is time that both LITTLETOWN.—On Sunday the Watch Committee ought immediately to see to Socialists destroyed the Bible, and the Chartists probable day and night police perambulating that road, perty; they fired stacks and shot their neighbour, trouble.

Socialists destroyed the Bible, and the Chartists propersoveringly accomplish, but at great expense and both day and night police perambulating that road, perty; they fired stacks and shot their neighbour, trouble.

Our labours would be considerably lessened if the press stated fairly to the upper classes the principles into the matter. On Wednesday night week, Will-other shad accumulated by industry. liam Brown, an elderly person, and a resident of Pottery Field, was returning home by the road in question, between the hours of seven and eight. When just past the turn above spoken of, he was He is a poor man, a woollen-weaver, and has the following form.
been "out of work" for many months. The main Any of the Wigt been "out of work" for many months. The main of the money he had was borrowed from a friend, balance sheet on application.

to enable him to begin a little trade in the huxter—

EDWARD MARK, Sub-Sec. a worse condition than before. When they left him, they took over the wall and fields into Hunslet-lane; and though he followed them for some distance, calling out "watch" as loud as he could, no help came near. With difficulty he crawled home, suffering from the kicks and blows he had received. The week before this two other men, inhabitants of Pottery-field, were stopped in the very same place; and from one his week's wages were taken, and from the other 17%d., all he had. Several women returning from Leeds market have been stopped, and their provisions and provision backets taken from them. Let the police go into Pottery Field, and make inquiries, and they will find more of this kind of cases than we have spoken of: and let the proper parties see to due measures of protection being immediately taken. Pottery Field is a thicklypeopled district—and though the dwellers there be humble" and poor people, we opine they must be protected. Property to a good amount, we believe, has been missed out of the Goods Railway Station, which immediately adjoins the road spoken of: and that the Directors have a suspicion that it has been received by parties in this very road, may be inferred from the fact, that they have latterly raised their wall from seven feet to ten feet high. They took precautionary measures for themselves. Let the Watch Committee and Improvement Commismoners do the same for the poor people.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Corron RANNY.-Mr. Editor, the following is a specimen of: the desire the cotton lords manifest in this neighevening, where a number of operative spinners assended to arrange their affairs, it being their reckoning. I heard bitter complaints of bad usage, and upon inquiring what was wrong, the following note was handed to me by a steady married workman:-

Mr. Thos. Nield, By W. and J. Warbrick, s. d. Sept. 1, To a carriage arm and brass bus: 1 2 I asked the meaning of him shewing me this invoice, and he replied, that the article mentioned in the paper was part of a spinnning frame that broke While working, and although he had nothing whatever to do with the accident, yet he had to pay for it; and another man present stated that he was employed in the same mill, and had to pay 1s. 3d. for a cast iron plate being broke, and which is still actually working. There are hundreds of instances of this kind of oppression that never come to light; but what are the factory inspectors doing! there is

ported Sharman Crawford, Esq., at the recent and made him forget a portion of his duty, or that we have embarked.

general election, was held in the Charter Meeting he deemed the Chartist babe unworthy of being We must now be Chartists—and out and out Char-Room, School-lane, to express their approbation touched by his sacred finger, we know not, we only tists. No shams! and gratitude for the noble conduct of their esteemed know that he omitted to mark the cross upon the and truly popular representative; and also to forehead of the child, which is, we believe, part of refurn thanks to the thirty-nine members who sup the ceremony.

SHEFFIELD. - MITIGATION OF PUNISHMENT. -Some months ago Thomas Beoth and John Gre-Several Englishmen followed their example, de-claring it to be nothing more than a Whig society, tion. A memorial in their behalf was transmitted, gory, were tried and convicted on a charge of wheelrattening, and sentenced to seven years' transportathrough Mr. Parker, M.P. for the borough, to the speech by proposing a person who had taken an Home-office; an answer, bearing date the 26th of Monday evening. August, has been received by Mr. Parker, stating that that gentleman's application having been con- will deliver two lectures on Sunday, the 19th of Sepsidered, the prisoners will be liberated after one tember, at Mr. Pepper's Association Room, Smoryear's incarceration from the time of their con- thern, at half-past two in the afternoon, and at six viction.

> course of six lectures on oratory, in Surrey-street | Hanker .- A tea-party and ball will take place Chapel, on the evenings of Tuesday, the 7th, and on Sept. 27th, at the house of Mr. Wm. Hall, George Wednesday, the 8:h, and the third on Monday even- and Dragon Inn, New-street, to commemorate the

FIRE. On Saturday night, about twelve o'clock. patriot, Brouterre O'Brien, from Whig torture nad the neighbourhood of South-street, in the Park, was persecution, consent, and also agreed to subscribe towards the thrown into a state of alarm by a discovery that the Low Ropery, occupied by Mr. Mudford, sacking and oil-cloth manufacturer, was on fire. The engines | noon, at the house of Mr. Wm. Rollitt. Mount Pleawere sent for, and about two o'clock the fire was sant. subdued, after property to the supposed amount of £200 had been destroyed.

promising boy of the name of Robert Eyre, appren- seven in the evening; New Quay, North Shields, past ten o'clock. The members of the Executive are ticed in the office of the Sheffield Independent, was on Tuesday, the 21st, at halfpast six o'clock; Marrequested to be in Birmingham on Sunday if possible; unfortunately drowned while bathing near Atterket-street, South Shields, on Wednesday the 22nd, at

Restoration Committee of Birmingham held its in the last number of the Star, that this gentleman long room, Goat Inn, Cloth Market; Newcastle, on nsual weekly meeting on Tuesday evening last, Mr. had been appointed one of the Secretaries of the Friday the 24th, to celebrate the release from the Richard Thompson in the chair; when it was agreed Beard of Control. In the Sheffield Mercury, of last Whig dungeon of that unflinching advocate of for this committee to aid the demonstration on Monday appeared a letter from Mr. Wortley, justice to the industrious classes, James Bronterre day next, by all means in their newestances. denying the truth of this report.

DEPTPORD.—The brothers of the Deptford INQUEST BEFORE T. BADGER, Esq.—An inquest Holmfirth.—Mr. Edward Clayton will lecture locality met on Sunday, read the minutes, and con- was held at the house of Mr. A. England, the Mid- Sunday next, the 19th, in the National Charter firmed them, transacted some business relative to diewood Tavern, on view of the body of John Faw- Association-room, at three o'clock in the afterthe visit of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. to this place, cett, painter, Charlotte-street, Sheffield, who had noon. and adjourned till Wednesday, and to meet on Sun- been found hung to a tree, in a coppice, near Mid- MANCHESTER.-Mr. Griffin will deliver a lecture dlewood, on the morning of Sunday week. He had in Tib street, on Sunday morning, on the truly NOTTINGHAM.—On Wednesday evening, a used his handkerchief for the purpose, and appeared alarming state of the nation. second glorious meeting was held in the Marketplace, for the benefit of B. O'Brien; Mr. Cooper day previous, he was seen in Middlewood Forge, and
day previous, he was seen in Middlewood Forge, and
following places, according to the dates:—Preston,

which the base Tory faction made a desperate effort day, 2nd, at Chorley. to saddle the people with a church rate. Large placards were posted through the town a week previous to the time of meeting, informing the public that none but burgesses would be allowed admission to the Town Hall. Counter-statements were issued LEEDS.—Two able lectures were delivered on by the Anti-Church-rate party, informing the inha-Sunday, by Mr. Martin. On Monday, at the usual bitants that all householders had a right to be preof police guarded the doors, a tremendous rush took HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN THE Town OF LEEDS .- place, which bore down all opposition, and in a few Are the Watch Committee, and are the police aware, of the numerous cases of highway robbery that by the "Sovereign People." Mr. Bouchier, one of have occurred in the town of Leeds, within these the Churchwardens, endeavoured to take the chair, six weeks last past! And if they are, what are the when it was moved that Alderman Weston should police doing! We are informed that not less than a occupy that situation. After an indescribable scene posice doing! We are informed that not less than a occupy that situation. After an indescribable scene dozen persons have been stopped on the road leading of uproar and confusion, a poll was entered into, in from Hunslet Lane into Pottery Field—the new the course of which a polling booth, which was road, we mean, made by the North Midland Rail- erected in the body of the hall, was broken down, way Company—and robbed of different articles of when in rushed a large posse of police, bludgeon in value, money, watches, provision baskets, and provisions. On this road there are no lights after the and shouts of defiance, and had they attempted to entrance to the goods depot of the Railway is passed; strike, serious results would have followed. At the and there the road makes a turn at a right angle. close of the poll it was ascertained that somewhere A more secluded place for a thief could scarcely be made. On the one hand is a high wall, round the Railway Company's station, nine or ten feet high. No lights, no police or watchmen, and nearly 3,000 George White, Mr. Collins, and others. After which and every means of assays and others hand over the other hand. Mr. Bouchier attempted to read something from Weston was afterwards conducted to the chair,

to make that road his "beat." It is time that both the Watch Committee and Improvement Commissioners saw to this matter. The Railway Company, from Bradford, for the benefit of Sunday schools or the proper parties ought to be called upon to finish in his discourse he made the following assertions: true reflex of public opinion, we are compelled to seek the road—the Improvement Commissioners ought to It is the duty of parents to keep their children from other means of communication than through the profitsee to the lamps being placed there immediately—and two 'isms,' viz.: Socialism and Chartism. The gate columns of the faction journals. This we very

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,—As we cannot at present conveniently conrun against by one person and instantly felled by vene a public meeting, you will much oblige us by censure or abuse. another. While down he was kicked and otherwise giving publicity to the following balance sheet—the maitreated by the whole four, who had made their items being too numerous to expect that you would of the newspapers is by now and then taking steps so appearance. His pockets were rifled, and they took occupy so much space as they would take for a decided and general in politics, as to force notice of he following form.

Any of the Wigton friends can see the proper recent Anti Corn-law Meetings, the press would have

Wigton, Sept. 13:h. 1840.

Sept. 13th till March 7th, 1841, as per Balance Sheet

March 7:h till Sept. 12th, 1841 (as per Receipt Book) Expenditure - 7 0 44

In Treasurer's hands ... ... JOHN BRYCE.

THOMAS BARNPATHER.

Auditors.

Sept. 12th till March 7th, 1841, as per Balance Sheet ... ... ... March 7th till Sept. 12th, 1841, as per Book of Expenditure ... 2 10 11

EXPENDITURE.

E. MARK, Sec. R. GATE, Treasurer.

More Poung Patriots.

On Sunday last, was christened in All Saint's ment upon public men's acts, and discuss the meabourhood to mend the condition of the working Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Margaret O'Connor sures recommended by the several leaders of the class. I went into a public house on Saturday Bell, daughter of James and Mary Bell. The son of William Smith, of Knowlewood, Tod-morden, was christened David O'Connor Smith, at is all we want. the Primitive Methodist Chapel in that place, on But above all, and before all, my dear friends, PRE-

Sunday last. Un the 28th of August last, Ellen, the daughter of your leaders, making them pull together, or depart in William Holt, of Rochdale, was delivered of a son, peace; for, believe me, that our dissension is the one which was duly registered in the name of Feargus thing now relied upon by the faction, as their title to St. Antoine. His Royal Highness and his brothers, of habituating the army to shed the blood of the O'Connot Holt

gow, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Lang, the son thoughtful man but must look with certainty for a union Light Infantry, which was about to make its of John and Elizabeth Chisholm, and named Feargus of all plunderers, before they will surrender what we triumphant entry into Paris, coming from Algiers. O'Connor Chisholm. Robert Emmet, son of Joseph and Hannah Cotton.

was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Schofield, at Manchester, on Sunday last. On Sunday last, was christened, in the Parish in the system which just sends out one batch, and puts it missed the Duke, but severely wounded the horse Church, Sheffield, Feargus O'Connor Wallace Holm- in another batch of well-paid placemen. Now, to meet of Colonel Levaillant. The assassin, a journeyman shaw, the son of George and Henrietta Holmshaw. their union, we have no other means than the forma-On stating the name, the Vicar grimly asked the tion of as close a union,—rendered more powerful by ward under the escort of several hundred Municifather if he could not give his child some other our numbers. To this end, then, let all, one and all, pal Guards and Cuirassiers, and of as many of the name! "No," was the reply; hearing this, his struggle. Let "union" be our watchwerd, and secret society men (Republicans) in blouses. No

HACKNEY.-The Chartists of this locality meet every Tuesday night at eight o'clock, at Mr. Wes-HALIPAX.-Mr. B. Rushton will preach in the

ARNOLD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—On Sunday next. two sermons will be preached in the Chartist Chapel, Meadow-side, Arnold, by Mr. Dean Taylor, (of Birmingham,) for the benefit of the Chartist Sunday Normingham.-Mr. Harrison will preach on the

CALVERTON.-Mr. Dean Taylor lectures here on CARLTON.-Mr. Dean Taylor lectures here on Tuesday next, at half-past six. BASFORD-Mr. Dean Taylor lectures here on

NEWARK.-Mr. Dean Taylor lectures here on MACCLESFIELD.—On Sunday evening next, Mr. Chandley will lecture on the "Evils of the Factory System," in the Chartist Rooms, Watercoates, at

half-past six o'clock. A public meeting of the members will be held on Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, on business connected with Mr. O'Connor's visit to Manchester. It is hoped all will

SHEFFIELD.-Mr. Otley will lecture in the large room. Fig-Tree-lane, at seven o'clock on Sunday evening. Subject:—"The life and character of Washington.' Eccles .- Mr. Bell of Salford, will lecture here on

UPPER HANLEY .- Mr. Joseph Copper, of Tunstall, ORATORY.—Professor Calvert delivered two of a the People's Charter.

release of their consistent, indefatigable, and talented

SLAITAWAITE.-Mr. Thomas Vevers will lecture on Sunday next, the 19th, at three o'clock in the after-

Benton, Sunday the 19th, at one o'clock, p.m.; Ben-DEATH BY DROWNING .- On Sunday morning, a ton-square, at four; Westmoore, on Monday, at seven o'clock p.m.; Walker Iron Works, on Thurs-THE HON. JOHN STUART WORTLEY. - It was stated day the 23rd, at seven o'clock; and at Mr. Hall's O'Brien, Esq.

place, for the benefit of B. O'Brien; Mr. Cooper day previous, newas seen in aniquiewood Torge, and a coladdressed the meeting at great length, and a coladdressed hanged himself while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity.

We dissipate the meeting at great length, and a coladdressed hanged himself while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity. BIRMINGHAM.—CHURCH RATES.—One of the Acrington; Monday, 27th, Blackburn; Tuesday,

Selby.—The delegate meeting will be held at Mr. George Woodall's, Temperance Hotel, Andus-street. The delegates to meet at the above place on Sunday ing to send by letter, must address to the Secretary, the Co-Operative Store. Wm. Sutherby, shoemaker, Gowthorp.

HANDS, AND UNSHORN CHINS.

(From the English Chartist Circular.)

MY VERY DEAR AND MUCH-VALUED FRIENDS,-My time now is very precious, but I must in a hurry say a few words to you. I have been, since Monday week, in a state of nervous excitement, such as I never before experienced. This has been entirely occasioned by the heavy load of responsibility which your much increased strength as a party, and increased affection for myself, has imposed upon me. We have now arrived at a period of our history, when to love the people and advocate their cause will be dangerous. I am of an enthusiastic and excitable disposition; and I only pray that I may be gifted with prudence and judgment to make me useful without rendering me impractical. I see the obstacles against which we have to I have attended seven or eight of the most glorious

meetings ever held in London and its environs within the last ten or eleven days-meetings which, if giving to either of the monied orders their countenance and support, would of themselves be sufficient to awe their opponents; but as the proceedings were for the advance ment of these principles which must crush the monopoly and unjust power of both factions, they were, with

hope to enforce them, and the universally beneficial results which we anticipate from their adoption. But the silence of the press leaves our intentions open to the assaults of any interested knave or fool who chooses to The only manner in which we can meet the hostility

lost sight of CHARTISM altogether. Had we not forced our 2,100,000 names to the bar of the House, previous to the dissolution, CHARTISM would have been shaken considerably. Had we not taken a prominent part during the recent election contests, we should be still looked upon as a mere appendage to Whiggery-taken up at will and laid down at pleasure. The Tories affected to believe that we were about to turn Tories: then the Times newspaper courted the people: but finding that we used its proprietor merely as an emblem of hatred of Whiggery, not as a token of affection for Toryism, that Protean organ very speedily began to spit its venom once April more upon the people's cause. Now, my friends, this blinding of ministers, of judges, of lawyers, and of jurors, is both unsound, unjust, and very dangerous. Our union, our strength, and our resolution. is the only force which at present we can present to unconstitutional power and the law's caprice. What then should we do? We should make London the herd quarters of some representative body, as Man- June chester is of an executive body. You know we cannot stop now, neither can we recede a hair's point from our declared opinions. This representative body should, in my opinion, be instantly formed, and might consist of a member from each district of the metropolis. Their duty should be to force a consideration of our principles upon the upper and middle classes; to organize the metropolis for petitioning; and, above all, in conjunction with the Trades, now so nobly coming out, to prepare for a grand demonstration through London, of the CHARTISTS,-merely show the strength of the adherents of our principles. They might also act as a committee of review; to com-

SERVE UNION! not only among yourselves, but among rule us by the sword. No man in his senses can doubt, the Dukes de Nemours and d'Aumale, preceded by Christened in the Roman Catholic Chapel, Glas- but that we are on the eve of some great change; and no a brilliant staff, were riding at the head of the 17th seek for. This, then, is my position. The Whigs ask and had reached the spot just mentioned, when a us to join in order to aid them in a constitutional assault man presented himself before them with a brace of upon the present administration; without any, the pistols, which he attempted to fire at the Duke of slightest, intention of making a single organic change Orleans : only one of these went off, the ball from

plenty of work for them in this neighbourhood, if "Reverence" proceeded with his unpleasant task—they would attend, such as running over-time, working children at meal hours, &c., such is their liberality.—Correspondent.

ROCHDALE.—On Wednesday week a public meeting of the electors and non-electors who supported Sharman Crewford. For at the recent such as the reply; hearing this, his unpleasant task—liberty" our war cry; and let our motto be "onward, and we fall."

I shall, from time to time, contrive to say a hurried word or two to you, through the same channel in which took place in Paris on Friday and Saturword word or two to you, through the same channel in which this appears; and of as many of the current said Cuirassiers, and of as many of the secret society men (Republicans) in blouses. No "Reverence" proceeded with his unpleasant task—"liberty" our war cry; and let our motto be "onward, and we conquer; backward, and we fall."

I shall, from time to time, contrive to say a hurried word or two to you, through the same channel in which took place in Paris on Friday and Saturword or two to you, through the same channel in which had not attracted much attracted much attracted much attracted much attracted for the fullest extent in the glorious cause in which had not attracted much attrac

Ever your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

London, Sept. 15th, 1841

GRAND PROCESSION AT BIRMINGHAM,

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER THE 20TH, 1841,

IN MONOUR OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.,

THE UNFLINCHING AND UNCHANGEABLE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF THE TOILING MILLIONS!!

A LL Persons wishing to join the Procession, and do honour to that unjustly persecuted Friend of the ult., and transmitted to Congress, he stated at People, are informed that the Procession will form at HOCKLEY HILL, at HALF-PAST TEN length his objections to the bill. The Daily Experses, precisely, and proceed in the following Order:—

lst.—Two Marshals on Horseback. 2nd.—A Body of Females.

3rd.—The Council of the National Charter Association.

oth.—The Triumphal Car, drawn by Six Grey Horses, in which Mr. O'CONNOR will be seated.

6th.—The Executive Council of the National Charter Association in an open carriage.

7th.—Members of the National Charter Association, Four-a-Breast, followed by a Splendid Green in the Senate; and lastly before the people, in the late cauvass.

"With such opinions, he reasons that he could not sanction this bill without a surrender of reli-

Flag, bearing the Motto of the Association.

8th.—The Flag of the Hibernian Society, followed by Irishmen. 9th.—The various Trades will form in due order as they arrive upon the Ground, accompanied by various Flags and Devices belonging to their Trades. Two Marshals on horseback will bring up the Procession. The Procession will proceed through the following Streets:—

Great Hampton Street, Snow Hill, Bull Street, High Street, Bull Ring, Digbeth, Rea Street, he reasons, was very mischievous and useless, Bradford Street, Bromsgrove Street, Pershore Street, Worcester Street, New Street, Suffolk Street, while its power to deal in exchanges was eminently Exeter Row, to Holloway Head; where Mr. O'CONNOR and the Members of the Executive Council will address the assembled Thousands.

Men of Birmingham,—Shew by your conduct on that day, your love and desire for Liberty, and let both Whigs and Tories see that Persecution has not had the effect anticipated by them. Come forward, then, like Men determined to drive Slavery from your Homes and your Country. By Order of the Demonstration Committee.

WILLIAM PARKES, Secretary.

WALTER THORNE, Chairman.

Mr. O'CONNOR will attend the Tea Party and Ball to be held at the Hall of Science, Lawrence

Street, on Tuesday Evening. Notice.—The Demonstration Committee will leave the Committee Rooms, Freeman Street, at Ten but made the bill more objections clock, with Car, Flags, Banners, Bands, &c. All Trade Societies, and Persons wishing to take part tional scruples of the President. in the Demonstration, will join with the Committee, and proceed to Hockley Hill to form the Pro-

### WELCOME TO THE NOBLE PATRIOTS!!

THE Trades and the Public are respectfully Informed, that on MONDAY, the 27th of September, 1841, there will be

#### A PUBLIC PROCESSION,

To Welcome into MANCHESTER those Brave and Noble Patriots, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., J. B. O'BRIEN, ESQ.,

MR. WM. BENBOW, REV. W. V. JACKSON, MR. JOHN LIVESEY, AND MR. BARKER, MR. WM. BENBOW, REV. W. V. JACKSON, MR. JOHN LIVESEY, AND MR. BARRER, written in haste, or rather in the natural agitation.

MR. WM. BENBOW, REV. W. V. JACKSON, MR. JOHN LIVESEY, AND MR. BARRER, written in haste, or rather in the natural agitation.

