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VOL. IV. NO. 201.

Shedfield, and for the better uniting the towns of Sheffield, Barnsley, and Rotherham, and Chesterfield, with the town of Sheffield, making it the central centre in the agitation for the future to be carried on in this part of the country; he wished the delegate meeting to be held for another reason, namely, that he had been asked to give notice of a resolution which he had just named in the forthcoming demonstration, in honour of Feargus O'Connor. (Hear, hear.) After some other pertinent remarks, Mr. McKettrick concluded by saying that he would give notice of a resolution in this room (Fig-tree Lane) on Sunday next, September the 15th, at the hour of one o'clock, for the purpose he had before named, and that the following places be requested to send delegates, namely, Barnsley, Rotherham, Wakefield, Leeds, Bradford, and Brampton, Attercliffe, Darvall, Ecclesfield, Handsworth, Grimsborough, Stannington, Wortley, Dronfield, Crookes, Heeley, Oughbridge, Sheffield, Wakefield, Woodhouse, Wignanton, and Thorpe, &c. &c. Mr. Wm. Wainwright seconded the motion, agreed to unanimously. (It is requested that the delegates will bring word of the number of tickets wanted in their respective localities to the meeting on Sunday next, September 15th, on the 29th.) Mr. Harney said, with great pleasure he had voted for Mr. McKettrick's motion, but he was anxious that if possible something should be done to enable the delegates to be present at the neighbourhood of Sheffield this week, without waiting for the delegate meeting. On Sunday, on Tuesday, and Wednesday, Dr. McDonal would be present, and he would be glad to see the delegates. (Mr. H.) would have to attend the meeting of the committee for obtaining the liberation of the political prisoners; but on Friday and Saturday evenings he would be present, and would be glad to see the delegates. Many meetings called for those evening. (Hear, hear.) A conversation ensued, in which Messrs. McKettrick, Otley, Green and others took part; it was ultimately resolved that parties wishing Mr. Harney's assistance should go to the meeting on Friday evening, 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, for the purpose of enabling the delegates to be liberated from Northallerton gaol, Messrs. Pentonthe, Benison, Thomas Booker, and William Booker. (Cheers.) Mr. Harney said, the men of Sheffield were anxious to give a public dinner to Feargus O'Connor, and he was anxious to give them the benefit of some 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 suffered and suffered bravely, should not be forgotten. (Hear, hear.) He regarded the humblest of those who had been struck down by tyranny's shafts, to be as worthy of the people's honour as O'Connor himself. (Hear.) True, it was not the same, but he thought that every one of them would be glad to have a dinner given to each of the victims, and this would be paying them some respect, God knew not more than their sufferings entitled them to—(cheers)—and sure he was that the presence of the liberated patriots at the dinner would be a great benefit to the cause, and would compel the other classes of society to respect them, too. (Cheers.) The motion was unanimously carried. Mr. McKettrick moved the following resolution:—Resolved, That the House of Commons, by its violation of the British constitution, and carried out in the most inhuman and unchristian spirit, has always been regarded with detestation and abhorrence by the working classes of Sheffield, and appealing to the sense of the people, we have taken the liberty to superintend the execution of the law which is especially odious in their estimation, convinced as this meeting is that no such power can be placed in the hands of a few men, and that the House of Commons do not mean for the purposes of the vilest tyranny; and this meeting regards with surprise the proposed amendment of the law which Mr. Roebuck has given notice of bringing in the House of Commons, and the position of law is well explained, of and the establishment of a despotism which Englishmen would be justified in resisting by every means in their power. We, therefore, call upon the people of Sheffield to support this resolution, and to give vent to his conduct upon this and a former occasion when he betrayed the principles of Radicalism to the Tories." In support of his resolution, Mr. McKettrick said, that he was sure that the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck was returned at the late election for Bath as an advocate of the people's rights, but most foully had he betrayed his trust. (Hear, hear.) His conduct in the House of Commons was a betrayal of the principles of Radicalism to the Tories. He was therefore, call upon the people of Sheffield to support this resolution, and to give vent to his conduct upon this and a former occasion when he betrayed the principles of Radicalism to the Tories." In support of his resolution, Mr. McKettrick said, that he was sure that the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck was returned at the late election for Bath as an advocate of the people's rights, but most foully had he betrayed his trust. (Hear, hear.) 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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1841.