Who have Suffered Imprisonment for maintaining the Rights of Labour and the Principles of the mind the President must have felt when thus PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

MEN OF MANCHESTER!—Ye Sons of Toil, show forth your Moral Strength!—Cheer on those Brave
Patriots, who, whilst in their Dungeons, swore by the God of Justice, that they would leave their
Prisons neither Silenced nor Dismayed.

compelled to differ with his friends.

"Perhaps a more signal instance of the impropriety of the absolute 'veto' power in a Republican form of government cannot be found than in this of ORDER OF PROCESSION.

To Meet at Twelve o'Clock, in Stephenson's Square. To form as quick as possible, four a-breast, and to proceed up Oldham Street, along Swan Street, Shudehill, Old Millgate, Deansgate, Bridge Street, the veto power upon a Bank bill. That President Chapel Street, Victoria Street, Market Street, Oldham Street, and into Stephenson's Square, where those is removed by death, and the constitution which Brave Patriots will address the People.

Brave Patriots will address the People.

The Committee solicit all Trades who have not already given in their names to forward the same to the Committee, at their Rooms, 9, Whittle-street, where they meet every evening, so that they may be placed in the most convenient order in the Procession.

The Committee solicit all Trades who have not already given in their names to forward the same tive, clothes that officer with the power to veto an act congress passes, and which the Executive whom the people elected would have signed.

Thus, under President Tyler's construction of the people elected would have signed.

It is particularly requested that all Persons will strictly obey the Orders of the Marshals and the Republic into a Monarchy, in spite of the people,

JOSEPH LINNEY AND THOMAS RANKIN, MARSHALS.

IN THE EVENING THERE WILL BE

A TEA PARTY AND BALL

IN THE HALL OF SCIENCE, CAMP FIELD, MANCHESTER, Where the above named Gentlemen will attend.

Tea to be on the Table at Seven o'Clock. Chair to be taken at Eight, and Dancing to commence at George Woodall's, Temperance Hotel, Andus-street.

Gentlemens' Tickets 1s. 3d. each; Ladies' 9d., to be had at the following places:—A. Heywood, The delegates to meet at the above place on Sunday Oldham-street; Wroes, Ancoats-lane; Hutton, Hair-dresser, Chester-road; Holmes, baker, Broughmorning, as early as possible. Any Chartist wish-ton-road; Appleton, Hair-dresser, Bank Top; at the National Charter Association Rooms, and at

## LIBERATION

## PATRIOT CAPTIVE!

WORKING MEN OF LEEDS,-Your BRAVE, UNFLINCHING, and INDOMITABLE Friend

O'CONNOR.

Will make his FIRST ENTRY into your Town since his Liberation from Sixteen Months of "Solitary Confinement" in a Whig-Dungeon in York Castle, ON TUESDAY, THE 28th OF SEPTEMBER

On which occasion it is intended to afford you an opportunity of paying that mark of respect to the CHAMPION OF YOUR RIGHTS, which his past Services and Sufferings in your cause ENTITLE The RELEASE of the Patriot from the clutches of Tyranny and Faction, will be celebrated by

A SOIREE, IN THE MUSIC HALL, ALBION STREET,

The following distinguished Gentlemen have been invited to attend :- SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq. M.P., and General Johnson, M.P., the Mover and Seconder of the late admirable Amendment to the "Address," by which they obtained the votes of Thirty-Nine Members to the question of Universal Suffrage; Thomas Duncombe, Esq., M.P., the presenter of the National Petition signed by

1,400,000

Persons praying for the Charter and for the Release of the Political Prisoners; John Fielden, Esq., M.P., the measure, I do hereby invite you to a free discussion the firm friend of the working people on all occasions; and Colonel Thompson the distinguished advocate on the subject at Belfast, or at any other place which of Free Trade and Universal Suffrage.

## A PUBLIC PROCESSION

will also be formed to receive and welcome the Poor Man's Advocate and Friend. O'CONNOR.

Which will proceed through the Principal Streets of the Town. Place and Time of Starting will be announced in future Advertisements.

On which occasion a substantial TEA SUPPER will be served up, under good arrangements, being taken, the discussion to take place in the largest from him thirty-five shillings, all he had in the world. mere local concern, we have condensed them into our proceedings in their columns. Had we not re- and the proceedings of the Evening enlivened by Music and Song.

TEA ON THE TABLE AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each may be had at the following places:—The Northern Star Office; the Association Room, Shambles; Andrew Gardner's, News Agent, George-Street; Frank Philips's, Hair Dresser, Kirkstall-Road; James Illingworth's, Pork Butcher, Meadow-Lane.

ACCOUNT OF MONIES RECEIVED AT THE NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, AND PAID ON ACCOUNT OF THE LATE CONVENTION.

March 20-To Cash noticed in the Star 3 16 0 -By Cash paid Mr. Pitkethly, per Order ...

—Ditto, Mr. Cleave 27-Ditto ---••• 3-Ditto 30 0 0 June 18-Ditto, Mr. William Martin, per 10-Ditto ... ... 9 11 6 28 10 17-Ditto M. P. M'Douall ... 24-Ditto ... July 10-Ditto, Mr. Smart 1-Ditto ••• 1 0 0 15-Ditto -Ditto, Mr. Skevington -Ditto, Dr. M'Douall, per Cleave, 22-Ditto 29—Ditto for Wall and others Sept. 9-Ditto, Dr. M'Douall 5—Ditto 2 19 5 0 1 6 12-Ditto - 13-Ditto, Mr. Rose, per Order of 19-Ditto 0 11 0 Dr. M'Douall \*\*\* 26-Ditto 0 1 6 -Ditto, Mr. Ridley ••• 3-Ditto - Ditto, Mr. Wall 10-Ditto \*\*\* 17—Ditto 28-To Cash from Mr. L. Pitkethly, being balance in his hands at the time it was first intended the Conven-6 18 4 By Balance to account of the Executive .. 15 3 11 tion should break up

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE DUKE OF ORLEANS. Paris, September 13.

An attempt to assassinate the Duke of Orleans was made this forenoon near to the Rue Faubourg

curred on Thursday and Friday last, in which several soldiers were killed and wounded. A large number of the rebels fell in defence of the barricades they had erected. The pretext for this insurrection was that which was used at Toulouse—the

Notwithstanding these unpleasant occurrences, the Paris Bourse was affected only in a trifling degree | you are the same as when they were dragged from you

The National of Sunday was seized for an article on the disturbances at Macon, in which it says that the Government neglects no opportunity of bringpeople. There were four persons killed at Macon, two mortally wounded, and six others more or less severely injured.

P.S.—The author of the attempt is named Nicolas

Papard; he is 37 years of age, born in the district of the Vosges, and established at Paris about three land, even before he has had time to recruit his health, years. The horse ridden by General Schneider was crushing both factions by his talents and eloquence. also wounded. The disturbances at Clermont were Then, again, we shall have the well-tried but unweacompletely appeased.

NORWICH.-The Chartists of Norwich, hav-

ing determined on opening their rooms near St. Martin's Gates, for the purpose of meeting the friends of Bronterre O'Brien, at six o'clock in the evening of Monday, Sept. 27th, they wish to inform their friends that every means will be exerted to amuse, instruct, and delight them, and that tickets of admission may be had of Mr. S. Goat, St. Augustine's—gentlemen, 91., ladies, 4dd.; two-thirds of which will be expended for the accommodation of those present, and the remaining third to be sent immediately to that champion of liberty, Bronterre O'Brien, as an acknowledgment of the high estimation in which he is hold by all who have read the productions of his powerful mind.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

The packet ship New York, Captain Cropper, arrived at Liverpool on Monday evening. She sailed from the city on the 20th ult., and has brought papers six days later than those brought by the last mail steamer. Their contents are im-

portant. The President had, as it was expected he would. vetoed the bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States. In a message, dated on the 16th

objections:—
"The President argues that 'the Bank' is an unsettled question, but adds that, for twenty-five years are unreservedly expressed his opinions have been unreservedly expressedfirst, in the Virginia Legislature; next in the House of Representatives; then in the Senate; and lastly

gious obligation, of all self-respect, and the actual commission of a crime. "The President first objects to a bank of discount, which, he argues, is not necessary 'to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public revenue.' The power of discount which the late United States Bank had,

"From this we are to infer, we presume, that the President would approve a Bank Bill dealing in exchanges, but not a bill having the power to dis-

"The President then objects to the compromise item in the Bank Bill. He reasons that the proposition construing the silence of a state into an assent for the establishment of a branch is but a subterfuge, and he then insinuates that he would rather sign a bill with ample powers to establish branches. Thus it appears that 'the compromise' but made the bill more objectionable to the constitu-

"The President then reasons at some length upon the conflict which this bill is calculated to create between the States and the Federal Government as to this disputed power of establishing branches. "The President does not state what kind of a

bank he would approve, if any. "An inference, however, may be drawn from the message, that a bank with no power to establish branches but by the assent of the States, and no power to make discounts, would find favour with

the Executive.
"The President insinuates that there are other objections to the bill than those he states, of which he waves the discussion. "The message bears internal marks of having been

compelled to differ with his friends. President Tyler. Seventeen out of the twenty-six States of the Union elected a President with the belief, if not certainty, that he would not exercise makes the Vice-President, his successor, the Execu-

and upon a matter the people considered adjudicated in the election of the Executive they voted for. President Tyler thus, no matter what he thinks of the voice of the people, is bound to exercise the veto by his oath, and this in a case which even he must own the people did not reflect or decide upon in voting for a Vice-President, who, it was quite improbable then, would become the Executive."

Senate and House of Representatives, was a favourite measure of the majority, had produced a great sensation at Washington, and had given rise to a variety of rumours. At first the act of vetoing the bill would, it was thought, cause the breaking up of the Cabinet; but men's minds had begun to cool. and at the date of the latest accounts from Washington, no apprehension was entertained that the rejection of the measure would cause any resignations on the part of members of the Administration. The Bankrupt Bill had been the subject of singular treatment. In the House of Representatives, on the 17th ult. a motion to lay the bill on the table was unexpectedly carried by 110 to 97. On the 18th a motion was made for the reconsideration of the vote of the preceding day. The motion, after some delay, was carried by 103 to 98. The vote was then reconsidered. Ultimately the bill was passed by 110 to 106.

A Bank Bill, in a modified form, would, it was believed, be brought forward in the Legislature.

The money and the stock market had not undergone any material alteration in the interval between the sailing of the Acadia and the New York. The

The Canada papers do not contain any news of importance.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

MR. O'CONNOR AND DR. COOKE, TO THE REV. DR. COOKE, BELFAST.

REVEREND SIR,-Having learned, during my incarceration in York Castle, that Mr. O'Connell declined your challenge to discuss the merits of the Repeal of the Union, and fearing that more importance than was fair has been attached to his refusal, and knowing that a handle has been made of it to the prejudice of the knowledged high character leads me to believe that your sole object in challenging Mr. O'Connell was prompted by a desire to arrive at just conclusions after fair argument. In order to accomplish so desirable a purpose, I have held myself disengaged for the first week of October, the four first days of which I submit to your judgment as the time for entertaining the subject. All arrangements shall be left to you, as to the hour of meeting, the order of speaking, and the time for adjournment. I merely require free admission, the doors to be open one hour previous to the chair room that can be procured, that you appoint one Chairman, I another, and these two gentlemen select an umpire, to whose judgment and final decision all disputed points shall be referred. The following proposi-tion to be submitted, of which I undertake to prove the affirmative-" That the Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland would, above any other measure, tend to increase the wealth and develope the hitherto neglected resources of the latter country; that to a native Legislature alone can the Irish people look with certainty for peace, and with confidence for national aggandizement and social improvement. In it we would recognise the only just and certain means of checking absenteeism, of improving morals, of advancing agriculture, of dispensing education, of protecting trade, and of perpetuating a real bond of connection with our English neighbours."

I have the honour, Reverend Sir, to remain, Your obedient humble servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

London, September 11, 1841

TO THE WORKING MEN OF MANCHESTER. ENGLISHMEN. IRISHMEN. AND SCOTCHMEN.-Those noble, undaunted, and unflinching advocates of your rights, Feargus O'Connor and J. B. O'Brieu, Esqrs., will enter Manchester, on Monday the 27th, and you will have the opportunity of seeing those unchanged patriots whom you have repeatedly cheered loudly and enthusiastically, at the close of your meetings held since their incarceration. You who have so many times made the welkin ring with your stentorian voices, will on that day have a chance of shewing your personal

respect to those gentlemen. Come forward, then, in acclaiming thousands, and let them have clear and demonstrable proof, that as they are not changed after all the taunts, sneers, persecutions, and prosecutions of their and your enemies, that by the blood hounds of class made law. Let them see that they have not suffered for an

ungracious people. Let them not be discouraged by your apathy and indifference; but convince them that they yet live in your breasts and that they will do, so long as they maintain their ground, as they hitherto have done, firmly, consistently, and honourably. O'Connor is again rousing the dormant energies of the people, and the encouragement he has already met with has stimulated him forward in his career, and prompted him to visit the length and breadth of the

ried champion and schoolmaster of the age, the companion of Feargus, the talented and indomitable O'Brien, to expose the present corrupt, artificial, and falling system, holding it up to the blaze of open day, and shewing its deformities; and we shall have proposed a plan by which our empty-headed, shortighted, and imbecile rulers may save the wreck from sinking.

sinking.

Such men as these, who have made great and support and bid defiance to all obstacles and dangers to them, deserve your confidence and support.

Expects every man to do his duty," and create the support of t that you will do yours.

No. 34. Lomas-street, Bank Top,

WILLIAM OR

Yours, in the cause of f Manchester.

FURTHER EXPERIMENTS IN THE SCIENCE OF MESMERISM BY DR. ELLIOTSON. On Saturday, Dr. Riliotson afforded another opportenity to a select party of friends, consisting of ladies said gentlemen of rank and of scientific acquirement, to witness some experiments in the science of meamerism, his residence in Conduit-street. The patients who the inspection of the authorities, and to every member were operated upon were two in number, and both were of the Association, upon giving reasonable notice to the females; the first aged about thirty, the second only secretary. sixteen years of age. The disease under which they had laboured, namely epilepsy, was the same in both instances; but the two patients were entirely different in their habits of body, and the effects exhibted by woman of respectability, residing in the neighbourhood of the Commercial-road, Whitechapel, first arrived, and was placed in the operating chair. Previously to her being subjected to the meameric influence, she was questioned by those who were present, and she stated that she had been for seventeen years subject to fits of spilensy, never continuing free from them for more than | Association: that it shall rest with the committee how a week at a time. She was induced to submit herself, about three years ago, to the treatment of a French had never since experienced the slightest return, meeting. During those two months, it was stated, she had no more than one fit; but what was more remarkable, it was said, was, that until she had been thus relieved, she never experienced the mesmeric influence—that is, she was never put to sleep at all. Subsequently she was repeatedly operated upon, and she now expressed her conviction that this treatment had cured her of her complaint. Having assumed her position in the chair, Dr. Elliotson in less than one minute threw her into a state of complete torpor. Her hands were clenched, her lips and eyelids tightly compresced, and so rigid was the whole muscular system of the body, that all attempts to alter the position of any member by main force were ineffectual. Having remained thus a few minutes. Dr. Elliotson proceeded, by the influence which he possessed over her, to raise her from her sitting or rather recumbent posture to her feet. This was done by his drawing his hands, his fingers pointed towards the patient, repeatedly in a line from her face towards himself, retreating gradually from her as the operation proceeded. The patient, during the progress of this treatment, became violently agitated; she writhed with violent muscular exertions to raise herself from the chair, her face became suffused, and the activity of the muscular system within was perfeetly obvious, the rigidity of the limbs being meanwhile retained. From the position in which she lay it was physically impossible that the could raise herself, and she was placed in a posture more nearly approaching sitting, from which, still influenced by the motions of the operator, she very shortly raised herself on her feet, the process being conducted without the smallest aid from the arms of the chair, but by means solely of her own muscular exertions. Her hands were still clenched, and her position standing very nearly approaching to birth, rendered de per te through poverty, adds unthat which she had assumed while in a sitting posture | kind expressions to the rest. On the other hand, She was now subjected to the mesmeric influence in witness the sons of the idle drones of society enjoying every way, not only by Dr. Elliotson, but by other per- all the advantages of a school education for years after sens in the room. Her body was drawn to the right and we have been dragged to toil for twelve and fourteen to the left, her arms were raised and lowered, by the pro- hours a day. Reared in the lap of luxury; riding their cess of manipulation, and she was thrown into postures ponies for recreation; taught to consider themselves a apparently the most painful, in which she continued superior sort of beings from their infancy—are they during the space of several minutes, without her likely to prove less tyrannical over us than their exhibiting the smallest signs of consciousness. Her fathers are at present when they shall be put in possess. Rochdale hands were now unclasped by Dr. Elliotsen, who to sion of the means of trying their flendish propensities Bath they fell apart, and for a moment lost their rigidity. boams in reality; for where our fathers are beaten with Oldham, per Harmer The fingers were pliable, and the arm could be bent at whips, we shall be scourged with scorpions, unless, by Cardiff, per Williams the elbow. The same stiffness, however, was soon the united efforts of the working bees, the stings of again observable, and all efforts to alter the position of the drones are extracted by Universal Suffrage. her fingers, except by the same means as had been used tion of the hands of a gentleman present. These opera- monster, class legislation. tions having been centinued for an hour, or more, during

We call upon you to join in rallying round the Trowbridge, per Meore which time the patient never once moved her feet, she standard of freedom—the People's Charter of equal Stafford, per Peplow patient was quite awoke, and, during this period she fruits of your labour. exhibited all the stretching of the arms and other symptoms usually observable in the waking mements of an brotherhood determined to stand or fall in the glorious Manchester, per Cartledge ... ordinary sleeper. Several questions were proposed to struggle for freedom with the men who have so nobly Leven, per Lumsden her during this period of waking, but to all she answered dared the Whig dungeons, and all the paraphanalia of Vale of Leven, per Cameron ... with indistinctness, saying that she was asleep, and an arbitrary, despotic, hypocritical, canting, imbecile it was not until her eyebrows had been briskly rubbed. and the hands of Dr. Biliotson had been repeatedly brushed, as it may be called, against each other, oppo- | classes, and unite with fathers and friends in one Preston, per Hatton site to her face, that she declared herself "wide universal struggle for the People's Charter. Let there Norwich, per Gost ... awake." She now willingly submitted herself to the be a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, until Bartlem questioning of those present. She declared herself to the system of corruption shall be hurled down, and, Ponty Pool, per Godwin be utterly ignorant of all that had passed, and although her face and pulse bespoke the body to be still under the influence of strong muscular exertion, she said that so far from feeling fatigued, she was refreshed by the Happiness and comfort will then be the lot of the sons, Tavistock, per Arnos ... operation. The second patient was then introduced of toil. She was a young girl of respectable appearance, and possessed of a remarkably pleasing expression of countenance. Having been divested of her bonnet, she was placed in the chair, and after seven minutes had elapsed, during which the process of putting her to sleep was exercised, which consisted in holding the points of two fingers immediately opposite to her eyes, her eye-lids suddenly dropped, and she fell back in a deep slumber. A sensation of pricking was described by Dr. Elliotson to be produced in the eye-lids of this patient, the effects of which speedily presented themselves in the flow of tears over her cheeks. Her eyelids being opened, the eyes were found to be turned TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF NORMANEY. - 3 Ditto, down, and in what may be called an outward squint, but in a few moments they were found to have converged inwards towards the nose. The case of this patient differed entirely from that of the young woman power was developed, while in that now introduced the patient proved to be entirely devoid of such power. By the mesmeric influence her arms and feet were raised, and even for a few moments she was placed on her feet in a standing position, but her physical powers! were insufficient to continue her in the posture in whom we can apply for pardon, justice, and mercy. which she was placed, and her limbs refused their In the case of the first patient, although there was a strong sympathy exhibited right or the left, she still expressed no dislike to be operated upon by a stranger, but here the "sympathy," for the interference of your Lordship at the present for that appears to be the proper name for it, was moment, on the ground of the change in the House of much more strongly developed. The approach of a Commons and therefore of the Administration. stranger towards the patient instantly produced a This Committee pray your Lordship never to leave quitting the side of the patient, or even, while holding facts, as they appear to us, viz : her hand, clasping that of a stranger behind her back, 1st. That two of the three Judges, before whom the although upon the doctor giving his undivided atten- men were arraigned, decided that there was no law to tion to her again, a pleasant smile played upon her lips, send them to trial for high treason. exhibiting her satisfaction at the removal of her cause 2nd. That the objection of the prisoner's counsel was of jealousy. The eye-lids, lips, and eyes, were in good in law, six of the Judges being of opinion that turn subjected to the mesmeric influence, being opened their trial was illegal; in fact, the only doubt was as to or closed, turned hither or thither, at the will of the time of objection. operator, although occasionally the sleep of the patient was so deep as to render her insensible to his power, the special commission and their hasty removal. entil at length annoyed, as it was said, at the presence This Committee feel confident that now prejudice has Mr. Follows ... of ladies, and the continued trials of her patience, the wasted away and the law been more than vindicated, Mr. Watts ... ... of ladies, and the continued trials of her patience, the wasted away and the wasted away and the contrary to law). Mr. White ... ... ... girl sunk into a fit of epilepsy; her hands and limbs the whole trial being injudicable and contrary to law). Mr. Pritchard... ... ... dily relieved by the attention of Dr. Elliotson, but it done, to continue one moment. The facts above named Mr. Jenkinson... was not until the patient was turned quite away from have induced us, as a Committee, to endeavour to obthe company, and considerable exertions had been used, tain justice, where so much injustice has been done. such as had been employed in the former case, that she | We wish to call your Lordship's attention to the fact, was completely awoke. The girl was now also sub- that this Committee have seventy Memorials, most rejected to examination, but her answers tallied with spectfully worded, passed at public meetings and those of the former patient exactly, great relief being | signed on behalf of the inhabitants. And although, at | Mr. Hinton described by her as being afforded to her by the mesgreat expense, this Committee sent a deputation to
Mr. Giles
meric influence. We have thus endeavoured to give a London, to present the same to the Queen's Most GraMr. Penn

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BELFAST to yourself the respect and gratitude of millions of our Mr. Adams ... ... UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

which was not understood.

Universal Suffrage Association means in our power, of Universal Suffrage, Annual Par- never so for forget the interests of the industrious milliaments. Vote by Ballot, Equal Representation, No lions, as to refuse their prayer for justice. Property Qualification, and Payment of Members for We will then pray, that your Lordship may enjoy the performance of their Parliamentary duties.

3rd. That every person becoming a member must the blessings of freedom, from the highest to the agree to the objects and conform to the rules of the lowest. Association: and on entering shall pay the sum of twopence, and continue any sum not less than one penny weekly to defray expences.

4th. That no religious or sectarian controversy shall be allowed at the meetings of this Association. 5th. That this Association be governed by a president, treasurer, secretary, and seven directors, elected

every three months. 6th. That it shall be the duty of the president, or of the chairman for the time being, of this Association, to preserve order and regularity in the proceedings thereof; and in the event of any member being called to order, that the decision of the president or chairman thereon

shall be final and conclusive. 7th. That it shall be the duty of the treasurer to named Committee, to call your Lordship's attention to To Envelopes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 0 0 6 keep a book, containing an account of all monies rekeep a book, containing an account of all monies received by him of or on account of the Association, and on the 28th of July, 1841, praying your Lordship's To Posting Letters, Circulars, &c...

of all disbursements made by him on account of the Association, and the finds of the Association, and the Association of the Cases of John Frost, To Secretary writing 3 Memorials ...

inumbers throughing to the cathedral were not fools— Oct. 26, at eleven, at the King's Head Inh, Newports throughing to the account of the account of the Association of the half-crowns in his Solicitors, Messrs. Addington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Jemmy's policy of keeping the half-crowns in his Solicitors, Messrs. Addington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Jemmy's policy of keeping the half-crowns in his Solicitors, Messrs. Addington, Gregory, Faulkner, and smile upon his face, will amuse himself while obtaining pocket was not the perfection of wisdom. Far hetFollett, Bedford-row, London; Mr. Cross, Bristolands and the would it have been for the fair city had Mr. John Saunders, James Fanner, and Thomas Hosies

The finds of the Association of the cases of John Frost, To Secretary writing 3 Memorials ...

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The finds of the Association of the Cases of John Frost, To Secretary writing 3 Memorials . of the funds of the Association; he shall attend all Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones. And also To Mr. Butler writing 5 letters ... ... 6 6 6 meetings of the same when his presence may be wanted, wishing to know, if, in case this Committee sent cer- To Mr. Pritchard ... ... and submit his accounts to be audited whenever re- tain Memorials (on behalf of the persons above-named), To Mr. Martin's expences to London

8th. That it shall be the duty of the secretary to keep book, containing the names of the persons admitted as members of this Association, with the dates of their admission, and he shall also keep a book, containing minutes of the proceedings of this Association. 9th. That all books, papers, and writings of or be

longing this Association shall at all times be open to

10th. That the funds of this Association shall, after defraying incidental expences, be applied for the purpose of promoting its objects.

11th. That no member of this Association shall act them were quite distimilar. The elder female, a young in the capacity of delegate or representative; and, if any person shall assume or presume to act in any such capacity, he shall be forthwith expelled from this Association; and that no person whatever shall be admitted as a delegate from any other Association. 12th. That no members in arrears more than three menths shall have a voice in the preceedings of the to act with such members.

13th. That the books of this Association shall be physician of celebrity, and in the course of two months audited by two members appointed by the Society, and she was completely cured of her malady, of which she a balance sheet laid before the members at their quarterly

JAMES HEBBLEWAITE, President. FRANCIS MELLON, Secretary. DONALD M'PHERSON, Treasurer.

> DIRECTORS. JOHN M'INTOSH. JOSEPH KERR. ROBERT M'GLASHAN. JAMES FORBES. THOMAS PATTERSON. JOHN BOYD. DAVID BLAIR

ADDRESS OF THE YOUTHS OF BROWN-STREET, MANCHESTER, TO THE YOUTHS OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND

BROTHERS,-We believe that it is high time for the Youths of the United Kingdom to investigate the cause and others, I am directed to express to you his Lordof the sufferings the working classes have to endure | ship's regret, that there is no sufficient ground to justify Experience teaches us daily that there is something him, consistently with his public duty, in advising her wrong in the institutions of society. Witness the anxiety of mothers lest the small pittance procured by the partners of their sorrows and the murdering toil of the pledges of their mutual love-lest the scanty earnings of the whole family should not be sufficient to procure the commonest food for her charge; witness the keen but heart-rending glance of the fond mother when she is compelled to say to her poor, care-worn BALANCE SHEET OF THE BIRMINGHAM FROST'S RESyouth, "I have nothing for you," when the poor boy comes in from his labour on Saturday at noon, but, alas, no dinner awaits for him; and she who gave him effect this object enclosed them within his own, when ton a large scale? No, they are likely to prove Rehothous Ditto, Mr. Robert's Donation

We exhort you to investigate—calmly to investigate! Ditto by Dr. Elliotson, were ineffective. The neck was found these things; and then at your peril refuse to Ashton-under-Lyne, per Broadbent to be acted upon in the same way, and the head, which join in one universal demand for justice to your order. was in a drooping attitude, was raised or moved, the Join the men who have so nobly grappled with the muscles of the neck being first subjected to the application monster, and assist in destroying the hydra-headed

was replaced in her chair, in order to be swoke. This rights and equal laws; whilst the pretended friends Monmouth, per Buttery portion of the operation was performed upon the of the working classes are, under the hypocritical mask Ditto, game principle as that which had been applied to the of seeking to give us and our fathers more work, call- Arbroath, per Zosh ... softening of the muscles of her hand, arm, and neck; the ing upon you to form youths' anti-Corn Law associa- Kinross, per Blackwood hands of the operator being now placed on herforehead tions, to enable them to extend the most reckless Robotham ... and head, so as to cover the region of the brain. About gambling speculations that ever cursed any country Star Office, per Ardill ten minutes were consumed in the process before the under the face of heaven, to secure to themselves the Congleton ... It is your duty to unite together in one band of A. B. C., Ireland

Government

Let the youths of every locality form themselves into "Like the baseless fabric of a vision,

Leave not a wreck behind."

(Signed, on behalf of the Youths of Brown-street, Manchester,

#### BIRMINGHAM.

COPY OF MEMORIAL AND CORRESPONDENCE | Heywood, per Smith BETWEEN THE HOME SECRETARY AND FROST'S COMMITTEE.

MEMORIAL.

WE, the General Committee of Birmingham for the Restoration of John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and who had just retired. In the one, strong muscular William Jones, approach your excellency in the cause of humanity and justice, in behalf of the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, praying your Lordship to give your most serious consider. ation in the case of the three unfortunate men above -12 Ditto, - Lowe

named, as your Lordship is the only source through 13 Ditto, — Pare This Committee wish to approach your Lordship in -15 Ditto, Mr. R. Clements office. In another particular her case also difthe most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules of the first like most acceptable manner consistent with the rules o office, and should this Memorial be contrary to such; rules, we pray that it may not, on that account, be any by her towards Dr. Elliotson, in her turning towards injury to the cause of the men whose pardon we seek.
him, wherever he might place himself, whether on the The cases of John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, are cases of extreme hardship, and call

frown on her countenance, which was only removed by your high office without recommending the cases of the the withdrawal of the cause of annoyance, and the same above named individuals to Her Most Gracious Majesty's consequences were produced either by Dr. Elliotson consideration. We found our hopes on the following

3rd. That much suffering was caused to the men by

becoming extended and rigid. From this she was spee- that your Lordship will not suffer the wrong that is

from the High Sheriff to the Parish Constable, against the exiles, do respectfully press this point, viz. that From the Rodney, Hill-street your Lordship, by granting us our prayer, will ensure Mr. Holoway ...

countrymen. Rule 1st. That this Association be called the Belfast mittee, we shall feel proud, with the rest of our coun- Mr. C. Truman ... ... 0 1 0 trymen, in adding your Lordship's name to the list Mr. Morgan Williams ... 0 7 6 2nd. That the objects of this Association be the speedy attainment, by every legal and constitutional administration, which your Lordship is an honour to,

health and happiness, and that our country may enjoy

And we in duty bound will ever pray, &c. &c. By order of the Committee.

July 28th, 1841. bookseller, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

letters were sent :--To the most Noble the Marquis of Normanby, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

of Frost, Williams, and Jones.

The Committee deem it strange, that they have as yet, received no answer to their Memorial, and respect- Remitted to Mrs. Frost the sum £3 10s. 7 d. fully request that your Lordship will send a reply to

I have the honour to be, Your Lordship's most obedient, &c. JOHN WILKINSON, Corresponding Secretary to the Committee

Committee Rooms, 11th August, 1841. All communications to be addressed to Mr. James Guest, bookseller, Steelhouse-lane.

To the most Noble, the Marquis of Normanby, Secretary of State for the Home Department. From the Frost, Williams, and Jones Restoration Com-MY LORD MARQUIS,-I am directed by the above

named Committee, to write to your Lordship, respecting a Memorial that was sent to the Home Office on the 28th of July, 1841, which Memorial prayed your Lordship to give your Memorialists an answer, as to whether your Lordship would (in case certain Memorials were given into your hands,) present them to her most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, and support their prayer.

This Committee beg leave to assure your Lordship, that they have received no reply to their Memorial, and that they likewise sent a letter to your Lordship on the 11th of August, in which letter they requested your Lordship to give them an answer to their Memorial, and they have not as yet received any answer.

Your Lordship's most obedient, &c. JOHN WILKINSON. Corresponding Secretary to the Committee.

Committee Rooms, 26th August, 1841. All Communications intended for the Committee, to be sent Mr. Quest, Steelhouse-lane.

received the following:

Whitehall, 27th August, 1841. SIR,-The Marquis of Normanby having carefully considered your application in behalf of John Frost,

Majesty to comply with the prayer thereof.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant. S. M. PHILLIPS.

To Mr. John Wilkinson. Birmingham.

TORATION COMMITTEE, FROM THE 22ND OF for which we are all bound. SEPTEMBER, 1840, TO JUNE, 1841.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COUNTRY.

In Treasurers' hands, belonging to the De-... 3 10 71 fence Fund Mertayr, per David, John ... Kettle, per Moyes ... ... ... Kidderminster, per Micklewright ... ... 0 5 0 ... 0 5 0 Montrose, per Christi Leicester ... 0 5 0 ... 0 5 0 ... 0 6 ... 1 0 ... 9 10 0 Liverpool, per Wagstaff Nottingham, per Sweet, 1st subscription ... 0 10 0 ditto 2nd ditto ... 0 10 0 ... 1 3 10 Wigan, per Dickson ... 1 11 6 Glasgow, per Dixon ... ... 0 10 0 London. - Saul, Esq., Donation ... 0 5 0 Brighton, per Flower Rev. Wm. Price, Donation... 1 0 0 Swain Green, near Bradford Learnington, A. B. Smith ... Rugby, per Currie ... ... Aberdeen, per Smart ... ... 0 10 0 Stockton-on-Tees, per Hollingshead Worcester, per Tomlinson ... ... 9 5 Chesterfield, per Martin ... ... 0 5 Huddersfield, per Clayton ... ... 0 10 Sutton-in-Ashtield, per Tomlinson Frome, per Cook Old Swinford, per Chance ... ... 0 10 Newbridge, per Morgan ... ... 0 5 Dublin, Mr. Norton Atherston, Mr. Wilson

No. 1 Book, Mrs. Clewes - 2 Ditto, - Nisbett - Crowton ... 1 10 6 PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE - 4 Ditto, - Herbert ... - 5 Ditto, Miss Green ... ... - 6 Ditto, Mr. Ball - 7 Ditto. - Rouse - 8 Ditto, - Yates — John Janes - 9 Ditto. - John Barratt — Lynell ... -14 Ditto, Miss Penn —17 Ditto, Mr. Evans ... -18 Ditto, - Smallwood -19 Ditto, Mrs Oxford ... ... -20 Ditto, Mr. Bartleman ... 0 0 -21 Ditto, - Roper ... —22 Ditto, — Shaw ...

SUBSCRIPTION BOXES.

Mr. Piastans ... ... Mr. Faulkner ... ... Mr. Kettle ... ... Mr. Guest's Smithfield Mr. Davenport ---Mr. Taylor ... Mr. Cooper clear and succinct description of this extraordinary clous Majasty, which was not allowed, this Com- Mr. Baker ... 0 1 0 exhibition, and, without expressing any opinion upon mittee will hand these Memorials to Your Lord- Mr. R. K. Philp, of Bath ... 0 1 0 the subject, though several gentlemen who were preship, for presentation to her Majesty, should your Mr. Truman ... ... 0 0 6 sent professed themselves to be perfectly convinced, we Lordship think proper to recommend the prayer of the Mr. Cain ... 0 0 6 must draw our report to a close. Dr. Elliotson, it is same. And this Committee doubt not, but that a margin to state, urged all those who were present to jority of the jury who tried the unfortunate men, weuld question and cross-question each of the patients immediately which was again recommend them to mercy.

This Committee fully trusting to your Lordship's Three Friends of Brinklow, per Martin ... 0 1 0 at Public Meetings Should your Lordship grant the boon to this Com- Miss Palmer ... ... ... ... 0 0 6 Mr. Palmer ... ... ...

> Moneys which cannot be traced to any person ... ... ... 0 2 3

EXPENDITURE. To Book, Paper, Ink, and Sealing Wax ... 0 18 2 To Room Rent and Candles ... All communications to be addressed to Mr. Guest, Placards for Public Meetings and Posting... 3 10 0
Placards for Public Meetings and Posting... 3 18 0 Mr. Taylor for Printing ... ... 2 3 ... 1 5 0 year Lordship would support the prayer of the same. To Mergan William's expenses attending to

the Memorials, &c. belonging to Defence Fund In Treasurer's hands ... ... ••• ... 0 14 3 hat. Owing to Committee ... ... 42 13 8

J. WILKINSON, Auditors. J. NICHOLLS, T. SHAW, THE REPLY OF THE DUNDEE YOUTHS

THE YOUTHS OF BRISTOL.

YOUTHDEL BRETHREN,-We have read with pleasure the address of your association to the youths of Great Britain in the National Vindicator, and we feel it a duty to return to you our most cordial thanks for your attempt to arouse the dormant energies of your youthful brethren, and call into moral energy and inpeace to the whole human family.

can no longer deceive and divide the people of Ireland! Already has the sun of liberty risen in their political horizon; and he is destined to wend his flash of the meridian light.

of his exertions in the rapidly increasing power and omninotence of the principles, for the establishment of his hair, and on Seth declaring he must go, which he has so long contended. Could a Hampden, or a Hardy, or an Emmett see the tyrant trembling on On Wednesday, the 28th of August, the Committee his throne, and the nations of the earth setting at defiance the oppressors' power and the proud man's contumely, then would they exclaim " we have laboured not in vain." No longer does wisdom sit wailing at again attempting to rise. liberty's grave, for now the stone has been rolled away from her sepulchre; she has risen refreshed from the tomb, and wends her way to the celestial abode of these heroes to convey to their minds the soothing in- split, and I must be agoin," continued the persecuted telligence of your resolves.

Brethren, ours was the second youthful association in the United Kingdom, and the first in Scotland, formed for the establishment of the principles for which we contend, and although the summer hath twice come be fidgetty," said the reguish grocer, with a wicked and gone since we first launched our little bark upon the stormy ocean of political warfare, we rejoice that our crew have continued to increase, and are rapidly pressing forward to the haven of political happiness,

Hoping that the flame which hath animated you in your exertions may be kindled in the breast of every youth within the circle of our sea-girt realms,

Your brethren in the bonds of union, Signed on behalf of the Association. J. MATHERS, Chairman, A. SHEPHELD, Secretary.

Dandee, Sept. 12th, 1841.

JUSTICES' JUSTICE CROWNED. In our last number we remarked on the preposterous Insufficiency of the bail required of Mr. W. J. Bankes, charged with an unnameable offence. It has since been

alleged that one of the sureties, bearing the very appropriate name of Sneezum, had passed himself off for his uncle, with whom he lived as servant, and had committed deliberate perjury in swearing that he was a housekeeper. The recognizances, taken in the name and description of the real Sneezum, were, upon his application, under these circumstances, declared void. Had the uncommon precaution of requiring fortyeight hours' notice of bail been adopted, the deception away." actised in this case would have been prevented the gentleman prisoner would have been inconvenienced

jury, and, above all, that Mr. Bankes could not be perfect bath of oil. ... 0 2 6 recaptured and compelled to find good bail. Now, as to the imposture, it is quite a farce for Mr.

Jardine to complain of it. Mr. Jardine, in his way, had played a Sneezum part. Justice Sneezum had taken bail grossly insufficient, and, so far as the ends of justice are concerned, what matters it that the bail, insufficient for its purpose, turns out to be no bail at TO THE ORIGINATORS OF THE PLAN FOR all? The upshot of the case is, that bail merely nominal has been put in by a man of straw.

When Mr. Jardine took two sureties for £100, each, for the appearance of a man of large fortune to answer a disgusting charge (for which he had once before been tried, and narrowly escaped conviction), Mr. Jardine must have known full well that he was not taking steps against the flight of the accused, which is the object of bail. In saying as he did, that the bail he required was proportioned to the condition of the prisoner, the magistrate delivered himself of an assertion, which, imputed perjury excepted, was much of the same complexion as the representations of Mr. Sneezum, junior, who must indeed have felt comforted and encouraged by feeling that, if he was really passing himself off for must have known full well that he was not taking steps by feeling that, if he was really passing himself off for what he was not, the magistrate himself was setting the example of dealing with the prisoner as what he was not-that is, as a man to whose condition sureties whereas as many thousands would have been better

suited to his notorious means. As to any practical effect, it is obviously quite immaterial whether the accused, had he felt it unsafe to stay obtain them by righteous means. We think they need and meet the charge, were called upon to pay £300 or only to be understood to be appreciated, and that the £400, as the price of his impunity and escape to the assent of a united, intelligent people, once obtained in

Continent. Mr. Jardine was quite ready with his opinion that their adoption as the law of the land. the accused could not be recaptured. If this be law Believing the ignorance and moral d (and we have a great distrust of magistrate's law), it is forthcoming to answer the charge against him, if he himself, we perceive, has since altered his opinion on

In excuse for Mr. Jardine, it is said that offences of fortunate plea on the behalf of Mr. Jardine, for by his contrived to draw the greatest possible share of public question as to the impartial administration of justice. Further, if it could be permitted to Magistrates to laws should be evaded, it would be incomparably better exercised, than that the farce should be performed of compassing the prisoner's escape in the very pretence of exacting the securities for his appearance. In the case of the guilty rich, large and adequate bail can only operate as a pecuniary penalty, and small and inadequate bail as a mockery of justice; but when it comes to the turn of the poor, low as the bail may be, earth. it is stringent, and the contrivance to facilitate the evasion of justice fails altogether, and without any pain or distress to the magistracy, for it is observable that justices have no doubt of the policy of laws, no objection on the score of the evil effect of publicity, when

the poor are concerned. On the following day Mr. Bankes's solicitor waited on Mr. Jardine at Bow-street, and stated that Mr. green. Bankes was not privy to the trick of the sham surety, and that he was ready to substitute good bail; and ... ... 0 6 7½ further, that it was his client's intention to meet the charge against him.

Upon this offer to put in a new surety Mr. Jardine's opinion of the necessity for a new surety appears to have undergone a sudden and complete charge, and he became clearly of opinion that another surety should be substituted. The Magistrate's requisitions thus Lept exact pace with the propositions of the accused. The day before, Mr. Jardine had thought that a good surety in lieu of the bad one could not be demanded; but the day after, what Mr. Bankes was ready to do Mr. Jardine was ready to require.

Mr. Jardine seized occasion to remark that the nature of the charge had been misunderstood, and the solicitor for the accused added that it was not of the heinous ... 2 4 10 sort supposed. If the nature of the charge is to be inferred from Mr. Jardine's treatment of, and allusions to it, it should be some mere trifle indeed; but it is odd that what will not bear publication is regarded by the magistrates as such a bagatelle.—Exuminer.

A MELTING STORY.

No other class of men in any country possess that facetious aptness of inflicting a good humoured revenge him, after chastisement.

Mountain State was about closing his doors for the the law,-Cheltenham Paper,

night, and while standing in the snow outside putting up his window shutters, he saw through the glass a —On Friday, Mr. Payne, the City Coroner, and a lounging, worthless fellow within grab a pound of numerous Jury, at in the Board-room of the West ... 13 6 75 fresh butter from the shelf and hastily conceal it in his London Union Workhouse, West-street, Smithfield.

We have audited this Balance Sheet and find it correct. quisition.

"I say, Seth!" said the store keeper, coming in and closing the door after him, slapping his hands over his shoulders, and stamping the snow off his hardly answer when spoken to. Several other in-UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION TO

make his exit as soon as possible.

keeper sat down.

How pleasing to the aged patriot to behold the fruits a night as this." Seth already felt the butter settling down closer to

> "Not till you have something warm, Seth; come I've got a story to tell you, Seth; sit down, now; and Seth was again pushed into his seat by his cunning tormentor.

> "Oh! it's tu darn'd hot here," said the petty thief "Set down-den't be in such a plaguy hurry," re torted the grocer, pushing him back in his chair. "But I've got the cows tu fodder, and some wood tu

"But you musn't tear yourself away, Seth, in this manner. Sit down; let the cows take care of themselves, and keep yourself cool; you appear to

The next thing was the production of two smoking glasses of hot rum toddy, the very sight of which, in Seth's present situation, would have made the hair stand erect upon his head, had it not been well oiled and kept down by the butter.

"Seth, I'll give you a toast now, and you can butter it yourself," said the grocer, yet with an air of such consummate simplicity, that poor Seth still believed himself unsuspected. "Seth, here's-here's a Christmas goose, well roasted and basted, eh? I tell you, Seth, it's greatest eating in creation. And Seth, don't you use hog's fat or common cooking butter to baste a goose with-come, take your butter-I mean, Seth, take

your toddy." Poor Seth now began to smoke, as well as to well, and his mouth was as hermetically sealed up, as though he had been born dumb. Streak after streak of the butter came pouring from under his hat, and his handkerchief was already soaked with the greasy overflow. Talking away, as if nothing was the matter, the poor Seth sat bolt upright, with his back against the counter, and his knees almost touching the red hot furnace before him.