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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 con-

we have tried the factions, and have at length, on clear evidence, convicted them of guilt. For ten years have we borne with the Whigs; they gave power to the middle classes, the neglected; you say, "that is that;" for them to be enriched, you would be placed in the position of purchasers; but you have been the ass between the two factions; first one heaping you with burdens and the other; then, when the weight of their own destruction, and now they complain of it, the 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 a Tory, and I should have been a more daring agitator. I defy any man to prove I ever uttered the words torch or dagger at any public meeting in my life. What I have said is, that, when moral force failed, physical force would come. I have said, "I have said; but the man who would attempt to array it—to marshall an unarmed people against the cannons and bayonets of the aristocracy, must be a fool or a madman. Atwood and the Birmingham Whigs were the first to talk of physical force, and the first to desert their standard, while I was made their scape-goat, the tom fool, to bear the weight of their wildness; but I bore the whole, conscious the day would come when I should have been a more daring agitator. That day is now come; the Tories are weak—weak for want of popular support. The Whigs are dead, while we are in triumph. The Whigs now call upon us to help them to destroy the Tories. We were at the time of the Reform Bill. We raised a storm of indignation against the Tories, from North to South. We seceded then firmly in office; but what did they do for us? They gave us the Charter, and then they gave Ireland a Coercion Bill—they appointed commissioners, well-paid commissioners, to examine into almost every thing. If the Great Mogul had the tooth ache, then they would have sent a Commissioner at the side of the jaw the pain law. If there was distress in Ireland, there was a commission to see why the potato crop had failed. Look at their little commissions, how I struggled against them. I was sent to examine the men, equal to 24,000 soldiers, as they receive three times as much pay, and then say they give justice to Ireland; but Ireland shall have justice; we will fly to her rescue. Repeat shall be our watchword; it shall go hand in hand with the Charter. The rights of the hobo-politism. I will demonstrate that it is for the interest of both nations; that shall no longer be made a bugbear of. [The Learned Gentleman here went into an accurate detail of the various commissions, and the bees—your oppressors are the drones of society. If you were to remain idle for one month—your oppressors would starve. They could not eat their plate, nor their jewels, they could not devour their furniture nor their houses, but they could devour the people and their inheritance. You would consume as much as you wanted, and no more. O'Connor here went into the question of Baptist Noel's tract, during which he was greeted with great applause. He said, "In that condition, look at yonder sweet child clinging to its mother's breast with all the fondness of infantine love; see its mother smiling upon it with maternal solicitude; and the dear child, that is the child of the poor, of the children; see them carried on their parents' backs to work at the spinning jennies—the system is too horrible to describe. My attention was rivetted to it when I was in the Old Bailey, in the year 1835. It is a system which will destroy us, or we must destroy it, there can be no parleying with this glancic enemy. I am glad to see the feeling which has spread throughout the country. But shall we no longer be content to demand the right to the right to have food; they demand more; they demand intellectual, moral, and physical enjoyment; and, by the help of God and our firm energies, we will speedily attain it. I am willing to forego all the pleasures I have buried all animosity in the dungeon of York Castle. I am for a union of all against the common enemy; but we will no longer be the shuttlecock to be knocked about by either a Whig or a Tory hobo-politism. We again be anxious to do so, but I am anxious to fulfil my work. Look at our position—a whole nation governed by a handful of aristocrats, by a few men who, as compared with you, would appear to be made by Nature's journeyman. I am glad to see the feeling which has spread throughout the country. 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SUICIDE OF A PAUPER IN A UNION WORKHO
—On Friday, Mr. Payne, the City Coroner, and
numerous jury, sat in the Board-room of the V

London Union Workhouse, West-street, Smith-street, to determine the cause of the suicide of Ed. Wilson, aged 34, an inmate of that workhouse. Secretary, Mr. J. W. B. Smith, of the same workhouse, Stephens, a pauper, said he had known deceased between two years, and saw him last alive in the water-closet between three and four o'clock on Thursday morning. Witness spoke to him, and received no answer, and he went on to the water-closet, and at five o'clock, when deceased was brought to him, he found Deceased was a very still, quiet man, and would hardly answer when spoken to. Several other inmates of the workhouse were examined. They were all found to be in the same state, and one of them was in the habit of walking to and fro silently in the yard, looking very ill. They also proved that, in going down the door of the water-closet fastenings, side, and hearing within a noise like that made by a person running, the door being open, and found a person lying on the seat, the person was taken to the water-closet, and the seat was found to be empty, and a fork sticking in the wound. He was quite dead, and a kitchen knife, stained with blood, lay by his side. Mr. Moit, master of workhouse, said he had seen him, under his own name, on the 22nd inst. He was a pauper, and on that account was very uncommunicative. There was nothing otherwise particular about him, and witness could not account for the commission of such an act. Dr. Lynch, surgeon to the workhouse, said he was called to attend to the man, and found a half of the vessel was divided in length. None of the chief vessels were injured, but several of the lesser were, which produced such a loss of blood to cause death. Witness knew of nothing that could cause Deceased to commit suicide, unless from some morbid condition of the mind, of frequent light and dark, and temporary insanity.