"Darnation cold night, this," said the grocer. "Why, Seth, you seem to perspire as if you was warm! Why don't you take your hat eff? Here, let me put your hat "No!" exclaimed poor Seth, at last, with a spas-

modic effort to get his tongue loose, and clapping both on the beach on the following morning, and conhands upon his hat, "No! I must go—let me out—I veyed to Marshall Meadows barn. The body of the Mr. Jardine, upon the discovery of the deceit, was at aint well-let me go!" A greasy cataract was now other George Dougal was recovered during the day, a loss what steps to take. All he knew with any certainty was, that he had been imposed on by young Sneezum, and that young Sneezum had committed per-"Well, good night, Seth," said the humorous Ver-

you is worth a ninepence, so I shan't charge you for technical requirements of the law, gave verdicts of that pound of butter!"

N. O. PICAYUNE.

"Found drowned," and "Found dead," according

grateful remembrance to the many services you have destitute circumstances. Thomas Dougal has left

Treating with scorn and indignation the calumnies destitute families.—Berwick Warder. which men, who assume the name while they violate the principles of Chartism, have levelled against you,we hereby assure you of our approval of the plan which amounting altogether to £400 were proportioned, you have recommended for the attainment of the People's Rights, and the improvement of their moral and social condition.

As men struggling for righteous objects, we desire to their favour, no power (however mighty) can prevent

Believing the ignorance and moral degradation of the street. Solicitor, Mr. Armstrong, Old Jewry; official working classes to be the grand barrier to the creation assignee, Mr. Alsagar, Birchin-lane, Cernhill. and demonstration of that enlightened public opinion on Joseph Littleford, High-street, St. Marylebone, at variance with what common sense would require; for and demonstration of that enlightened public opinion on the object of the law being that the accused should be which alone we rely for their eventual adoption, we coach maker, Sept. 23, at two, Oct. 22, at twelve at accept your plan, as the one best calculated soonest to the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, succeed by any deceit in putting in bad bail, what remove that mighty incubus that at present weighs Mr. Geren, South Molton-street; official assignee, Mr. reason is there why good bail should not be required of down the spirit of Reform, and allows faction, violence, Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street. him when the bad is discovered? But Mr. Jardine and misrepresentation to libel and disfigure the fair face of freedom.

longings for the consummation of our principles will Lowndes, Robinson, and Bateson, Liverpool; and the nature in question should be shrouded as much as permit us no longer to remain in silent inaction. We Messra Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-row. possible from the public view; but this is a most un- call on you—we entreat you—again to take the post of Thomas Brown and Benjamin Brown, Wakefield honour, which your character and past services entitle Yorkshire, linen drapers, Sept. 24, at twelve, and method of dealing with the disgusting charge he has you to. Let us boldly take up our position, and vindi- Oct. 22, at two, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Mancate to the world the spirit and principles of Chartism ! chester. Solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Let us shew, in our organisation, our principles of Manchester; and Messrs. Baxter, Lincoln's Inn. action, meetings, speeches, and every proceeding, that fields. reason and philosophy, and not the impulses of our | William Fretwell, Leeds, colonial merchant, Sept. udge what laws should be carried into effect, and what passions, or the contracted notions engendered by party 25, at nine, and Oct. 22, at ten, at the Commissioners' and factious feelings, are the impelling motives which Rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Wiglesworth, that the discretion should be arbitrarily and openly actuate us to struggle for the moral and political eleva- Riesdale, and Craddock, Gray's Inn-square; and tion of our class.

Yet the moral and intellectual energy of man is the mighty lever destined to uproot the strongholds of Manchester, cotton manufacturers, Sept. 24, and Oct tyrannic assumption, and place the sons of men in that | 22, at three, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. just and equitable relation to each other which will usher in the reign of universal peace and good-will on and Messrs. Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Earnestly hoping that this, our heartfelt appeal, may incline you to the rescue of our glorious cause, We subscribe ourselves, Your brother Democrats!

James Savage, 27, Mape-street. Charles Henry Neesom, 68, Hare-street, Bethnal-James Williams, 58, Stanhope-street, Clare-market. James Hoppey, 4. Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square.

John Rogers, 8, Herford-place. H. B. Marley, 31, Charles-street, Hampstead-road Joseph Turner, 42, Store-street, Bedford-square. William Hodge, Hemming's-road, Charing-cross. George T. Wood, 4, Stepney-green. W. Burton, 6, Finsbury-square. E. Mariner, 10, Ruddock's-buildings, Finsbury. John Halford, 14, Dugget-court. Arthur Dyson, Kingsland-road. William Watson, 1, Bedford-court.

Charles Savage, 4, Chapel-street. W. T. Walker, 1, Cornwall-row. eseph Thorkham, 1. Cornwall-r John Elger, 26, Philip-street, Kingsland-road. Thomas Wade, 29, Red Lion-street, Hoxton. G. Bennet, 4, Compton-street, Clerkenwell. R. W. Woodward, 9, Lock's-gardens, Clerkenwell. Robert Cubitt, 18, Cromer-street.

"JEMMY WOOD" AND THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL

R. T. Webb, surgeon, 18, Wyndham-street, Bryan-

FESTIVAL.—The last time but one that the grand festival in aid of the distressed widows and orphans of clergymen in the dioceses of Gloucester, Hereford. which seems to be innate with a Green Mountain boy. and Worcester, was held at Gloucester, the renowned Impose upon or injure a Vermonter, and he will seem Jemmy Wood stood in front of the old bank in the drollest and best natured fellow you ever knew in Westgate-street, and observed to a friend of ours, all your life, until suddenly he pounces upon you with in reference to the multitudes pressing towards the some cunningly devised offset for your duplicity; and cathedral, "There the fools go; I keep my halfeven while he makes his victim smart to the core, there crowns in my pocket!" and, suiting the action to is that manly open-heartedness about him which in the word, pushed his hands to the very bottom of fuses balm even while the wound is opening, and ren- his capacious waistcoat-pockets, turned over the bard-street, London; Messrs. Lockyer and Bulteel ders it quite impossible that you should hate him, coins therein, and elicited that metallic jingle so Plymouth. however severe may have been the punishment he dealt grateful to his ears. The rich old banker is gathered Joseph Poulton, sen., builder, Sept. 28, and Oct out to you. These boys of the Green Mountains seem to his fathers—the old bank, instead of wearing the 26, at twelve, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leominster There being no reply to this received, the following To Printed Circulars... ... 0 11 0 to possess a natural faculty of extracting fun from every business appearance it did in 1835, is closed—none etters were sent:—

Postage for Memorials and letter unpaid ... 6 8 vicissitude and accident that the changing hours can of the immense wealth of its owner has, as yet, To 1000 Adhesive Stickers ... ... 0 5 0 bring; even what are bitter vexations to others, these been distributed under his will—but in this short to Expenses of Hustings for Public Meetings 0 12 0 happy fellows treat in a manner so peculiar as to complete more thousands of pounds have To Expenses of Hustings for Public Meetings 0 12 0 happy fellows treat in a manner so peculiar as to comterm of six years, more thousands of pounds have Sept 24, at twelve, at the George To 12 Subscription Boxes ... ... 0 10 0 pletely alter their former character and make them seem been spent in legal proceedings concerning it than Inn, Burslem. Solicitors, Mr. Smith, 48, Chancerform of the Memorials ... ... 0 10 0 pletely alter their former character and make them seem been spent in legal proceedings concerning it than Inn, Burslem. Solicitors, Mr. Smith, 48, Chancerform of the Memorials ... ... 0 10 0 pletely alter their former character and make them seem been spent in legal proceedings concerning it than Inn, Burslem. Solicitors, Mr. Smith, 48, Chancerform of the Memorials ... ... 0 10 0 pletely alter their former character and make them seem been spent in legal proceedings concerning it than Inn, Burslem. From the Birmingham Committee for the Restoration To 1 Box for the Memorials... ... 0 3 0 to us agreeable, or at least endurable, which was before would have provided a permanent fund, amply suffi- lane; Mr. Harding, Burslem. To Objects and Rules ... ... 1 16 0 in the highest degree offensive. Another man will repay cient for the relief of all the distressed widows and MY LORD MARQUIS,—I am directed by the above. To Writing the Petition ... ... 0 4 0 an aggravation or an insult by instantly returning injury, cutting the acquaintance, and shutting his heart numbers thronging to the cathedral were not foolsmaking his former enemy forgive him, and even love Wood endowed it with a part of his riches in his One winter evening, a country store keeper in the certainty of a torn codicil and the tender mercies of the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Edwards, Old Jewiji Mountain State was about closing his doors for the the law.—Chellenham Paper.

SUICIDE OF A PAUPER IN A UNION WORKHOUSE to determine the cause of the suicide of Ed. Wilkin-The act was no sooner detected than the revenge son, aged 64, an immate of that workhouse. Several was hit upon, and a very few moments found the of the guardians of the union were present. Isaac Green Mountain store keeper at once indulging his Stephens, a pauper, said he had known deceased for appetite for fun to the fullest extent, and paying off two years, and saw him last alive in the water-closes the thief with a facetious sort of torture for which between three and four o'clock on Thursday morning, he might have gained a premium from the old in- Witness spoke to him, and received no answer, and left him in the closet. He saw no more of him until dawn, when deceased was brought up stairs dead. Deceased was a very still, quiet man, and would mates of the workhouse were examined. They said Seth had his hand upon the door, his hat upon his that latterly deceased appeared "rather queer," and head, and the roll of new butter in his hat, anxious to was in the habit of walking to and fro silently in the make his exit as soon as possible.

"I say, Seth, sit down; I reckon, now, on such an ing found the door of the water-closet fastened ineternal night as this, a leetle something warm would'nt | side, and hearing within a noise like that made by hurt a fellow; come and sit down."

Seth felt very uncertain: he had the butter, and was exceedingly anxious to be off, but the temptation of throat cut, and a fork sticking in the wound. He something warm" sadly interfered with his resolution was quite dead, and a kitchen knife, stained with tellectual action so powerful an engine to the cause to go. This hesitation, however, was soon settled by blood, lay by his side. Mr. Mott, master of the which you have espoused, the liberty, happiness, and the right owner of the butter taking Seth by the workhouse, said deceased had been under his care shoulders, and planting him in a seat close to the stove, for about twelve years. He was extremely deaf, and Brethren, it is with pleasure we see the rapid accu- where he was in such a manner cornered in by on that account was very uncommunicative. There mulation of materials for a mighty agitation in our barrels and boxes, that while the country grocer was nothing otherwise particular about him, and sister island. Yes, the cunning of interested agitators sat before him, there was no possibility of his getting witness could not account for the commission of the out, and right in this very place sure enough the store. rash act. Dr. Lynch, surgeon to the workhouse, said the wound in deceased's throat was an inch and "Seth, we'll have a little warm Santa Cruz," said a half in depth and three inches in length. None of way through the fogs of her clouded atmosphere until the Green Mountain grocer, as he opened the stove the chief vessels were divided, but several of the the dense mass of darkness burst before the penetrating door, and stuffed in as many sticks as the space would lesser were, which produced such a loss of blood as admit, "Without it you'd freeze going home such to cause death. Witness knew of nothing that could cause deceased to commit suicide, unless from a feeling of despondency, the effect of frequent illness. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

CALAMITOUS OCCURRENCE AT THE HERRING

FISHERY.-We regret to have to record this week an

accident of a peculiarly distressing nature which has

taken place on this part of the coast, in addition to

others, involving the loss of property to a greater or less extent, caused by the state of the weather, and

tending at once to cripple the exertions of those

engaged in that important branch of industry, the

herring fishing, and to cast around them the gloom

of affliction, arising from the loss of relatives and friends. On Friday evening last, although the sky

was overcast, the weather was yet so fine that it was

scarcely possible to anticipate the slightest danger

to the boats engaged in the fishing, and all of them

at the various stations on this part of the coast

put out to sea as usual, while some, as in the dis-

tressing case more immediately under notice, were encouraged, by the apparently settled calmness of the night, to risk their floats nearer to the rocks than is their practice. The aspect of the weather continued unchanged till about twelve o'clock, when a tremendous gale sprang up from the north-east, placing the lives of the boats' crews in the greatest jeopardy. Most of them hauled their nets, many of which being full of herring, were lost in the hurry and confusion consequent upon the exertions of the fishermen to escape the danger. One of them, however, the Jebus of Eyemouth, had unfortunately taken up a perilous position near the shore at Marshall Meadows, from which the crew were unable to extricate themselves, and the consequence was that the whole on board, five in number, perished. The details of the accident have not of course been ascertained: but it is supposed that while the crew were in the act of hauling their nets, grocer kept stuffing the wood into the stove, while and before they could sail, the boat had been caught by the gale, and driven amongst the rocks, after which it had capsized. The crew consisted of Thomas Dougal, the skipper, aged 52; John Dougal, his son, aged 15; George Dougal, sen., and George Dougal, juu., his nephews, both aged 38; and John Grieve, a labouring man, aged 24. The body of the boy and one of the Douglas, who, it is thought, had attempted to swim ashore, were found Marshall Meadows house. The evidence related en-tirely to the finding of the bodies by the servants at monter, "if you will go;" adding, as Seth got out inte the road, "neighbour, I reckon the fun I've had out of the cause of death, the jury, in compliance with the as they were taken out of the water, or picked up on the beach. On the same day, the bodies were put into coffins, and removed by their sorrowing rela-THE FORMATION OF A NATIONAL ASSO- tives, and on Tuesday the remains of John Grieve CIATION FOR PROMOTING THE POLITICAL were interred in Ayton churchyard, and those of AND SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE the other four were deposited in Eyemouth buryingground. By this lamentable occurrence three ESTEEMED FELLOW MEN,-Looking back with widows and seventeen children have been left in

## Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Sept 10.

William Walker and John Walker, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, manufacturers of apparatus for heating buildings, to surrender Sept. 25, at one, and Oct. 22, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-

Thomas Blayds Molyneux and Percival Witherby Liverpool, merchants, Sept. 28, and Oct. 22, at the

Impressed with these sentiments and views, our ardent | Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs.

Messrs. Richardson, Leeds. John Buckley, Joseph Buckley, and Henry Buckley,

Solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Manchester; Robert Hodgson, Leeds, merchant, Sept. 28, at five, and Oct. 22, at twelve, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Jaques, Battye, and Edwards, Ely-place; and Mr. Kidd, Huddersfield. Samuel Rogers Toms, Bow Church-yard, Cheapside

commission agent, Oct. 6, and 22, at twelve, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Hadfield, and Messrs. Cooper and Wray, Manchester; and Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, King's bench-walk, Temple. William Pilling, Droylsden, Lancashire, manufacturer of cotton goods, Sept. 24, at eleven, and Oct. 22, at twelve, at the Commissioner's Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford Row; and Mr. Law, Manchester. Michael Spence, Holbeck, Yorkshire, cloth dresser,

Sept. 28. at four, and Oct. 22, at the Commissioners

Rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. Wilson, Southamp-

ton-street, Bloomsbury-square; and Messrs. Payne,

Eddison, and Ford, Leeds. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Vickers and J. Dougill, Huddersfield, tallow chandlers. E. Bromley, G. Cutler, and J. Cutler, Salford, Lancashire, ironfounders. J. Smith and J. Drummond, Halifax, Yorkshire, dyers. J. Sanderson G. Sanderson, J. Maden, J. Maden, and J. Whatmough, Spotland, Lancashire, stone dealers. W. Largan and F. Clark, Liverpool, slaters. K. Tate and J. Brereton, Manchester, linen drapers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Sept. 14.

BANKRUPTS. John Caspar Mais, merchant, Lime-street, London, to surrender Sept. 29, and Oct. 26, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Alsagar, Birchin-lane, official assignee; Solicitors, Messrs. Overton and Jeffery,

Old Jewry. John Davies and Frederick Dickerson, merchants Plymouth, Sept 27, and Oct. 26, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth. Solicitors. Mr. Surr, Lom-

Solicitors, Mr. Smith, Chancery-lane, London; Mr. Hammond, Leominster, Hertfordshire. John Bailey, innkeeper, Buralem, Staffordshire

Richard Davies and Ebsworthy Fapson, ship brokers, Pillgwenlly, Newport, Monmouthshire, Sept. 28, and Oct. 26, at eleven, at the King's Head Inn, Newport

Saunders, woollen manufacturers, Basinghall-street, lifetime, instead of leaving it, as he did, to the un- Sept. 29, at half-past eleven, and Oct. 26, at one, at TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORTHERN STAR.

MR. EDITOR,-You will pardon my intrusion at the present time on your widely circulated journal, but the time has come when it becomes necessary that every man should speak out, trumpet-tongued, of the most deplorable condition to which the accursed Whigs have brought the country.

I have wandered with Danlel O'Connell through the sountless schemes he has projected, for the purpose (as he said) of redeeming Ireland from the oppression which she bore, and, Sir, now we are at present further back in political freedom than when he started to do so. Away then with Daniel's blarney; there is nothing left for the people of Ireland to redeem them from the oppression which we labour under, but the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing but the Charter.

Why do I intrade myself on your valuable journal at the present? My reasons are these: it is the only paper that ever attempted to vindicate the labouring class from the reckless tyranny that has been practised on them, for I might say these centuries, and when we see such pure minded patriotic men as Feargus O'Connor standing by the people and the Charter, they have nothing to fear. He has been tried by the accursed Whigs in the dungeons of York Castle, and has come out purer and firmer to the people's cause than when he was sent there.

Yes, Sir, when the Israelites in their greatest misery had been cast down and their freedom seemed never to be rescued from the iron grasp of their oppressors, Providence in his allwise ways of working, sent unto them Moses, who burst their chains and brought unto the promised land; so has he sent us a second Moses in Fearzus O Connor, to burst the chains that have long bound us down, and the day is not far distant when we will in Ireland again hear his powerful eloquence, until he makes the Charter in this country allied to that of Repeal; all we want is that Feargus should let his principles be wider circulated in Ireland. It was only last week in reading in the Weekly Freeman's Journal I saw some of Daniel's blarney, that he would oust Chartism out of Ireland. Poor foolish man! that never can be accomplished; the more your paper is read, the more they appreciate your principles, until it has gone the length and breadth of our land, from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear. And in that same paper, the Rev. Mr. Ryan is charged by Daniel for becoming a Chartist, and he hoped his Bishop would interfere in the matter. O yes, this is Dan's liberty of conscience! this is the way that he would let every man do as his conscience dictates to him. Yes, Mr. Ryan has spoken out fearleasly and boldly, after so many twistings and changing, that there was nothing left to free Ireland from her present condition. but the Charter and Repeal of the Union.

We only want about half-a-dozen of priests with Mr. Ryan, in this country, you would have before six menths two millions of Chartists in Ireland. But, Sir, why do I wish this? Sooner or later it must be so, for they might as well try to stop the

treubled waters after a mighty storm, as stop Chartism here, I will dash down every barrier that impedes its way, until it has found its way to every city, town, and village, in the Emerald Isle. I at one time thought that Daniel was sincere in his

intention, until I read your valuable paper, when the scales dropped from my eyes, when I saw him Jump Jim Crow from the Precursor Society to I can't tell you what. Yes, many men have seen his inconsistency, and have joined the Chartist principle. But Sir, as this letter is coming from the North of Ireland he may denounce me as he denounced Brophy in Dublin, that he was a turncost.

No, Sir, I am a Catholic and an Ulster one, the very kind he so much applauded when he visited Belfast—one whose heart is in the right place, to use his ewn expression

You, Mr. Editor, will pardon my first production; if you think it would tend to show how the cause is progressing, you might insert this letter after your own corrections. Hoping, Sir, to hear of Mr. O'Connor soon standing on his native land propounding the dectrines of the Repeal and the Charter, which is my constant prayer,

1 am yours, &c, ROBERTUS.

Coleraine, Sept. 8th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—Allow me to congratulate O'Connor on his release from his Whig dungeon. Long life and happi- circulated a journal, and more especially as it no weirness to him! In his intended tour, I trust that his culates pretty extensively in Ireland, to expose the political utility will not be destroyed by renewing old | barefaced lying of Ireland's greatest enemy—the arch disputes among our own party. It is with pleasure agitator, Daniel O Connell, and the shameful unfairthat we hear that it is his intention to visit Bath; we ness of the Editor of the Dublin Register. It appears have never had the pleasure of seeing or hearing him. from the conduct of the Editor of that paper, that he Ruthven. It was I who wrote the address from Saint that their delegates of the County Council could make He will be warmly received here.

requests you to insert the subjoined memorial to her tists with impunity; for whatever may be his charges, it was I who wrote his answer to that address, in his assist the Council in defraying the expences of the Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, respecting the this most upright Editor considers it to be his duty to case of poor Peddie.

The cause is going on well here. We held a large Dan's vile operations. out-door public meeting here last week, and it was: Every thing angurs well for the cause. Onward,

The advent of the Tories to office is the beginning of ultimately. They must not rely on middle-class juries take care that neither the Whig nor the Tory press I fear them not in regard to persecution. In that shall abuse them with impunity. respect they are as weak as lambs, though as voracious as wolves.

become united under the resplendent banner of Char. Daniel O'Connell. tism. Constitutional reform is the desideratum. Nothing less will be of the least avail. Then, "To your tents O Israel!" Let every society be active; let there be no new cutbreak, no factious bickerings about ; Christian Chartism, or Bible Chartism. Our grand political object is-Constitutional Reform. Obtain that, and all other matters will be speedily settled; and settled, too, in the best possible manner. I am of opinion that the plan O'Connor intends to carry out in his lecturing tour, will be productive of incalculable good. Let every society assist him in that good work. Let none keep aloof now from feelings of dislike, pride, or jealousy. The cause we must look to. By following a proper course of action, the cause will soon be rendered all-powerful. We need not fear the Tories; but they fear us; they fear O'Connor. Against our united power they cannot stand. Then union, union, must be our motto; the Charter, the Chartist body in Carlisle. Doubtless, Mr. O Connell whole Charter, must be our rallying cry.

Yours, in haste, J. M. BARTLETT. Bath, Sept. 5, 1841.

To her Mujesty's Principal Secretary of State for the

Home Department.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH, That Robert Peddie is a political prisoner, in Bever-

ley House of Correction, Yorkshire. That Robert Peddie was sentenced, at the March Assizus, holden in the said county, in 1:40, to three year's imprisonment. That the charge against him, (rioting at Bradford.) was founded on the evidence of the part of the Crown.

That this James Harrison was, at the time, a notorious informer against poor publicans, and continued to be such, till the magistrates refused to take his evidence; that he left his wife and family to the care of the parish; and that he is now in Preston Gaol, waiting to take his trial for horse stealing, under the following disgraceful circumstances:-Harrison stole the horse, hired two beys to take it

from Preston to Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster; gave information to the police there, to the effect that the expected a party over to Blackburn with some the References? No! they joined the brother of that stolen property, and that he would give a sharp look ont." That the boys were subsequently taken before the presiding magistrate at Preston, Mr. German, when they told him how they came by the horse, which was in the manner aforesaid. That Harrison told the police that "it was a fabrication," and that, " if they waited awhile, when a reward would be offered for the mare, they would make a good job of it." That Harrison I must say, a grosser tissue of falsehoods I never before did not vote for him. was, however, taken into custody, and fully committed saw put together. The facts are as foliow:—Previous to take his trial at the ensuing Quarter Sessions for to the late election the Chartist body here held a public from Repealers. and four millions of signatures to a Old Bailey, have received your letter requesting to be delegates from the Convention came to the late and some the four millions of signatures to a Old Bailey, have received your letter requesting to be delegates from the Convention came to the late and some the four millions of signatures to a Old Bailey, have received your letter requesting to be delegates from the Convention of the late and some lateral later

That your Memorialists submit these facts to your Lordship, in the hope that they may induce your Lordship to recommend the case of Robert Peddie to Royal favour, he having been convicted upon the evidence of Bo bad a character as the said James Harrison.

And we will, and

NOTHER VOICE FROM NORTHALLERTON HELL Sept. 8th, 1841.

my back.

before I came into the hospital, that half of it was suf | caused his death. ficient for ma: and since I came up stairs I have had plenty of good wholesome food; so I think it would be unreasonable to complain of anything that I do not feel the direct effect of.

rascally Whigs were out of office, I went to bed and I do not know that I ever slept so sound since I have speeches alluded to. been in prison, so well pleased was I that the Government of this country was no longer in the hands of so worthless and detestable a faction.

Sir, I am sorry to see by your letter, that there are so many as twenty-four of us left in prison yet. What not release Ashton and Crabtree! Scandalous. How can I complain when they are in prison? From the tender mercies of such miserable wretches as Normanby and Co. good Lord deliver us.

Sir, you say you hope my principles still remain firm to the Charter of our liberties. Can you doubt it? Rest assured, my friend, that I shall neither flinch from, nor deny, my principles, if they keep me in prison till I rot. It would be an easy method of putting down Chartism if sending men to prison could make them forego their right of thinking for themselves.

Sir. your letter informs me of George Henry Ward not stopping to vote for Mr. Sharman Crawford's addition to the amendment on the address; what can you expect from such milk and water fellows? He is neither a gentleman nor a conscientious man, or he Every person who reads this journal. even only once, in prison and could not answer for myself, (I mean, of course, what he said to the deputation,) which was as great a falsehood as ever was uttered, wholly without foundation, and I defy either him or any one else to give proofs of my making use of any such language.

Sir, I was highly pleased with the account you gave me of Mr. O'Connor's liberation and reception in York; and from what you say in your letter, I conclude you intend seeing him when he visits Sheffield, if so, tell him that I am alive and should be glad to see him when he comes into the North. The time of visiting is from twelve to one every day. The railway runs close by, so that it will not detain him long. I can then talk to him freely about prison discipline. You can say that I have seen no one these sixteen months. Should he be in the North when you receive this, have the kindness to write a note in my name with the foregoing re-

I was not surprised at your account of Harrison, the Bradford spy. In my opinion, he is not so much to blame as the villains who first taught him to get money by such knavish tricks; but I think he will not find his speculation in horse-firsh to be so profitable as being fugleman for the Bradford Chartists. No, no, Sir, he will not have the Government to back him; but it is a pity to see a man lost for the want of a friend, and I think my old friend, Harrison, could not do better than memorialise his late employers, the Whigs, and remind them of the inestimable service he rendered to them when they were attempting to immortalize their names by putting down Chartism. Stealing horses, Sir, is only a slight offence when compared to sedition, or attending what the Attorney-General calls illegal meetings; and, surely, when a man has rendered such the 24th of July last, from Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, of taking a stand in Ireland? why, any thing and every important services to his country as Mr. Harrison, it Bristol. It lay the usual time at the Post-Office, and thing for liberty; let therefore all these towns where the ought not to be forgotten.

Sir, I shall petition the Home Secretary in a short | Friday, the 10th instant. time, I think of waiting a short time to see if anything will be done for me.

my respects to Mrs. Martin, and all Chartist friends, towns from whence the letters have come. Let me have a long letter; write it close. Let me know all Chartist news, what places O'Connor visits, and if O'Brien is coming to the Sheffield meeting. I look for your letters as regular, and with as much anxiety, as. the Whigs did for quarter day.

> Yours truly, SANUEL HOLBERRY.

"DUBLIN WEEKLY REGISTER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—Allow me, through the columns of your widely considers it all gospel which Dan preaches, and that he The Council of the National Charter Association is to be privileged to abuse and bene the English Charsuppress any answer which may be sent to him to

In consequence of two dastardly and lying attacks, very well attended. The speeches were of the most which were made by Dan on the Carlisle Chartists, at ledge that I was mainly instrumental in securing his the People's Charter. The motion was seconded by Mr. pradent kind; they produced a powerful impression. Dublin and Drogheda, I sent the following temperate return upon that occasion. But when I saw how he G. Wyatt, who hoped the plan would be carried into letter to the Editor of the Dublin Register, in which voted in 1835, 1836, and 1837, I could not con- effectual operation. After some excellent remarks from paper Dan's attacks appeared, but which has not been noticed at all by the Editor. Nething shows the absoa new era in British politics. The Whigs having, in lute necessity stronger of the Chartists supporting an the first instance, been intrusted with too much power, independent paper, which will not only proclaim their cut their own throats. The Tories will do the same, wrongs, and boldly assert their rights, but which will and Hamilton, saved him from that opposition and ex-

By your giving a place to the following letter, you may be the means of removing a very erroneous im-Let the Charter agitation be carried on with renewed pression from the minds of many, which has been vigour. Now comes the tug of war. Let all Reformers made by the unfounded and calumnious assertions of he voted for

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant, JAMES ARTHUR. Carlisle, Sept. 14, 1841.

O'CONNELL, ESQ.

THE CHARTISTS OF CARLISLE AND DANIEL TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DUBLIN WEEKLY

REGISTER.

SIR,—Allow me to correct some gross mis-statements which appear in your paper of August 21st. They occur in the speeches of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, at the great Repeal Meeting at Drogheda, and Loyal National Repeal Association, and involve the character of the mu t have been misinformed on the subject of which he speaks, for he was not in Carlisle at the time, and must have received his information in a secondary way. Whether Mr. O'Connell has exaggerated the information he may have had, I am at a loss te know. I trust as a public journalist, and one who has given and another son-in-law give up the County Kerry | would pledge his word to give them a lecture once a publicity to Mr. O'Connell's assertion, you will allow to a non-Repealer, and his son Morgan O'Connell sell quarter, and that his next would be on Geology; and supported Dan. A vote was then asked for a procesme to correct him, and thus remove the stain which The Memorial of the Citizens of Bath, agreed to at a Mr. O'Conneil, through the Chartists here, wishes to fix Pablic Meeting held in the said City, September on that body generally. I will here quote the statements I allude to, and then answer them in as mild and brief a manner as possible. The first is from a speech of Mr. O'Connell's, made at the Loyal National R-peal Association, and the other from another speech

Biale at a great Repeal Meeting at Drogheda :-"What was the course pursued at Carlisle at the late election? Mr. Howard, a high-minded and patriotic gentleman, a Roman Catholic Liberal Reformer, and Mr. Marshall, of Leeds, were the candidates on the one James Harrison, who was admitted as witness on liberal side; but the chivalrens Chartists, instead of at which the eternal gratitude of Ireland was not voted and Charter Association will deliver a lecture for the this meeting sympathises with the Irish nation, and allowing these gentlemen to get the votes of the electors, for they (the Chartists) had but few among themselves, turn their backs traitorously on the friends of liberty, the Queen, and the people; use every unholy influence i that could be devised, to deter the liberal electors from supporting them, and gave whatever votes were at their

> "I will tell you how the Chartists acted at Carlisle. Mr. Howard, a man of ancient family, is one of the the man who threatened to bring over 500,000 Tippemembers, and Mr. Marshall, of Leeds, is the other member. What did the Chartists do? Did they join; swivel-eyed fellow who was Secretary for Ireland, and who let no man, when he was in Ireland, get office up the Charter, signed it, told the people to agitate for in this Hall, which is thought by the Committee may but an Orangeman. There is the man whose brother the Chartists support against the Reformers. During that election one of them killed a man, and was to be transported for fifteen years. (Hear, hear.)"

These are the passages to which I have alluded, and

own disposal to Sergeant Goulburn, the Tory."

meeting, at which they formed an Election Committee. from Repealers, and four millions of signatures to a Old Bailey, have received your letter requesting to be delegates from the Convention came to Glasgow; and for the purpose of bringing forward a gentleman of petition for Repeal. He knows right well that these allowed the privilege to preach a sermon in the above that the vast multitude of Chartists shall leave the Preston, upon the charge of "horse stealing," as meeting, at which they formed an Election Committee. more liberal principles than any of the three gentlemen two conditions cannot be complied with; but his dupes place, in reply to a sermon preached by Mr. Watkins Green accompanying O'Connor to the Bazaar Hall. to whom Mr. O'Connell has alluded. To accomplish do not see the utter impossibility of complying with on a previous occasion. that or ject, the Committee immediately put itself in these conditions. He might as well say that he would correspondence with a gentleman in London, who pro- never bring the question forward, because he never can you that, previous to the preaching of the sermon you Secretary of the Local Universal Suffrage Association fessed very liberal principles, and who was willing to get two millions of shillings, nor four millions of Irish come forward, provided there was a probable chance of names to a petition for any measure. It is absurd and a personal description; neither did the printing and be in Glasgow. Votes of thanks were then given to success. The Committee instantly canvassed the electors in his behalf, but owing to their being late in the field, most of the electors on whom they waited, had already promised their votes, so that the Committee soon ascertained. DEAR MARTIN,-I received your kind and interest, there would be no chance of success. This fact ing letter, and have the pleasure to inform you that I, they immediately announced to the electors, who have no pain on me at this time. Bad digestion and had promised them support, and left them to act bad appetite is only part of the blessed effects of eigh- for themselves. The Committee strictly refrained from teen months close confinement. My breath, Sir, smells giving any advice as to how the electors should vote, intolerable; an evident sign that my inside is not what but left them entirely to themselves, to act as they it ought to be. What else can I expect, Sir, when I might deem proper under the circumstances. In rethink of the quantity of medicine that I have taken gard to the "few" Chartists voting for Sergeant since I have been here, (for I never had any doctor's Goulburn, I can only say that they did not vote at all bottles in my life before,) for my legs and back pains, for they considered they could not consistently support that were brought on by nothing else but close confine- either faction. I myself was one of that small but ment. I told the magistrate so, and I have told the honourable band; and, were it necessary, I could give surgeon so many times; and I think former letters are to you the names of twenty more who acted in the same the same purport. I have had an opportunity of putting way. So that so far from supporting Sergeant Goultion, to a discussion of the merits of Mr. Lovett's Charmembers. A letter was read from Manchester; the it to the test since I have been in hospital these four burn, they did not vote at all. Had they done so, and tism; in which I will undertake to prove that Lovett's contents were soon discussed. An order upon the

What I have here stated are the real facts of the and open encounter."

I remain, Sir. Your obedient Servant, JAMES ARTHUR. Rickeygate, Carlisle. Aug. 24th, 1841.

TO MR. PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

SIR,-As you have been so plentifully supplied with Stars, and as we have got a few here, may I beg you will let us have some-say half-a-dozen every week. You can have no idea of the effect, which they have upon the mind of every person, who reads them, the most prejudiced is obliged to acknowledge the bitter truths which they are so fearlessly promulgating, and which are so strikingly manifest. The exposure of those hollow principles, by which he has been governed, needs only to be read by him, to be certain of his ignorance; and proves to him the necessity of obtainrooks for it with avidity again; and as he increases in the political knowledge he naturally detests those plausible, but ill-defined and lucrative opinions, which have kept him in blind and wilful subjugation.

The most straight forward, and certainly, the cleverest man in our city, has, upon a late occasion, recommended the unfortunate people of this country to make common cause with the much-calumniated and persecuted Chartists of England, who, as may be observed, are more active and practical repealers than his own fellow-countrymen in general, and, I might say, his auditory in particular, He is blamed very much for putting ferward such valuable sentiments; but on looking to the past and the present system of agitation, we find an ample apology for those who believed him to be their enemy.

But if the mists of ignorance and prejudice were once dispelled, there would not be a town, a village, or a hamlet, or even a valley or a hill, from " Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear," or " from Connemarra to the Hill of Howth" that would not reverberate with the sound-" The Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing but the Charter."

Permit me Sir, to subscribe myself, Your obedient and faithful servant, JOHN O'ROURKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Cork, Sept. 11th, 1841.

SIR,-You will not only oblige me, but some of your English readers, by publishing the enclosed letter. It was written in answer to a letter which I received on was returned to me from the Dead Letter Office, on

My object in writing this letter to you is, to acquaint all those who may be kind enough to favour me with who does the work of half a dozen men without fee or squares, and thus contributing to help on the glorious Having to make one sheet of paper do for you and letters, that my general habit is to answer all letters as reward, namely, F. O'Connor, and by the 24th inst. we my beloved wife, I must conclude ere I scribble it all soon as possible after the receipt of them; and that will have another who will assist by his energetic pen over. I have not room to say all I could wish. Give those answers will be found at the Post-Offices of the

> Your obedient servant, PATRICK O'HIGGINS. Dublin, Sept. 12th, 1841.

Dublin, July 26th, 1841. DEAR SIR,-Be so good as to accept of my most sincere thanks for your kind and flattering letter of writing to me for cards, and joining the National the 22nd instant. I really feel wholly undeserving of Charter Association. FALSEHOODS OF DANIELL O'CONNELL, the high compliments which you are pleased to bestow AND GROSS PARTIALITY OF THE upon me. I do assure you, that in refusing to vote for Mr. O'Connell at the last election, and at the election of 1837, I felt that in refusing him my vote upon those occasions, it was refusing to vote for the Whigs, whom he has justly described as a base, bloody, and brutal faction, and, he might now add, the most treacherous and deceitful faction that ever ruled the destinies of a

> You are not aware that it was I who first prevailed upon Mr. O'Connell to stand for the city of Dublin, with our late revered and respected representative, Mr. room 55, Old Bailey. The members expressed a wish talented, and honest chieftain, Feargus O'Connor. put in nomination for the City of Dublin, in 1832, and particularly wish to know in what way they are to own house in Merrion-square; and, it is not saying too public meetings held in the metropolis. Mr. Cater inmuch when I say now that he would not have been troduced his motion, of which he had previously given And at the election of 1835, he was obliged to acknow- to saturate the city with a knowledge of the doctrines of scientiously support him longer. In fact, I had made the members it was agreed to nem con., and a committee up my mind to oppose him, and in 1837 had actually ar- | was appointed to prepare a plan to bring the same into | Irish politics, and of course it being a district which ranged a very formidable party to oppose him; but the effect.—On Thursday evening, W. D. Saul, Esq. merbigotted and virulent speeches of his opponents, West | chant, delivered a very excellent and instructive lesture | crowded to excess, besides the numbers who congregated posure which were prepared for him. In the interim, between 1835 and the election in 1837, I had witnessed his desertion of the people; his complete abandon-

The Irish Coercion Act; The English Poor Law Amendment Act;

have been in a state of starvation; For a Rural Police Bill: Against Mr. Crawford's motion for the Total Abolition of Tithes: Against Mr. Crawford's motion for the Repeal of the dered disgraceful to the Chartist cause. He (Mr. C.)

Coercion Act: For procuring a charter for the North American of the shareholders of this Institute were totally igno-Colonial Association, whose duty it is to ship off the | rant that that sermon would be of a personal nature; tenantry whom the Irish Protestant Colonization So- that they do not encourage personal bickerings; and ciety turn off their estates.

When I sawhim multiplying votes in the House of Com. | Charter Association, were ready to forgive and forget mons against the Repeal of the Union, while he at the the opposing party, if they would cease their endeavours same time led his deluded followers to believe that he to stop the progress of Chartism. The vote of thanks was working heaven and earth for the accomplishment | being seconded by Mr. Knox, was carried unanimously. of that measure. When I saw that his sole object for The Lecturer, in returning thanks for the same, stated agitating that question was to make it the means of that when he came into the room he expected to meet

obtaining places for his relations. to a non-Repealer for a situation in the Hanaper Office. rational assemblage of working men before, and that he the County Meath to another non-R pealer-when I invited the company and their friends to visit his great | sion or demonstration when O'Connor came to G.asgow saw these things, and when I saw the authors of the Museum in Aldersgate-street, any Thursday morning, at when the entire assembly voted for a procession and Coercion Act giving him £9,000 publicly through the hands of "honest Joe Hume, I could no longer vote for time he is always present.-On Sunday evening, in the him. as I considered that, by doing so, I should be voting my approval of all these misdeeds, and a thousand others, I therefore did not vote for him in 1837. Since then he has become the veriest Whig hack that ever crossed the Irish Channel. He has sunk his countrymen, those who trusted him, below degradation itself. There was scarely a public meeting held in Ireland, at which he attended, during the last four years, to "her Majesty's Ministers," the authors of the Irish

Coercion Act. How could I vote for the man, and he too a great criminal lawyer, who pronounced the Glasgow-the In the evening of the same day Mr. Cameron, of Finsinnocent Glasgow Cotton Spinners guilty before they were tried? How could I vote for the man who called Mr. Balls will preach. The City members of the out, loud and long, for the blood of the Stephens, the National Charter Association will hold their weekly Oastlers, and the O'Connors? How could I vote for meetings on Tuesdays instead of Wednesdays for the ever held in St. Ann's Church, Glasgow, took place on rary boys to cut the throats of Englishmen who were instant, on account of the benefit for Mr. O'Brien, tricts, and factories were represented by somewhere about seeking for their just rights-rights in the benefits of which those very Tipperary boys would be equally participators? How could I vote for the man who drew it, and then turned round and disowned it, and vilified | tend to create in the minds of many a false impression, its peaceable advocates? How could I vote for the man | and get the place into disgrace, if the following anwho joined the Whigs in sending spies amongst the swer is not publicly read also :-Chartists for the purpose of entrapping their leeders in some crime, or supposed crime? I thank God that I

ridiculous. Truly yours, P. O'HIGGINS. Mr. Alexander M'Kensie, Bristol

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. London, September 10, 1841. SIR,-You will oblige me by inserting the following in the Northern Star:-

CHALLENGE TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. The intolerant and unjust proceedings of the London Members of the National Charter Association (about 300 strong) have determined me to challenge Mr. Feargus Herse and Crown, Walworth. The meeting was well O'Connor, or the best man they have in their Associa- attended, and great enthusiasm prevailed among its tion, to a discussion of the merits of Mr. Lovett's Char-members. A letter was read from Manchester; the weeks. I have had no medicine for them, but have used the influence they possessed, I have little hesita- Chartism is as superior to Feargus O'Connor's Chartism treasurer for 8s. 4d., to be sent forthwith to the Execuhad plenty of exercise, and the consequence is that my tion in saying that they could have returned Mr. Goul- as the conduct of the professors of the one is, in moral tive, was made. The cause looks much better in Lonhad plenty of exercise, and the consequence is that my thou in symg that they could have returned in. Gour- as the conduct of the processors of the conduct of the processors, every Sunday morning at ten o'clock, then proceeded with it to Kingstown. Opposite the It is true that a man was killed, and it is a pity it is so intolerant adherents of the other. Knowing that it is understood among what they term middle-class men. for reading and instructions; and every Monday night, Jetty the Shamrock steamer was in readiness to Sir, I do not blame any one here. The surgeon true, but this unfortunate circumstance arose from the only by fair, and open, and searching discussion that Daniel—the once "Great Dan"—will find that the hour at eight o'clock, for lectures. did his best, I believe, to keep them from swelling. forwardness and want of discretion on the part of the the truth can be elicited, I fearlessly invite Mr. Feargus of delusion is gone by; the People will not believe him Yen may depend that I shall not be satisfied by being policeman who was killed. He was striking violently O'Connor and his friends to defend themselves and again. The calumny which that fellow has heaped upon told that it is rheumatic, if they are bad again. It is about him with a great bludgeon, in all directions, their principles. I am fully aware that I place myself the Chartists, by calling them blood-thirsty, and torchknewn to no one but myself what I have suffered these paying no regard to age, nor sex—having knocked down in a disadvantageous position in meeting my superiors and dagger-men, will recoil upon his own head at some several others, and the steamer left the quay, amidst the cheers of a last twelve months, with my legs swelling every day for a woman and two little boys, with great good numerous assemblage on the beach.—Dublin Evenhe then aimed two blows at the prisoner Kilpatrick, than compensated for this disadvantage in the fact, that same liberty for Ireland as we claim for ourselves.

Sir, you ask for a glimpse of our dietary table. Such who warded them off, and, in self-defence, struck a truth is invincible, and will prevail; and it is an exhiwas the Wretched state of my appetite for three months | blow at the policeman, which knocked him down, and lirating consolation to the humble and honest advocate of truth, that she was never yet vanquished "in a fair

case, which can be fully borne out by men of all parties. I am willing, therefore, to meet Mr. Feargus O'Con-When Mr. O'Connell sees this statement, I am sure he nor, or any other capable member of the Association, will regret having been so far misinformed in regard to to discuss the comparative merits of Chartism as re-Sir, believe me after reading your letter that the facts, as to have warranted him in going to so great a spectively advocated by Messrs. Lovett and O'Connor; length in abusing the Chartists of Carlisle in the or Lovett, Watson, and myself will meet any three of his supporters; or, if he prefer it, we will discuss the subject in a public meeting, in which the discussion shall be open to all competent persons.