CALAMITOUS OCCURRENCE AT THE HERRING FISHERY.—We regret to have to record this recent accident of a peculiarly distressing nature which took place on this part of the coast, in addition to others, involving the loss of property to a greater extent than any of the kind ever before recorded, and tending at once to cripple the exertions of the men engaged in that important branch of industry, herring fishing, and to cast around them the glacial affliction, arising from the loss of relatives and friends. On the evening last, although the weather was overcast, and the sea somewhat rough, it scarcely proved to anticipate the slightest danger to the boats engaged in the fishing, and all of them put out on the various stations on this part of the coast at the usual hour, while some, as might be expected, were more immediately under notice, were encouraged, by the apparently settled calms of the night, to risk their boats nearer to the rocks than is their practice. The aspect of the weather continued unchanged till about twelve o'clock, when a heavy gale sprang up, and the boats were placed the lives of the boats' crews in the greatest jeopardy. Most of them hauled their nets, many which being full of herring, were lost in the heaving and confusion consequent upon the exertions of the crews to save themselves, and the boats were ever, the Jebus of Eymouth, 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 boat and crew were lost, and the bodies of the crew, and the boat, were found floating in the sea. The details of the accident have not of course been ascertained; but it is supposed that when the crew were in the act of hauling their nets, and before they could sail, the boat was caught by the gale, and was driven against the rocks, after which it had capsized. The crew consisted of Thomas Dougal, the skipper, aged 52; J. Dougal, his son, aged 15; George Dougal, sen., and George Dougal, jun., his nephews, both aged, and John Grieve, a labouring man, aged 24. The boat was a small one, and the crew, who, without thought, had attempted to swim ashore, were forced on the beach on the following morning, and conveyed to Marshall Meadows barn. The body of the other George Dougal was recovered during the morning, and the bodies of the other crew were found in the nets in the water. On Monday morning, an inquest was held by the Coroner on the bodies at Marshall Meadows-house. The evidence related entirely to the finding of the bodies by the servants of the house, and the cause of death was ascribed to the cause of death, the jury, in compliance with the technical requirements of the law, gave verdict "Found drowned," and "Found dead," according as they were taken out of the water, or picked up on the beach. The bodies were then conveyed into coffins, and removed by their sorrowing relatives, and on Tuesday the remains of John Grieve were interred in Aytton churchyard, and those of the other four were deposited in Eymouth burying-ground. By this lamentable occurrence the families of the deceased are left in a state of destitute circumstances. Thomas Dougal has three sons and two daughters, the youngest at five years old; George Dougal has left a widow and five children, the youngest four months; the other George Dougal has a widow and three children, and seven children, the youngest eight months old; and John Grieve has left a widow without children. We are happy to learn that subscription has been opened for the relief of the destitute families.—*Guelphic Warrier.*

Bankruptcy, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Sept. 10.

BANKRUPTS.

William Wallbank and John Walker, St. John's-square, City, petitioned for a declaration of apparatus for the purpose of surrendering to the Court of Bankruptcy, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Armstrong, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Alsagar, Bitchin-lane, Gernhill.

William Wallbank, High-street, St. Paul's, petitioned for a declaration of apparatus for the purpose of surrendering to the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street.

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Largan and F. Clark, Liverpool, slaters. K. Tate
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. Alesgar, Birch-lane, official assignee; Solicitors, Messrs. Overton and Jeffries Old-street.

John Davies and Frederick Dickenson, merchants, Plymouth, Sept. 27, and Oct. 26, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth. Solicitors Mr. Sarr, Lombard-street, London; Messrs. Lockyer and Bullock Plymouth.

Joseph Poulton, esq., builder, Sep. 23, and Oct. 26, at twelve, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leominster. Solicitors, Mr. Smith, Chancery-lane, London; A. Hammond, Leominster, Hertfordshire.

John Bailey, innkeeper, Burslem, Staffordshire, Sept. 24, at four, at the Court of Bankruptcy, at the George Inn, Burslem. Solicitors, Mr. Smith, 45, Chancery-lane; Mr. Harding, Burslem.

Richard Davies and Elsworth Papeo, ship brokers, Filigwyne, Newport, Monmouthshire, Sept. 26, at Oct. 26, at eleven, at the King's Head Inn, Newport. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, & Pollett, Bedford-row, London; Mr. Cross, Bristol.

John Saunders, James Fanner, and Thomas H. Saunders, written manufacturers, Bachelors-street, St. Pauls, London, Sept. 27, and Oct. 26, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Edwards, Old Jewry, official assignee; Solicitor, Mr. Ashurst, Chancery-lane.