> Your humble servant, HENRY HETHERINGTON. P.S. In the event of this challenge being accepted each party shall appoint two or three friends, or as many as may be agreed upon, to arrange the proceed-

I am, Sir,

TO MR. HETHERINGTON.

SIR,-I accept your challenge. I shall return from Birmingham on Tuesday, after the Demenstration on Monday, that is, on next Tuesday, and shall be ready to meet you, with Messrs. Lovett, Watson, and any ether friends you please, to discuss the proposition contained in your letter. You must have free admission, a large place of meet-

ing, and doors open in time. You may make all the arrangements about chairmen, &c.; and I meet you on Tuesday, at nine o'clock-Tuesday, 21st September. Please to leave word with Mr. Cleave of the place of meeting. My time, save that night, is filled up. Your obedient servant,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHER DPMOCRATS,-I wrote a short letter about a month ago, requesting the various Chartist Associations to send me the name of the sub-Secretaries. Business is often retarded by my not having the adwrite a letter to Bradford, because I do not know whom to write. I cannot get an answer from Sheffield although I have written four or five times to that town. In Derbyshire there are only two or three towns that I can write, 'tis the same in Nottinghamshire. There are now nearly 200 towns in the association. I think a great deal of good might be done if the district councils would take this matter up. I have seen an audiences in four towns; there were good meetings, and yet there is not an association in any one of those towns; there are at the present moment ten persons engaged lecturing, now if these ten formed twenty associations weekly, or two each, that would amount to about 400 associations more with those already formed. before the Convention will meet in February next, and this I am sure can be done; what might not the people do with 500 associations in England and Wales, backed out by Scotland, and also by their friends who are Star is taken in, and who have not enrolled themselves under our sacred banner, immediately communicate with us. We have one powerful advocate unchained. to crush tyranny and establish liberty, namely, J. B. so effectually laboured. O'Brien. Then you have M'Douall, Leach, Philp, and Williams on the Executive; these backed out by such talented men as Bairstow, Vincent, Bolwell, Ridley, host of others, may guide successfully the greatest Glasgow. agitation that ever took place in England for democracy.

I remain your brother democrat, JOHN CAMPBELL, Gen. Sec. Salford, Sept. 14, 1841.

Chartist Entelligence. CITY OF LONDON.—The City members of the Michan's parish, requesting him to allow himself to be it convenient to attend their weekly meetings; they Member for Dublin, had I not forced him forward. notice, viz to form a City Political Loan Tract Society, their much beloved and patriotic champion, F. O Connor, the excellent Lecturer will again visit the city locality, Against a legal provision for 2,358,000 of his country- when he would guarantee that the Hall should be filled that that disturbance had its origin through a sermon

Esq. in the White Conduit House, but trusted that Lecturer, as he had in his lecture made allusions to what took place in the Hall of Science, the other evening, preached in this room, which he (the Speaker) consicould assure the Lecturer that the managing committee that he, as well as many other members of the National with much opposition, but it was pleasing to him to same place, Mr. Williams preached a short sermon from the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," after which after he had visited Brighton, he will attend a public meeting in this Hall, due notice of which will be given on Thursday evening, the 23rd of September. L. T. Clancy, Esq. Founder and late Secretary of the Dublin Repeal the monthly meeting of the shareholders of this Institute. bury, will preach; and the Sunday evening following great cheering.—Correspondent. future; and the concert is put off from the 13th observed, that on the previous Sunday evening Mr.

"TO MR. CHARLES H. NEESOM."

"Sept. 12, 1841.

publishing of the same receive their sanction. With the Chairman, cheers for O'Connor, and the glorious this declaration the Committee feel themselves exone- cause of Chartism, when the meeting broke up. rated from the supposed encouragement of personal vituperation; and as they value the keeping in a revituperation; and as they value the keeping in a re-spectable manner a place of meeting of their own, the Monday evening, at eight o'clock; Mr. Thos. Sidaway important responsibility the shareholders of the above place have committed to their care, and the momentous objects they have in view, the said Committee cannot comply with your request or any other gentleman's that may be of a similar character; with this explanation, they trust that, for the future, their meetings will not again be interrupted by personal bickeings | He concluded a very powerful lecture amidst the sentations his Excellency conferred the honour of

"JOHN DALE, Sec. pro tem." CAMBERWELL & WALWORTH.—The Chartists of this locality met last Monday evening at the

TROWBRIDGE.—On Saturday last, a public tes meeting was held at the Democratic Chapel, to celebrate

tea, Mr. John Moore was called to the chair, and after labourers have been ruined, and the manufacturers making some remarks he gave the first toast, "The fast following them; from 1793 to 1816, the value sovereign people, the legitimate source of all wealth," of exports to Europe, Africa, and America, exceeded which was ably responded to by Mr. Hawkins. The the imports from thence by £33,000,000; and since next toast was, "Prosperity to all true Chartist vic- 1816, we have enabled the federal Government to time, may they still continue to be the terror to our discharge the greater part of their debt of about enemies, and shining ornaments in society." Responded to by Mr. Tucker, of Westbury, and supported by Mr. Countries to levy 50, 75, and even 260 per cent. on Chartist teetotal lecturer, next addresses. Mr. Cluer, the countries to levy 50, 75, and even 260 per cent. on Chartist teetotal lecturer, next addressed the assembly in a most eloquent manner. The band was in attending the greater part of their dectribution of about 27,000,000, by reducing wages so as to enable other countries to levy 50, 75, and even 260 per cent. on Chartist teetotal lecturer, next addressed was in attending the greater part of their dectribution. ance, and played several patriotic tunes. Three cheers establish that evil so much dreaded. Mr. West were given for the restoration of F. O'Connor, Esq., to entered largely into the subject, and from tables and the ranks of the people, three cheers for Mr. Carrier, documents proved that our trade was given away to and three for Frost, Williams, and Jones. A vote of foreigners; and that all the efforts of the free trade thanks was also given to the thirty-nine M.P.'s whe party cannot regain it. The subject created consivoted for Sharman Crawford's motion. The meeting derable interest, and Mr. West will resume it in broke up highly delighted with the evening's enter- his next lecture. tainment.

LEICESTER.—The fine weather, last Sunday, was

on the recreation ground, in the morning and afternoon,

Nottingham, spoke from a figurative passage in Revela- meeting cannot but consider the conduct of those tions, in the morning, and Mr. Dean Taylor preached individuals professing Chartist principles, who can from "Seek ye first the kingdom of God," &c. in the allow mere personal reasons or motives to keep them afternoon. Each speaker was listened to with absorbed from joining the great body of their fellow countryattention, and produced hearty convictions that the men in their exertions for their political emancipawhole truth of Christianity, and its applicableness as a tion, as having a tendency to weaken the agitation system of relief for man's political as well as moral cen- for, and retard the attainment of, the object they dition, is only now beginning to be understood. In prefess to have in view, and consequently, detrithe evening, the Market-place was made the field of operations. Mr. Bairstow addressed an immense and highly-gratified audience, with his usual eloquence dresses of the sub-Secretaries; for instance, I cannot from "crucify him, crucify him," &c. Mr. Cooper commenced and concluded each service with giving out hymns, and prayer. The day was one of the most interesting ever experienced by Leicester Chartists. Collections to a pleasing amount were made at the close of each discourse, the surplus of which, after travelling expences of the speakers are deducted, is to be for warded to the treasurer of the fund for O'Brien's press. A collection is intended to be made next Sunday, for account in this week's Star of a lecturer addressing the augmenting the aid for Chartism's schoolmaster. Nothing can be more gratifying than the excitement now prevalent in Leicester. In addition to the sixtytwo, the whole number of new members received last week, thirty names have been received by Mr. Cooper, the secretary, during the time intervening from last to Mr. Taylor, and Mr. J. Bostock, Chairman, three Saturday morning to the present evening (Monday.) Tonight, Mr. Cooper has been addressing a crowded Guildhall, on geography. Mr. Bairstow, who had been over to lecture at Anstey, (a little village near Leicester, distinguished for its true Chartist spirit,) entered the Guildhall towards the conclusion of the lecture, and was received with a spontaneous burst of clapping of the democratic chapel, to hold their usual weekly meethands. He addressed the audience for a short time, ing, and several new members joined the association. and remains in Leicester, with the intention of lecturing during the race week, in some of our streets and movement which is taking place in the town where he is so heartily respected, and where he has so often and GLASGOW.-Toll Cross.-A large meeting of

Hall on Thursday night week, and was addressed by Wheeler, Binns, Williams, Morgan, Morling, Wilkin- Messrs. Colquboun, Brian, and M'Kay, from Glasgow, the Liberator himself, and every other tool he has son, Bell, Doyle, Mason, Clarke, Marsden, Harney, when the meeting agreed to meet Mr. O'Connor in made use of. Pitkeithly, Clayton, Arthur, Cooper, White, and a procession and demonstration when he arrived in

Hoping, my friends, that you will not lose time in the males and females of Cumlochie met on Monday ceived by the meeting with loud cheering which lasted night, in their new Hall (all the suburban districts several minutes. Mr. Peter Hoey was called to the chair. The Hall was decorated with Scotch thistles, Dr. M'Douall delivered a soul-stirring lecture, during laurel, and evergreens, and on the walls hung portraits | which he was frequently interrupted by the plaudits of of Feargus O Connor, Emmett, &c. After a number of the meeting. He demonstrated to the entire satissentimental and comic songs were sung, the meeting faction of the people present, that nothing short of the was addressed by Messrs. Cullen and Moir, whose sentiments elicited the most rapturous cheering. The two and concluded amidst loud and long continued cheering. speakers then left the meeting amid the most deafening A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, three cheering. The singing and other sentiments connected with the now glorious march of the movement were and all the other imprisoned Chartists, and the meet-National Charter Association held their weekly meet- kept up for several hours, when the happy assembly ing broke up. ing, as usual, on the evening of the 8th instant, in the broke up, cheering for the safe arrival of their glorious,

CHARTIST CHURCH. GREAT HAMILTON-STREET .--A lecture was delivered here by Mr. James Walker, on Priestcraft, after which a hot discussion ensued. notwithstanding the numerous meeting departed with the best of feelings, after having given three regular rounds of cheering for the Chartist cause and its

BRIDGETON.—The Chartist drummer of this

populous suburban district announced after tuck of drum, that Con Murray, the Irish Chartist and Roman Catholic tramping nailer would deliver a lecture on contains upwards of 7000 Roman Catholics, the hall was -the social and political condition of the country. Mr. | troduced the witty and talented lecturer. When he was Cater said, that in rising to propose a vote of thanks to introduced to the meeting, accompanied with a number their excellent Lecturer, he must apologise for the ab. of his Irish friends, both Catholic and Protestant, one ment of the very principles which induced me to sup. sence of most of the city members, who had availed simultaneous burst of feeling flowed from the whole treasurer; Mr. Edward Benbow, Mr. John Cowan, port him, as it is well known I did—when I saw that themselves of the pleasing opportunity of going to hear assemblage, after which Con proceeded and showed up treasurer; Mr. Ewan Davies, sub-secretary, 42, Gerardthe old humbug O'Connell in most glorious style. street. He was followed by a Mr. Shuffleton, from Birmingham, in a strain of the most eloquent delinst. The room was crowded, being by far the most clamation, every other sentiment calling forth bursts numerous meeting we have had in this town. Mr. men, whom the Commissioners of Inquiry reported to to overflowing. He (Mr. C.) begged leave to inform the of cheering from the previously excited audience. Mr. M Kay followed, backing out the statements of Con. meeting. Several new members having been enrolled, When he sat down Dennis M'Millan, another Irish the meeting broke up-three hearty cheers having Roman Catholic, thundered forth in a strain of Irish been given for Mr. O'Connor, the Chairman, and eloquence and humour, which completely electrified the lecturer. Scotch, English, and Irish present. This speech, so damning to the great humbug, called forth a defence from a young satelite of Dan's which produced much jeering and laughter. Mr. Rodger, who had just arrived at once grasped the subject of dispute, cut up Mr. O'Connell's past career in a genteel, though sarcastic eight o'clock. style, which perfectly electrified those within and without. The discussion was kept up for at least an hour after Rodger had spoken, every one whom we spoke with acknowledging that they had never got so much fun in one night. Dan's backers shook hands with the for the Executive, three for the National Charter Assokind-hearted and conciliatory John Rodger, and stating When I saw his son-in-law sell the County Dublin | bave to say that he never attended a more orderly and | at the same time that they were now convinced that they were, as Con, their countryman, had stated, nothing better than sea-gulls, crows, and sea-maws, who eleven o'clock, free of any expence, and that at that demonstration. Cheers, of course, were given for O'Connor, the Charter, Chairman, &c., after which a large party, after the Irish fashion, arm in arm, cleeked Con to a house, where he got his Irish whistle wet with a discussion ensued. Mr. Cater delivered the following a glass of good Scotch whisky. I have, however, fornotices. That F. O'Oonnor, Esq. had promised him that, got in writing out the above that Con, seconded by myself, moved the following resolution. which was carried with clapping of hands, waving of hats stamping of feet, and the usual bursts of approbation which proceeds from a well pleased meeting:-"That benefit of poer Robert Peddie; subject, Chartism and that they ought to be no longer a province, but a Ribonism in Ireland. Next Sunday morning will be Republic, having legislators sitting in Dublin, elected by the voice of the people in accordance with the principles of the People's Charter." This was carried with EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF DELEGATES IN ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—The largest meeting of Delegates

> Friday evening. No less than eighty-nine sheps, distill the following Monday, in this Hall. Mr. C. also 200 delegates, to discuss the manner in which they would receive that great and good man, Feargus O'Con Neesom had publicly read a letter to the congregation nor, when he came to Glaszow. After a brief discussion, seeing that each delegate or delegates were furnished with instructions from the various bodies which they represented, the vote was taken for the following motion :- " That in order to insure the largest possible meeting on Glasgow Green, where the powerful voice of O'Connor will tell upon the vast number which will then assemble, each district, shop, and factory shall where the Soiree is to be held." This resolution of "Sir, I am directed by the above Committee to inform | course was carried amid tumultuous cheering. The allude to, they were totally ignorant that it would be of then read O'Connor's letter, stating the time he wil

> > GLOUCESTER.—A public meeting was held at the was called to the chair. Mr. John Sidaway gave a lecture on the right of the working classes to the Suffrage, and which was the best calculated to benefit the eleven o'clock, carriages continued to arrive until community generally, Household or Universal. The nearly twelve, at which hour his Excellency aplecturer entered into the various arguments in favour peared in the State apartment, accompanied by the plaudits of his hearers, carrying the whole meeting Knighthood upon Nicholas Fitzsimon, Esq., Magiswith him in favour of the Charter, and urged them trate of Police, and formerly M.P. for the King's never to cease agitating till it was proclaimed the law County. Shortly after one o'clock his Excellency of the land. The Chairman then introduced Mr. left the Castle on horseback, accompanied by his of the land. The Chairman then introduced Mr. Richard Herbert, of Birmingham, who addressed the meeting in a brief, but able manner, showing what the power of the people could accomplish, if they were but firmly united. The Chairman then dissolved the meeting, by informing them that a meeting would be held in that room, which is capable of holding five or six in that room, which is capable of holding five or six in that room, which is capable of holding five or six in that room, which is capable of holding five or six in that room, which is capable of holding five or six in that room, which is capable of holding five or six in that room, which is capable of holding five or six in that room, which is capable of holding five or six in that room, which is capable of holding five or six in that room, which is capable of holding five or six in the castle on horseback, accompanied by nis Ardes-de-camp, and followed by a train of private carriages and gentlemen on horeback. The cortege, composed of a vast number of carriages and other vehicles, arrived at Maretimo, the seat of Lord Cloncurry, where the Countess of Fortescue and the Misses Geale awaited his Excellency's arrival, and

> > ciation met, as usual, on Tuesday night, and ap- other ladies were also on board to take leave of the peared in good spirits, after having heard read Countess Fortescue. At a quarter-past three o'clock

MACCLESPIELD.-On Sunday evening, Mr. West lectured on the "Errors of our Commercial the release of Mr. Wm. Carrier from the tyrant's dun- System." He proved that the great evils we have to geon. The chapel was decorated, as on former occa- complain of originated in a false dread of foreign sions, with portraits, garlands, and other devices. Over competition, which caused our manufacturers and the portrait of John Frost was the following:—"A nather Government to force down the meney price tion of sober and intelligent men cannot be slaves." At of British productions to the level of what the prosix o'clock, upwards of two hundred sat down to an duce which might be obtained in return would realise; excellent tea, which did honour to the committee for and that, consequently, we have been exporting the tasteful manner in which it was served up. After increased quantities at decreased value, until the

HAWICK.-At an adjourned meeting of the Hawick Chartist Association, held in the Chartist highly favourable for our camp-meeting. The audiences | Hall on Saturday evening last, the following resolution was agreed to, and ordered to be sent to the were very large. Mr. Harrison, of Calverton, near Northern Star and Scottish Patriot :- "That this mental to the Chartist movement.'

NOTTINGHAM. -- We have just concluded a plendid and most enthusiastic meeting, held in our larket-place, the object of which meeting was to make known the present circumstances and situation of James Bronterre O'Brien, of him who, for years past, has been the political schoolmaster of the age, and to shew that the poor man's gnardian, for his powerful advocacy of right against might, has by means of Whig prosecution and torture, been made poorer than the poor man himself. At the close of Mr. Dean Taylor's lecture a collection was made, which amounted to £1 0s. 71d. Mr. Taylor then announced that Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, Editor of the Illuminator and Whig Extinguisher, would address them on the same topic, and in the same place, on Tuesday evening, at six o'clock. After a vote of thanks had been awarded tremendous cheers were given for Messrs. O'Connor, the uncaged lion, and for B. O'Brien, who leaves his dungeon on the 24th instant; three cheers were given for Frost, Williams, and Jones; and three more for the gallant Sharman Crawford, and the glorious 39, when the meeting quietly dispersed, and parties adjourned to Petition sheets were also plentifully distributed amongst the members, both male and female, for the Charter. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Russell, and carried unanimously, with great applause, to Mr. O'Higgins, for his clear and dispassionate answers to the questions of a Mr. Toole, and also to Mr. P. M. Brophy, and all the other members of the National the inhabitants of Toll Cross was held in their own | Charter Association, Dublin, for their steady, persevering, and uncompromising line of conduct towards

BARNSLEY .- The Odd Fellows' Hall was crammed to suffocation to hear Dr. M'Douall lecture on the prin-CUMLOCHIE.—A crowded and suffocating meeting of ciples of the People's Charter. The Doctor was rehair, and was received with cheers for Feargus O'Conner, three for William Ashton.

ACCRINGTON .-- The Chartists of this place held public meeting in the large room at the sign of the Wheat Sheaf, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Mr. Tattersal, of Burnley; Mr. Wm. Beesley was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Tattersal delivered a most heart-stirring address, showing up the Whigs in their true colours, and severely lashing the Tories. He encouraged the people to come forward and join the National Charter Association, showing them that if the people of this country were united all the powers upon earth could not stop them from obtaining their rights. The lecture occupied about an hour in the delivery, and gave universal satisfaction. LIVERPOOL.—The Chartists of this town met en

Monday last, to receive the Secretary's report for the quarter, and elect officers to conduct the affairs of this Association for the ensuing quarter. The following persons were then elected to serve as Councillors:-Mr. James M'Kenna, Mr. Charles Gwilliams, Mr. John William Magee, Mr. Thomas Ashwith, Mr. Thomas MR. DOYLE lectured here on Wednesday, the 3rd

Butterworth, of Manchester, briefly addressed the TODMORDEN .-- The weekly meeting of the National Charter Association was held, as usual, on Mon-

day night, when the number of members increased again, and it was resolved to take the lecture room of from a meeting in the Calton, and whose master mind the Mechanics' Institute, and the absent members are requested to attend there on Tuesday night next, at SOWERBY .- Mr. Leach, of Manchester, lectured

ere on Monday last, to a crowded audience. At the conclusion, thanks were given to Mr. Leach, and the Chairman; three cheers for Feargus O'Connor, three ciation, and three for the exiles of Cambria, Frost, Wilnams, and Jones. After which the vast assembly

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

WALSALL

BILSTON. John Stiran, tallow-chandler. John Cadley, cordwainer. Joseph Jarvis, moulder. Joseph Nicholis, screw-turner. James Damaine, cordwainer. John Nicholls, sub-Treasurer. James Moseley, cordwainer, sub-Secretary.

William M'Cullum, tailor. James M'Minn, tailor. Richard Hunt, spur-maker. Joseph Craddock, snaffle maker. John Griffiths, plater. James Scholefield, sub-Treasurer. Rebert Valoise, sub-Secretary. WISBECH. Robert Anderson, bookseller,

Thomas Almark, tailor.

Henry Breeze, tailor. James Bunn, carpenter. Henry Carman, shoemaker. George Bruce, ditto. Thomas Howitt, ditto. John Day, ditto. Saunders Cheney, tailor. John Finch, shoemaker.

- NORTHAMPION. William Hallewell, shoemaker, Todd's Lane, Nor-

TROWERIDGE. John Stevens, weaver Wm. Barnes, ditto. Wm. Vince, ditto. Henry Lamb, stay-maker.

Jacob Moore, dyer. Arthur Heath, grocer. James Haswell, cordwainer, Mortimer-street. Thomas Carpenter, weaver, sub-Treasurer, Mortimer-

street Daniel Lukes, carpenter, sub-Secretary, Mortimerstreet. DEPARTURE OF LORD FORTESCUE.—His Excellency

the Lord Lieutenant held an undress Levee this day. (Thursday) which was numerously attended. From st eight o'clock, for lectures.

HUDDERSPIELD.—The members of the Assoon board. Lady Burke, of Marble-kill, and several

ing Post.

#### Sporting Entelligence.

DONCASTER MEETING, MONDAY, SEPT. 13. The year has again wheeled round, and it is now our duty to lay before our readers a concise account of the doings at the once far famed Doncaster Races. But in the outset we must refer to some particulars connected with the meeting, which are not very creditable to the parties concerned. To those of our readers who take an interest in sporting matters, it will be well known that circumstances have occurred calculated to dim the lustre and mar the attraction that, until late years. has existed with respect to these Races. In the first place. through some unaccountable remissuess, no Stewards were appointed at the last Races, as has invariably been the custom, and so confident were the parties whose duty it was to look after them, that no difficulty would ercur in the acceptance of the office by some Nobleman or Gentleman, that it was not until within a very few weeks back that it was found out that some effort was necessary to be made to secure two gentlemen who would act, and it is a positive fact that the Town Clerk has travelled near a thousand miles to find a coadintor to Lord Maidstone, who consented to be put in nomination as one of the Stewards. Lord Milton, to whom application was made, refused, on the ground that racing was not now conducted as formerly, otherwise the Noble Lord would have only been too proud of the honour. Now it is well known that racing is not conducted in that straightforward and honourable manner that it ought to be, and the Plenipo and Bloomsbury affairs, and no later than last year, the palpable defections of Maroon and Calypso, either of whom could have won the Leger, have in ne way tended to the restoration of the popularity of racing. These facts are too glaring and stand forth too conspicuously to be denied, and if this was the sole reason of his Lordship's refusal. We must say we cannot, as impartial journalists, censure him. But it has been said that this was not the only reason why his Lordship refused, and that circumstances of very recent occurrence, and fresh in the memory of our readers, had an influence with Lord Milton, which, if true, ought certainly not to have prevented his acceptance of the office. Be this as it may, it was not until a fortnight ago that it was announced that Sir Charles Ibbetson, Bart, had, in conjunction with Lord Maidstone, accepted the office. That some alteration must be made is evident, and we would suggest that the expense of having to provide a cap, as has heretofore been the case, be taken off the stewards, and that some noblemen or gentlemen be appointed during the then race week for the forthcoming year, and we will venture to say that little or no diffienlty will then occur. Some aiterations must also be made with respect to the races themselves, and more especially as regards the cup, the entries for which were smaller than had been known for many years, and also for most of the other stakes that closed on the 11th an end, as he fell back, and declined further contest. inst. The bungling of the Corporation, who have been a great deal too parsimonious, and only came out more liberally at the eleventh hour, and when they were obliged to do se, or have very few races at all, and consequently considerably less company than usual, must infuture be prevented. In fact, a new spirit must be infused into the races; no time should be lost in forming an active committee, as in other towns. Handicans. Which are now all the rage, must be introduced. If any proof were wanting of this it is to be found in the entry for the innkeepers' Handicap exceeding that for the Cup and all the other stakes that closed on Thursday week. The Cup should be made a handicap, mimilar to the Liverpool, Newcastle, and other cups. The town, and especially the corporation, must contribute more liberally, and begin earlier than they have done before. The stakes should also be advertised more; frequently, and other minor affairs attended to, or the races will further decline in popularity. We observe that it has been suggested that the racing should be reduced to four days; to this we do not agree, as the baneful effects of reductions in the number of days in took up his abode at Thriburgh Park, near Doncaster, nominated on Monday, and there being no other pledges itself to hold no parley with men or parties

hotter than it has been for many years. The number of to this circumstance his defeat is attributed. races announced on the card was siz, while only three came PRODUCE STAKES of 100 sova. each, h. ft. for two year off. Great dissatisfaction was felt at this. Bee's-Wing has farmed the Fitzwilliam Stakes for a number of years, and was again entered this year, with only one solitary competitor, who declined to run with so formidable an antagonist, consequently there was, for the first time, we believe, no race for the stake. The Queen's Plate was also walked over for. Why this money should not be squandered away in any such man- believe, is the first winner of Touchstone's get that ner. Why not have a condition that three horses should has started. start, or no race? At all events some alteration ought THE CLEVELAND STAKES of 20 sovs each, h.ft., and to be made, as it is ridiculous to allow these prises to be so often walked over for. The attendance of company on the course was much thinner than for many years. We now proceed to give a description of the sport, such asit was:-

THE FIZWILLIAM STAKES. Two horses only being entered for this stake, and Smollett declining to run with Bee's Wing, the stakes were withdrawn, and there was no race, the Corporation and made running. At the Red House turn the other

money being also withdrawn. The PRODUCE STAKES of 100 sows each, h ft (31b) allowed, &c.) Two miles. (5 Subs.) Mr. Orde's bi Queen Bee, (31b)...walked over.

The CHAMPAGNE STAKE of 50 sove each, hift for two years old colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 5lb. The winner to give Six Dozen of Champagne to the Doncaster Racing Club. Red House In. (2) 

Mr. Ramsay's ch e Cabrera......J. Holmes 2 Col. Cradock's b f Sally \_\_\_\_\_S. Templeman 3 Mr. Brooke's br f Idolatry ......J. Marson 0 Hon. T. O. Pewlett's b f by Bay Middleton Mr. Jaques's b c Playfellow ............Connolly 0

6 to 4 aget Mr. Powlett's filly, 3 to 1 aget Attila, it was:one false start, the lot got off, being pretty well together, Attila, however, took the lead, Playfellow being next, Mr. Powlett's filly third, and the rest we'll up-In this position they continued at a good pace to near the old rails, where Cabrera began to creep up. At the distance post Playfellow and Mr. Powlett's filly fell back in the rear, Cabrers taking the second place, and ran Attila in to the end, the outer four being a respectable distance from the two, Attils winning easily by half a neck. Mr. Powlett's filly was fourth, Playfellow fifth, and Idolatry, who was said to be amiss, last. A short distance from home some fellow threw his hat in at the horses, which might have caused some ascident, but fortunately none occurred. He ought to

FREE HANDICAP STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft with 30 added by the Corporation, for horses of all ages. Two miles. (5 sub.) Mr. Thornhill's b c E. O.... ....Pettit 1

Lord Kelburne's b c by Muley Moloch Jas. Foster 2 Mr. Bell's b m La Sage Femme, R. Heseltine 3 Mr. Dencaster's b c Fitz-Gambol, Bradburn 4

7 to 4 aget La Sage Femme, and 2 to 1 aget E. O. La Sage Femme took the lead, Fitz-Gambol being second, and Lord Kelburne's colt third. At the two-year declined further part in the contest. Lord Kelburne's length. head and head to near the finish, the latter winning by half a length. MATCH for 200 sove each, h ft both 4 yrs old, 8st 5lb

each. St. Leger Course. Col. Cradock's br c Gallipot S. Templeman Lord Keiburne's c Pathfinder ..... Connolly 2 7 to 4 and 2 to 1 on Gallipot, who made all the canter.

running, was never headed, and won in a canter by nearly a distance. HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100gs, free for any horse,

&c. Four miles. Dake of Cleveland's b h Sampson .....walked over.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 14.

The day on which the great and important race, the St Leger was to come off, opened with a bright and unclouded sky, and continued delightfully fine during the whole of the day, indeed it was more like a July day than a September one. Previous to the race for the St. Leger a pleasant breeze sprung up, and continued during the afternoon. The sport was excellent, both as regards quantity and quality. The race for the Innkeepers' Handicap, which brought eight to the post, and was a very pretty one, was an appropriate intro. race by a length. duction to the St. Leger, being run on the same course. Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each. T. Y. C. (30 sub-The St. Leger itself was a very interesting race, and was won by only half a neck, Coronation, although defeated, not being disgraced. Satirist, the winner, is not improperly named, as there is something rather satirical about the race. Van Amburgh has proved himself what we expected, a complete humbug, and we shauli think that Scotts will laugh in their sleeves not a little. The attendance of company, was for a Leger day, we should say only poor. The following is a description of the sport.

SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs. each, h. ft., with 50 added by the Corporation, for four year olds. One mile

Colonel Cradock's b. c. Gallipot.......J. Marson 1 Mr. Meiklam's b. c. Broadwath S. Templeman 2 6 to 4 and 5 to 4 on Broadwath, who took the lead, and made running to about the Red House, where Gallipot went up to him, ran with him to near the distance, and won essily. HANDICAP STAKES of 10 sovs. each, h. ft. with 70

added by the Innkeepers of Doncaster, for all ages. The owner of the second horse to save his stake. Three to start, or the money added will not be given. St. Leger Course. (13 subs.)

Mr. Heseltine's h. m. The Shadow R. Heseltine 1 Sir C. Monk's h. m. Garland ......T. Lye Lord Chesterfield's ch. h. All Fours\_\_\_Fistman Mr. Mann's b. f. Miss Le Gros G. Francis Mr. Allen's b. c. Phaon J. Gray of Mr. Hawood's gr. c. Mr. Whippy Bumby Mr. Osbaldeston's c.f. Mountain Sylph Wakefield Mr Kirby's ch a Kingsion Rabin ..... A Marros +

5 to 2 aget The Shadow, 5 to 2 aget All Fours, 5 to 1 agst Kingston Robin, 6 to 1 agst Mountain Sylph, and 6 to I aget Garland. At the first attempt the lot got off in good style, Garland, The Shadow, and All Fours being in front to about the Cross Road. Here The Shadow was challenged by Miss Le Gros, and a severe contest ensued between the two to the Red House, where the Shadow came out, had the race her own way, was never caught, and won very easily. The ST. LEGER STAKES of 50 sova each, h. ft. for

three years old colts, 8st, 7lb., fillies 8st, 2lb. The owner of the second horse to receive 190 sovs. out of the stakes.—St. Leger Course. (135 Subscribers.)

Lord Westminster's b. c. Satirist .......W. Scott Mr. Rawlinson's b. c. Coronation ......J. Day 2 Lord Westminster's b. c. Van Amburgh\_Flatman Mr. S. King's b. c. Cattonian .....J. Holmes Mr. Vansittart's b. c. Galsor ...... .Wakefield Col. Cradock's b. c. Pagan ......S. Templeman Mr. Gascoigne's ch. c. Quilt Arnold ...... T. Lye Col. Craufurd's h. f. Ermengardis J. Cartwright 0

Mr. Gascoigne's b. c. Jack Sheppard. J. Marson 0 The betting previous to starting was 7 to 4, and 2 to 1 on Coronation, 6 to 1 against Satirist, 8 to 1 against Van Amburgh, 11 to 1 against The Squire, and

20 to 1 against Eringo. At five minutes to three o'clock the bell rung for the rest behind, Galsor being in the rear. In this session. position they ran until near the Cross Road, before stride or two, by which he lost his foremost place, and was from this point, near the T. Y. C. starting post to the Red House, nearly the last horse, when he made his ground, and rejoined the front horses. Coronation continued to lead, at a steady good pace, with Van, Satirist, The Squire, Cattonian, and Pagan also well up. At the Inlock farm Cattonian's career was at At the Old Rails Satirist came close up to the crack, and ran with him to the distance, The Squire being close at hand. Here Satirist took the lead from Coronation, was never after headed, and won very cleverly by half a neck, the crack appearing at the last to run very dead in Day's hand. The Squire ran in a good third, about a length behind the two, and clear of the rest. Pagan was fourth, Ermengardis fifth, Van Amburgh sixth, and Jack Sheppard seventh. The race was run in three minutes, and twenty-one seconds. The value of the stakes is £3,475. The Marquis of Westminster is most truly a fortunate man, having last year ran second for the Derby, and first and second for the St Leger, and this year he has ran second for the Derby. and won the Oaks and St. Leger. Truly may it be said that money almost always runs to the greatest heap. Scott is not less fortunate than the Marquis, for in twenty years he has won eight Legers, four of them successively, six of which have been trained by the no

Coronation was brought down by van and mil, and other places, especially York, where they have gradu- where he remained until the morning of the race, when candidate proposed, he was elected, after the usual who will not strike a blow at the despotism that despoti ally receded from seven to two days, with even then he was brought per van to Doncaster, and placed in a forms. sport only barely sufficient for one day, has been a stable in the lane leading from the Thorne road, into the Town's-field, from whencehe came to start. It is said that The weather, this day, was beautifully fine, and much he had not had a gallop since the preceding Friday, and

old colts, 8st. 6lb., fillies, 8st. 3lb. Red House In.

less celebrated trainer, Mr. John Scott, his brother.

Lord Westminster's b. c. Auckland.....Flatman 1 Mr. Garforth's gr. f. by The Saddler....Marson 2 3 to 1 on Anckland. Mr. Garforth's filly took the lead, and made running near home, when Auckland should be allowed we cannot tell. Surely the public came out, passed her, and won easily. Auckland, we

> five only if declared, &c., with 50 added by the Corporation, for horses of all ages. One mile.— (Sixteen subscribers, two of whom only paid five

Mr. Meiklam's b. c. Broadwath....J. Cartwright 1 Lord Eglinton's b. c. Dr. Caius\_\_\_\_\_T. Lye 2 two went up to him, and at the distance Broadwath and Dr. Caius challenged, and a most beautiful race

ensued, Broadwath finally winning by about half a WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15. Wednesday generally furnishes a poor day's sport, but it seldom presented such a miserable one as it did this week, there being two walks over out of the being only the shadow of a race without any semblance, still further reduced the quantity. We think that the Innkeepers' Handicap ought to have been preserved for this day, as the St. Leger is sufficient attraction for one day, but the Doncastrians

4 to 1 agst Idolatry, and 5 to 1 agst Cabrers. After THE FOAL STAKES of 100 sovs each, h ft. Mile and half. (6 subs.) Lord Westminsinster's b c Van Amburgh, by

Pantaloon ..... walked over THE DONCASTER STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 confederate. Two miles. (Six subs.) Mr. Orde's b m Bee's-wing, by Doctor

Syntax, aged ..... walked over HE SELLING STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 30 added by the Corporation. St. Leger course. The winner to be sold for 200 sovs, if demanded.

Mr. Eddison's ch g The Recorder W. Scott 1 D. of Cleveland's b c Oxton \_\_\_\_\_ T. Lye 2 Sir R. Bulkeley's b c Spring-heeled-Jack S. Darling 3 Mr. Osbaldeston's gr c Currycomb P. Connolly Mr. Harrison's b f Oak Branch......W. Oates 0 Mr. Wilkin's ch g Clem o' the Clough J. Noble 0

Mr. Hawood's gr c Mr. Whippy ..... Bumby 0 6 to 4 agst Recorder. Cator took the lead, with old starting post, Fitz-Gambol was some distance in the Spring-heeled Jack and Recorder at his side, and the rear. The others ran together past the Red House others well up to the rise of the hill, when Recorder turn, and near to the Intack Farm La Sage Femme went out, was never after headed, and won by half a

colt and E.O. made a capital race to the post, running THE Corporation Plane of £60: mares allowed 3lb. To pay 3gs entrance, to go to the second. Mr. Heseltine's b m The Shadow\_Heseltine 1 1

Mr. Osbaldeston's gr Currycomb ... Connolly 2 2 5 to 1 on The Shadow. Both heats won in a

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Mr. Orde's b m Bee's-Wing.....Cartwright Mr. Heseltine's b m The Snadow Heseltine 2

4 and 5 to 4 on Bee's-Wing. The "old mare" took the lead, made all the running, and won a pretty

scribers.) Dake of Cleveland's b c Foxberry ..... T. Lye Sir C. Monck's b c Brother to Garland Oates Mr. Orde's b f Bees' Wax......J. Cartwright Mr. Allen's be Belcour \_\_\_\_\_J. Marson 0 Col. Craufurd's br f by Langar \_\_\_\_\_J. Day 0

THE GASCOIGNE STAKES of 100 sove. each, 30 ft. The winner of the St. Leger Stakes to carry 5lb. extra. St. Leger Course. (7 subs.) Lord Westminster's b c Van Amburgh....Scott 1 Mr. Bell's b c Thirsk, by Voltaire.... Heseltine 2 Duke of Cleveland's b c Middleham ... T. Lye. 3

Course. (7 subscribers.) Mr. Thornhill's ch c. Eringo...P. Connolly Lord Kelburne's b c by Muley Moloch..... Major Yarburgh's bc Heslington. W. Scott 3 5 to 4 on Eringe. Won easy.

Council on Wednesday evening, it was agreed that proceed further. Mr. Williams was instructed to year. This should be followed up by corresponding circumstances might seem most advisable. When liberality on the part of the townspeople, and they should also make a reduction in the charges for had been well canvassed by Mr. Binns and others, and the result was, that although a great number

#### Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.

were, however, present. Sir Robert Peel entered the Honse shortly afterwards, and the Right Hon. Baronet, accompanied by the following members of his Ministry, advanced to the table, and took the oaths and subscribed the Parliamentary roll :- Sir W. Follett, Mr. H. Goulburn, Captain Boldero, Mr. Milnes Gaskell, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir F. Pollock, Colonel Jonathan Peel. Mr. Bingham Baring, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Jermyn, and J. A. Smith.

Mr. Wm. E. Gladstone immediately afterwards entered the House, and having advanced to the table, the oaths were administered to him, and the Right Hon. Gentleman subscribed the Parliamentary roll.

Sir R. Perl explained his intentions in the House of Commons. He is to move the remaining miscellaneous estimates, including a grant of between £80,000 and £90,000 for warming and ventilating the new Houses of Parliament, but that subject is first to be referred to a Committee to inquire into that alone. He is to provide for the re-At five minutes to three o'clock the bell rung for newal for a definite period, of those Acts saddling and clearing the course, and Coronation was the first to make his appearance on the course, looking cluding the Poor Law, which he proposes to very well. He was shortly followed by Satirist, Van renew till next July. Mr. Goulburn, the Chancellor

Amburgh, Satirist, Cattonian, The Squire, and Pagan. measures. There will be some debate yet on the also. After passing the hill, The Squire nearly sustained a state of the country, though no doubt the confidence fall, and ran as if he was going to come down for a of the House will follow Sir R. Peel, and, in spite of protestations to the contrary, the delights of shooting will carry away the Members from town and from their public duties.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

power of the Tory Ministry, have some of them taken place during the week. TAMWORTH.—The election here took place on Mon-

Sir Robert Peel. The show of hands was greatly in favour of the latter gentleman, and Mr. Acland having declined a poll, the Right Hon. Baronet was declared duly elected.

epposed. LICHFIELD.—Lord Leveson, the successor to Sir G. Anson, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, had no

opponent, and was returned.

nance, were elected without opposition. MARLBOROUGH.-Lord Ernest Bruce, and Mr. Bingham Baring, returned by show of hands, no

opposition being offered. CHIPPENHAM. - Captain Boldero, the only candidate proposed, re-elected. BURY St. EDMUNDS .- Lord Jermyn proposed and

elected, without opposition being attempted. BRADFORD.—The election for this borough, in the the Tory (Wilberforce.)

Several county elections are fixed to take place on Monday next.

MANCHESTER.—The meeting, called by the Plague" for Thursday last, to memorialise the Queen not to prorogue Parliament till the Corn evening last, at Kingswood-hill, near Bristol. The Laws had been taken into consideration, was all on | Chartists assembled, with Vincent at their head, and, regulations as the felons. one side, neither Tories nor Chartists considering as if by magic, the weather, which has for some the "humbug" as worth any attention.

**BEIGHLEY.**—Mr. Leach, of Manchester, lectured on Wednesday evening, in the Working Men's Hall, to a large and attentive andience. The lecture was in Mr. Leach's usual style, clear, argumentative, working people. Mr. Joseph Ennis took the chair, offence, which I deny myself, I think there ought heard it of the necessity of a change. Sixty new cards of membership were procured by the associafour races announced, and the Corporation Plate, tion, and two shillings were given by a few friends at Micklethwaite, near Bingley, for the imprisoned Chartists.

MOTTRAM .- Mr. John Campbell lectured at the Chartist meeting room, Hollingworth. on Sundecided otherwise. There was an average Wednes- day last, to a respectable and attentive audience, day's attendance of company, and the weather was which gave the greatest satisfaction. After the fine. The following is a return of the sport such as address several patriotic members of the old association from Glossop, enrolled their names, and took cards of membership; amongst those was the truly honest and patriotic Dr. Thornton, the indefatigable champion of the working man's rights.

SUNDERLAND.-Grandly goes the good causeon here. Since ourlast we have been unexpectsovs added by the Corporation, for horses, &c., edly plunged into an election struggle, Mr. Alderman bona fide the property of the subscriber or his Thompson having accepted an invitation to stand a "walk in" at the family seat of the Lowthers, the County of Westmoreland. This step, on the part of the notoriously tricky Alderman, was a very prudent one, as the last election proceedings in Sunderland, when Mr. Binns was returned by a show of hands, perhaps unparalleled in number, and by comparison as a majority over the others, giving the Alderman most galling evidence that his reign of cant, humbug, and charity trickery, had drawn to a close. The Alderman, however,-

With that low cunning which in meaner breasts supplies.

The better part of being wise," was despatched to Lord Howick, then at Howick Castle, to invite his Lordship to stand as their drowned." representative. What should we, the Chartists, do, was a question eagerly asked, and very promptly answered. It was resolved to send immediately for Colonel Thompson, for, in addition to the promises A Cup or Specie, value 150 sovs given by the Cor- of supporting him received from a considerable poration, with 50 soys added by the Stewards; number of electors on a former occasion, it was three year olds, having started twice allowed county, but like that Lord, also the mortification of gentleman holding our views, who was willing to be put forward. Mr. W. left Darlington on Friday morning, and arrived in London the same evening. He immediately waited upon Mr. Cleave, to get his

metropolis, having been occupied till half-past one on Saturday morning, along with Mr. Cleave, before Mr. O'Connor was found. When found, however, that gentleman immediately entered heart and soul into the mission, and above all other men, recommended Colonel Thompson, not perhaps the best man in every respect, but the best man to win with, and winning was our determination. On Saturday morning, as early as possible, Mr. Williams proceeded to Blackheath for the Col.; having arrived he had the mortification of learning that the Colonel was not at home, that he was at Ramsgate. Not a moment was to be lost-it was then noon, and the Colonel was seventy-two miles of. needful and off Mr. W. set for Ramsgate. He SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each, h ft. St. Leger arrived there at night and found the Colonel, who, after consideration, resolved to accept the invitation. Next morning they in company left Ramsgate for London, intending to catch the Sunday evening railway mail train for Sunder and. They arrived about half an hour before the mail train started, but the Colonel, having then learnt that Lord Howick had accepted the DONCASTER RACES, 1842.—At a meeting of the invitation, and intended going to a poll, declined to £1,000 should be given towards the races for next proceed on to Sunderland, and to act as from

would have supported Colonel Tnompson, there was not a sufficient number to warrant the friends in putting the Gallant Colonel to the expense of a contest at present; but The Speaker took the chair a few minutes before from the assurances of support given by many most four o'clock, at which time there was but a thin attendance of Members. Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir H. Hardinge, Mr. Goulburn, Sir W. Follett, and some other Members of the new Administration, test the feeling respecting him by show of hands. Both parties have been most anxious to have the Chartist aid, in one way or another, but the latter have wisely refused to mix themselves up at all with the mere faction fight, which from the means adopted is meant to be gained by an enormous ex-

> ELECTION PROSPECTS.—Wednesday morning. As far as appearances go, Attwood, who is now in the field for the Conservatives, Dungannon having retired, will fight Lord Howick a close battle, and it is quite imposssible to predict with any degree of certainty how it will go. It is a most extraordinary fact, that Alderman Thompson is now and has been for a few days past at Newcastle, only eleven miles distant, waiting with the greates anxiety the result of the election, and aiding it by an enormous expenditure of money, yet he durst not show himself in Sunderland, so deeply and so generally has his treacherous conduct made him

penditure of money. We anticipate a glorious dis-play for Mr. Binns. The nomination was on Wed-

TUESDAY EVENING.—This evening, a splendid Amburgh, The Squire, and the rest of the eleven. After parading, as usual, in front of the Stand, the lot made their appearance at the starting-post. The first attempt to get off was, however, "no go," The Squire, attempt to get off was, however, "no go," The Squire, Cattonian, and Van Amburgh, being the only ones that Cattonian, and Van Amburgh, being the only ones that measures he regards as necessary to equalise the measures he regards as necessary to equalise the opened the business well. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Binns, opened the business well. got off. The second attempt was more fortunate, as a expenditure and the revenue, though that must be and Mr. Williams severally addressed the meetmost beautiful start was effected. Cattonian took the done. Neither will he now state what the Minising. They stated that they were utterly lead followed by Van Amburgh second, and Satirist ters will do to meet the commercial difficulties of unable to advise the Chartists which way third, Coronation and the Squire being outside, and the country, postponing these subjects till next to act, the principles and political characters both candidates being unexceptionally bad. Lord J. Russell said that he disapproved of Sir Mr. Williams and Mr. Binns then detailed interreaching the foot of the hill, when Coronation took the lead, making strong running, closely followed by Van lead, making strong running, closely followed by Van reasons whythe Ministers ought now to propose their a great deal of amusement and some astonishment

> LIME BOAT HOUSE, SUNDAY .- On Sunday afternoon, upwards of 1.000 people assembled at the Life Boat House, when Mr. Binns delivered an able and labour! interesting address. The greatest anxiety for news respecting the Colonel was manifested, but up to this time none had been received. Accordingly, it pointed, there was an extraordinary number as-The vacancies in the representation of different sembled. It was computed there would be about places, which have been caused by the accession to three thousand present. Mr. Binns, Mr. Taylor, and day, when the notorious James Acland, the was, therefore, resolved to hold another meeting on "Plague" advocate, was nominated in opposition to Tuesday evening.

GLORIOUS MEETING.-On Friday evening last, a meeting of the most thrilling character was held in the Arcade Room, when after able addresses from Was declared duly elected.

Bridfort.—Alexander Dundas Ross Wishart
Baillie Cochrane, Esq., returned without opposition.

Cambridge University.—Mr. Henry Goulburn, requesting the electors to withhold their supthe Chancellor of the Exchequer, was returned un- port from Lord Dungannon, hereby expresses its approval of the same, and calls upon the electors to withhold their support from any man, whether representing Whigs or Tories. "That this meeting is determined to give the Tory Parliament a proof that the people of Sunderland NEWARK.-Wm. Ewart Gladstone, Esq., was are dissatisfied with the mis-rule of faction; and it HUNTINGDON.—Sir Wm. Follett, Attorney-Gene- await the return of Mr. Williams from London, and ral, and Col. Peel, Surveyor-General of the Ord- that they would support no candidate but an outand non-electors was also chosen, and every arrangement made to carry on the election.

BRIBERY.-A friiend of Mr. W. Attwood, the Tory candidate, Sunderland, the other day, waited on Mr. George Binns, and made overtures to him to persuade the Chartists to support Mr. A. The fellow was has two years to serve. told to call again, which he did, and in the presence The Chairman—Cert of Mr. Williams and other persons, agreed sort of restraint that are intended as a kind of to pay £125 on the support of the Chartists punishment. com of Mr. E. C. Lister, deceased, took place on being given. It was then arranged that he should Tuesday and Wednesday last. The Whig candidate meet them again in the evening, which he did, when kind of books, whether political or not, so long as more. Busfield) was returned by a majority of four over he narrowly escaped being tarred and feathered, but they are not immoral. was sent away with the remark, that the Chartists of Sunderland, though poor, were honest, and that principal reason why Ashton applies for books is, has been fine during the week; and although a very his employer, though "a highly respectable London that other prisoners, in other prisons, have the merchant," was yet a most unprincipled scoundrel.

BRISTOL.—The ice of Chartism was broken time been rather against out-door meetings, turned tors, lawyers, shopkeepers, rural policemen, and and introduced Mr. Tudor, who moved the follow-ing:—"That we are of opinion that an alteration in the present system of representation is requisite, and ther. the Charter contains the principles necessary to secure universal equality of rights to the people of these towards adding to the signatures of any petition in rules here. favour of the People's Charter. Mr. Copp ably seconded the same. The next resolution was a vote of thanks to Sharman Crawford and his glorious minority of thitry-nine, proposed by Mr. Simeon, seponded by Mr. Bloore, and ably supported by Mr. H. Vincent in his usual style. The meeting was most unanimous, and broke up in a peaceful and orderly manner.

FORTHCOMING.—ECCLES, NEAR MANCHESTER.—Mr. Greffin will lecture here on Monday evening.

LEEDS.-FELONY.-On Tuesday last, Joseph Clark, and Mary his wife, were charged at the Court House, with having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel and other articles, from the dwellinghouse of George Blakey, in Vienna-street. The robbery was effected on Monday night, during the absence of the prosecutor, and the goods were found in the house of the prisoners. They were both committed for trial.

DEATH BY DROWNING .- On Monday morning last, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. Walker, the Junction Inn, New Road End, before J. Blackburn, Esq., on view of the body of William Spencer, had very nicely, as he thought, provided a Conserva- forty years of age. The deceased, it appears, has tive successor. Accordingly the same mail, which been for some time out of employment, and on can. brought the news of the cunning Alderman's Sunday morning he had accompanied one of the retirement, brought also Mr. Wolverly Attwood, the pressers in the employ of Mr. Glover, cloth-dresser, immediately commenced a vigorous canvas in his favour. The Whigs were also suddenly aroused from their general torpor, and finding their opponents had got the start of them by this manœuvre in the supposed he was seized with cramp, for he was Ashton was recalled, and asked whether his applithey resolved by an unusual display of energy and promptitude, to endeavour to regain their lost before assistance could be rendered to him. He reading of a different religious character? obtained, without avail. Verdict-" Accidentally reading.

ROBBERY OF A LITTLE GIRL.—On Monday afternoon a little girl, who resides with Mrs. Towler. at Sunny Bank, was going from that place, to the house of her mother, in East King-street, Bank, with a when she was met by a woman in Upperhead-row, they may be reading from morning to night. with it so quick that the girl was not able to keep as anxious for the good health as for the safe keepup with her. It is needless to say that she has not ing of the prisoners. three year olds, having started twice allowed county, but have that Lord, also the market unsuance of the being turned out by a commoner. On Thursday been since heard of. The things in the bundle conthen St. Leger Stakes to carry 5lb extra.—To evening, therefore, Mr. Williams was dispatched to sisted of a slate coloured silk frock, partly made, Ashton is aware that he has always had his food fresh up by steam-packets. Although the numbers of them start at the Red House, and run once round, London, either for Col. Thompson, or any other velvet for a bonnet, a woman's cap trimmed with altered.

STEALING SHOES .- On Monday last, Ann Arnitt, was charged before the magistrates, at the Court He immediately waited upon Mr. Cleave, to get his was charged before the magistrates, at the Court the gacl allowance, I apprehend it is not being held at 5s. per 8 b. As the Lamb season may assistance in finding out Mr. O'Connor, to whom House, with having stolen a pair of stuff shees from in our power to do it. If you take the gaol al-Mr. W. resolved to apply for information and advice. a stall in Briggate, the property of Thomas Shooter. Mr. W. had painful proof of the vastness of the metropolis, having been occupied till half-past one directly given into custody, with the shoes in her

THE ARMSTRONG LIVER PILLS are recommended

as an Anti-bilious medicine, to every sufferer from bilious complaints and indigestion, or from an inactive liver, and are procurable at all Druggists, and at the Northern Star office. It is only necessary to trates, Ashton being called in to hear it read :see that the stamp has "Dr. John Armstrong's Liver Pills" engraved on it in white letters, and to let no one put you off with any other pills.

N.B.—The Pills in the boxes enclosed, in marbled It was too late for steaming down and there was no paper, and marked B., are a very mild aperient. and are particularly and universally praised. They other means but posting; posting was a most expensive means and with the funds in pocket was impossible, but a gentleman immediately furnished the contain no mercury or calomel, and require neither confinement to the house, nor restraint in diet.

> than we wished, or than he had originally intended. He will be in Birmingham on Monday, the 20th; in Manchester on Monday, the 27th; Leeds on Tuesday, the 28th; and Sheffield

ADJOURNED GENERAL SESSIONS AT WAKEFIELD.

APPLICATION OF A CHARTIST.

On Wednesday last, at noon, an Adjourned Sessions of the West-Riding was held at Wakefield, the Rev. J. A. Rhodes in the chair, for the purpose of agreeing upon a site for a new House of Correction, or of determining upon the enlargement of the present one.

At a former Sessions a Committee had been appointed, and they now reported that they had examined some five or six sites, all of which were either ineligible on account of their great price, or some other drawback. The site of the present one, therefore, with an addition of some seven or eight desday, and the election on Thursday. We have not acres, was recommended, provided the addition heard the result. further arrangements, the question and the Sessions were adjourned till the 13th of October next. This business having been disposed of,
The Chairman said he understood that one of the

prisoners wished to make some application to them, and, with the concurrence of the other magistrates. requested Mr. Shepherd, the governor of the gaol. to let him come before them.
William Ashton, one of the Chartist prisoners, then

made his appearance. He was dressed in the prison dress of grey frieze. He was very stout, and with the exception of an affection of one of his eyes, which he said had begun on the previous night, he appeared to be very healthy. His deportment before the magis-trates was firm and manly, but at the same time not

The Chairman asked-How long have you been in prison !

Wm. Ashton—I have been eighteen menths in prison and have six months to stay. I wish to be allewed the use of writing materials. I have not cleaved their was six months to stay. I wish to be allewed the use of writing materials. I have not cleaved their was sixed I came in and have

neither improve my mind in one way or another. Mr. Shepherd-He has been allowed pen, ink, and paper to write to his friends. The Chairman-He wants the use of these materials to put down his thoughts as they arise, I suppose. How do you mean to exercise them !

Ashton-O! as I think proper. The Chairman-Yes; but at what times I mean ! Ashton—Only when I have a leisure moment. The Chairman—You do not mean to forego your

Ashton-0! no. The Chairman (addressing himself to the magis-trates)—The difficulty I feel is this. This person in the Halls have rather increased, but there is no was resolved to hold another meeting in the evening has been guilty of a misdemeanour. There are at at the same place. At six o'clock, the hour appresent a great number of other persons in this present a great number of other persons in this heavier descriptions, is more steady than it was prison convicted of misdemeanours, and without reference to the nature of his misdemeanour, undergoing similar punishment, I do not know how we Mr. Richmond severally addressed the meeting, but should be justified in granting this privilege to one, great disappointment was felt at the non-receipt of and withholding it from others. How far we should any intelligence respecting Colonel Thompson. It be justified in granting it to all, is matter of serious consideration. (To Ashton)—If you have any other applications to make, you had better state them, and then we will determine what answer to give to

> Ashton-I wish for the privilege of seeing my friends more than one at a time. The rule says, that a prisoner may see his friends once a month, and I do not think it says or implies anything about his only seeing one at a time. However Mr. Shepherd restricts it to one. I wish one to be allowed to come with my wife. I have a great many relations, onehalf of whom I shall not have the pleasure of seeing during the term of my confinement. I think this is a hardship that you might relax in some

The Chairman—You had better proceed if you have any further applications to make. grinds us to the dust." The meeting also resolved to description of books, and this, together with the Tuesday, and though no advance was obtained. man buried alive. I cannot occupy the whole of my there was a tolerable demand for fustians, domestics, an out reformer. A committee of Chartist electors time in reading religious books, and these are nearly and long cloths; but shirtings and printing cloths the only kind of books I am permitted to see. 1 continue much depressed.—Manchester Guardian of have one other remark to make as to seeing my Wednesday. friends. I am compelled to see them through grates. I wish to see them in a room; I do not care if there be twenty officers present. You may think these frivolous things, but they are serious to a man who The Chairman—Certainly; but these things are a

> Ashton—I wish to have permission to have any The Rev. W. T. Alderson, the Chaplain-The

Ashton-Men of my class of offenders, if I must call myself an offender, are treated in other prisons under rather favourable circumstances, on Monday so differently from what they are here, that it evening last, at Kingswood-hill, near Bristol. The seems invidious. Here we are all under the same Wheat have got in from Norfolk, the best red same The Chairman-I should address myself to the court in this way. This person has been guilty of out most propitious. A cart was the platform, and a misdeameanour, what that misdeameanour was, from it was expounded Chartism to about 1000 or we should not permit ourselves to think, but how 1500 people, composed of parsons, magistrates, doc- does the law intend misdemeanants to be treated ? Ashton-Admitting that I have committed an

The Chairman-We are to enforce the law. Ashton-My sentence was to be confined in the realms, and we pledge ourselves to do our utmost gaol at Wakefield for two years. You then make The Chairman—But you do not put the thing as it really is, as I dare say you desire to do.

Ashton-Yes. The Chairman—The Judge passes these rules, and therefore he knows to what punishment he is sentencing you.

rates of last week, owing to there being plenty of buyers at market. Best Beef 6d. to 6½., Lambs 7d., Mutton 6½d. te 7d., middling 6d. to 6½d. The Chairman-The Judge passes these rules, Ashton-I do not know, gentlemen, whether I am sufficiently plain for you to understand me. The Chairman-(Laughing.)-I should say you are

almost too much so. Ashton-I make another application. The visiting magistrates give us free permission to provide our own food. I have not done so because I do not wish to be under an obligation to my friends. Latterly, there has been an alteration in the diet, which has affected me considerably. I feel a deal worse since the alteration, not from any deficiency of the food, but from the way it affects my stomach. I wish you to grant me permission to receive some assistance from my friends, without being compelled to receive all. The food gives me the heart burn every day, and I have been very bad in the head. The doctor has given me plasters for it.

The Chairman-What is the particular food of which you complain! Ashton—I think there has been too much vegetable food. I have had pretty good health since I have been in, and I wish to keep in good health if I

These were the whole of the applications which Ashton had to make, and the Magistrates desired late member for Durham, as his successor. On Wellington Road, to the shop, to assist him in Thursday last, Mr. Attwood arrived, and his party making the fires. Their work having been com- A long desultory conversation then took place be-

ground. Accordingly, a deputation, by express, was got out, and medical assistance was promptly Ashton replied that he wished for more varied Mr. Holdsworth—Are there any particular books you wish ! Ashton-I could name a few. There are many

novels of a historical kind, works that no gentleman would debar his daughter from reading.

Mr. C. Beckett—You must bear this in mind, bundle containing some articles of wearing apparel, that others can make the same application, and three year olds to carry 7st; four, 8st 3lb; five, generally believed that Lord Howick would not who told her that her mother was waiting for her, year old fillies and geldings allowed 3lb; maiden having like Morpeth the honor of having sat for a with it so quick that the girl was not able to keep

it was not proper, by letting a man become ill from rates were 2d. lower. improper food, to let him keep falling down and then pull him up again. I said I thought that was injurious to the constitution; of course he knows

Ashton was then again requested to withdraw. and another consultation took place, when the following determination was arrived at by the Magis-1st application-To be allowed the use of writ-

2nd application—To see more than one friend at a 3rd. application-To see his friends otherwise than through the grate. Allowed within the limits of the rule. 4th application-To be allowed more varied

reading. Ordered to be supplied with books at the discretion of the Chaplain and of Mr. Holdsworth. 5th application—To be allowed to receive part of Mr. O'CONNOR has broken loose sooner his food from the gaol allowance and part from his

friends. Ordered that Mr. Dunn give such food as his case may require : but the Court cannot allow food from two sources. Ashton then withdrew, without any further obser-

BEQUEST.—Wm. Beckett, Esq., M.P., Treasurer of the House of Recovery, has received the handsome sum of £50 in aid of the funds of the Institution, on Wednesday, the 29th of September. sum of 250 in and of the future of the late Martin Hind, Esq.



LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be holden before Thomas Flower Ellis, the Younger. Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, on WEDNESDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at which time and place all Jurors, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizances, and others having Business at the said Sessions are required to attend.

And Notice is hereby also given, that all Appeals, not previously disposed of, will be heard at the Opening of the Court, on Friday, the Fifteenth day of October next, and that all proceedings, under the Highway Act, will be taken on the First day of the Sessions.

By order, JAS. RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, 14th September, 1841.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, SAPT. 14TH.—The arrivals of all kinds of grain to this day's market are smaller than last week. The weather was showery up to been allowed their use since I came in, and have and Beans continue in very limited demand, at last sustained a great injury in consequence. I can week's prices. New Red Wheat has been making from 62s. to 66s. and White 65s. to 69s. per gr.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEP. 14, 1841. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Qrs. 124 Qrs. 476 Qrs. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. 394 1 195 1 2 2 1 13 10 2 2 0 1 18 0

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—There has not been quite so much business done during the week. as doubt the demand for cloth, particularly of the some months ago. The wool market, since the recent sales in London, has been firm; and manufacturers are anticipating a fair winter's demand.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY.—The business done in the Hall to-day has been somewhat less than last week. A continued gloom appears to hang over the whole market. There was little done in the fancy goods. Wools, oils, and wares maintain a steady price. The demand for them is small.

BRADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 16 .-Wool.-Although the transactions in Wool have been limited, we observe a remarkable degree of steadiness in prices. Shafty Sorts continue more in request than other descriptions of combing. Yarn.—
The demand for Yarns continues very steady. We do not hear that there are any stocks on hand. Prices continue without alteration. Piece.-The business of to-day is equal to several weeks past. Merinos and Saxony Cloths are in good request. Fancy Goods also go off well at late prices.

STATE OF TRADE.—There was a decidedly better

MALTON CORN MARKET, SEPT. 11.-In consequence of field operations we have not much passing in the Corn trade at our market this day; Wheat in good demand at last week's prices; Barley not much offering, though a sample of new sold to-day 32s per qr.; Oats, 10d to 101d per stone; superfine

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKEE, SEPT. 11th.-With the exception of Tuesday and Thursday, the weather great deal of Wheat has been cut, yet little or nothing has been housed, and the bulk of the few samples of our own growth at market this morning were in ples of which sold at 70s. per quarter, 63lbs. per bushel. There is but little old English Wheat offering now; nevertheless it must be noted 2s. to 3s. per quarter lower than this day se'nnight. In bonded nothing doing. Rye is ls. per quarter lower. Barley meets with a ready sale, and old Englishis much wanted. In Beans and Peas there is no change. Malt maintains its value. We had a good supply of Oats to-day, and prices gave way is. per quarter. Flour is a very heavy sale, and again ls. to 2s. per sack lower.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15. -The show of Beasts to-day was about that of last week, but of Sheep and Lambs the supply was rather better. The demand for Beef was quite equal to the show, and all sold at the rates of last week. Mutton and Lamb still maintain the full

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY.—There was a limited supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk for this day's market; few vessels with Oats have arrived since Friday from our own coast and Ireland, and the import of foreign grain has been large during the past week. Up to Thursday the weather was unsettled, but since then it has been very fine here, the past three days splendid—a hot sun accompanied with a brisk breeze from the eastward yesterday and this morning.-There was scarcely one sample of old English Wheat in this day's supply from the home counties, and the quantity of new being so limited, a good demand was experienced, and the prices of this day se'nnight were fully supported; and notwithstanding that all the foreign Wheat will be liberated next Thursday, combined with the present beautiful weather, and favourable wind for increased supplies, yet rather more money was demanded for all heavy qualities, with less disposition to force sales, and a fair extent of business was transacted, somewhat over the prices of last Monday generally, with an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter on choice white Dantsic and heavy red Rostock. Ship Flour was the turn lower, with a slow sale. Barley was without alteration in value, good grinding being in moderate request. Malt was dull sale, but prime qualities were not lower. Beans were taken off at last week's prices. Peas met a moderate demand, at quite as much money; Imperial Blues for Scotland realising high prices. There was a very dull sale for Oats, the large dealers holding off; the demand is mostly confined to the consumers, who secured what they wanted 6d to 1s per quarter under last Monday's currency. Linseed continues scarce and dear. Rapeseed much the same as last week in value, and taken in small quanties by the seedsmen. Mustard was in short supply, and about the same in price.

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, SEP. 13.

Owing to the supply of Beasts on sale in to-day's maket being great, and of very superior quality, the noted on Monday last of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lb. and of Sheep offering were limited, the inquiry for them The Chairman-If your application be to have was in a sluggish state, but no depression was subpart of your food from your friends and part from mitted to in the quotations, the primest old Downs

> RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SEPT. 11.—There Was very thin supply of Grain in our market to-day; the samples of new Wheat were very soft. Wheat sold from 10s to 11s 6d; New ditto, 7s 61 to 8s 6d; Oats, 2s 10d to 4s; Barley, 4s 6d to 5s; Beans, 5s 6d to 6s per bushel.

Howden Corn Market, Sept. 11.—There was & moderate supply of Grain at our market to-day, at ing paper to set down his thoughts. Not allowed, the following prices:-Wheat 643 5d; Oats, 203; Beans, 42s per quarter.

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Saturday, September 18, 1841.