TO THE LANDLORDS OF IRELAND.

" If England, with her proper power at home, Cannot defend her own door from the dog, Let us be worried; and our nation lose The name of hardihood and policy."

SHAKSPEARE-HENRY V.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, -- Removed from the busy haunts of man; away from the bustle of the world; free from malice, hatred, or ill will towards any living thing; and prompted by a sincere love to serve all, without doing injustice to any, I assume the mak of addressing a series of letters to you which I hope to perfect without the introduction of political controversy. In truth, my Lords and Gentle. men, it is now full time that the madness of the many by which the destructive gain of the few has been unheld, should be laid saids, for the benefit of all.

My Lords and Gentleman, removed, as you are, from the scene of action in which I have taken a conspigrous part, and for which I am thus compelled to address you from a felon's prison, mayhap your minds may require a little preparation, before you divest yourselves, as I have done, of all prejudice a dread of creating a political power over which and unkindly feeling. With that view, I shall not go they could not have an absolute centroul. over any of the "whys" and the "wherefores" I am here; charged with, suspected, or guilty of one single mean, low, dishonourable, or ungentlemanlike act.

My Lords and Gentlemen. I took a prominent and a more violent part, in 1821, against what I considered Injustice in Ireland, then I have taken against what I interference with your estates, let me now point out consider injustice in England for the ten last years whatever has been, and whatever must be, the result of from that period. In 1821 I was not prosecuted. although I was most unjustly persecuted. I then wrote a pamphlet in which I ascribed every act of violence done by the people to the injustice of landlords, parsons, magistrates, grand jurors, and police. In that pamphlet I implored of the landlords and other points to their Catholic brethren, so virtually a sweepparties to reform the several abuses of their respective orders, before the people should be impressed with the | yet have been looked for, or, at all events, it would hopelessness of justice coming from the aristocracy. I was then denounced, driven from society, and hranded as a rebel; but, my Lords and Gentleof which I complained as existing among those

I complained of sub-letting as a great grievance, as regards landlord and tenant; and of many other grievances also. The legislature passed a sub-letting act merely nibbling at the abuses of the system, but stopped short of interference just where it should have

I complained of the individual, ministerial and judicial acts of magistrates; and the legislature justified my complaint by the enactment of the Petty Sessions Bill, by which magistrates are compelled to meet together, and in open court.

I complained of the unequal pressure of the tithe system, and the exemption of grass land from any share Reform your own abuses, or allow those abuses to reof the burden, and I also complained of the whole main as a mark for the most powerful (because the most system; and that I was justified in complaining, wealthy and centralized) party in the State, against is manifest by the bill of Mr. Goulburn, passed three which to direct the full current of popular indignayears subsequently, which had for its object the correction, Ministerial experiment and commercial speculation tion of the principal abuse of which I complained; assenit, with the view of transferring your estates to and I am further justified by the many attempts of their own pockets. administration recently made to deal with the whole

I complained of Grand Jury jobbing, in which I was instified by the new Grand Jury Bill, which has certainly caused a more just expenditure, although not a sufficient retrenchment in that department.

I complained of the old Police, their mode of appointment, their qualification, their dependency upon the local magistrate, and many other abuses; and that I was justified in that complaint also, the Irish Constabulatory Bill fully prevea.

Now, my Lords and Gentlemen, I merely state these facts to prove that I was not a rebel, but a forewarner. in 1821; and not by any means with the intention of admitting that any one of the remedies was sufficient for the abuses which they professed to care, while each and all furnish evidence of the existence of abuse.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I further state these facts for the purpose of apprising you that the justice of my present demands, and the injustice of my present persecution, may be equally and perhaps more speedily acknowledged by some subsequent acts of adminis-

of the law may have caught me, my real crime consists | public demonstrations; while your enemies are acin an endeavour to preserve your estates from the grasp sambled in an hour by ring of bell, or placards on the of the English manufacturers. That is "the head and | wall. front of my offending;" but do not mistake me-I motive was to give to you the opportunity of Reform, hold power against popular demonstration. before others compelled you to transfer.

My Lords and Centlemen, such is precisely your present position. You have now the option whether mixed up for twenty years in all the violent political you will forego monopoly and commence Reform, or struggles of my own county, and who can bear witness preserve monopoly and see your estates transferred to that during those contests, which have been anary. other hands.

many of you will say—How can laws affect our pro- you well with the hope of sousing you to a each day's novelty farnish you with proof that all laws an act of the legislature. Such shall be my present perty? How can land be transferred? Let us inquire sense of your duty, of opening your eyes to how law has already affected landed property, and see your negligencies and follies, and of directing wherein landlerds objected not to legislative inter- your attention to the only possible means by which you ference, when that interference tended to their benefit can much longer remain possessors of your estates-Can you show me one Act of Parliament which does not Again, I beg and beseech of you not to reject the interfere with landed property? while I will point your advice, because it comes from one who has gained attention to many which have done so to a very great triumphs over you; not to look soo carelessly at considerable extent.

I shall commence with that law which your accept ance and support of renders your position so very unenviable at the present mement. I mean the law is unapproachable to, or proof against an act of the affecting the introduction of foreign grain to the legislature. British market. That law extended to you the same Sir Robert Peel's memorable bill, passed in 1819, exof adding \$1/2 to that description of property; while the short, will be the political triumph of your friends. same parties reduced the wages of their labourers from \$d. to 7d., thus adding 81 to one description of property, and 121 to another description of property. poor. If there is any defence for you, you will find it leader. Now, believe me, that those gentlemen will You will say that middle men only had recourse to this practice. My answer is,—They were your representatives. You will also say that the instances were form.

The first is any defence for you, you will find it leader. Now, believe me, that those gentlemen will little for themselves. In this state of things, I think we stand in no who thus brand you have themselves committed whole you. Firstly, they do not understand the question; danger of a coalition being formed by the parties; tires. You will also say that the instances were few. sale murder, plunder, and spoliation upon the poor, and and, secondly, they are politically divided upon it. My answer to that is, that I have been consulted in would now rob you to further enrich themselves. My Lords and Gentlemen, I smiled most sorrowfully many hundred cases of rent; and in my own immediate But; my Lords and Gentlemen, while I thus at your children notion, recently made manifest in an neighbourhood I know of some very extensive employers who reduced wages as I have stated.

man made a profit of over 33 per cent. by the change, crimes are as white as snow compared with the scarlet hope to heal a mortal wound by the application of Indeed I have known not a few such. Suppose a mid- sins of your accusers; but yet you committed many and a bit of court plaister. You must amputate. market, his 7d was made to represent \$d., both in the their estates to be endangered by joining in the mad redeemed in less than five years by the working will take precious good care that if they do dissolve Payment of rent and interest and everything else.

ADVERIUSER

VOL. IV. NO. 191.

Reform Bill induced hundreds to withhold lesses from madness

Lord Morpeth's Registration Bill, so fortunately but, being very extensively acquainted with you, and defeated, would have increased that practice to an very well known to many of your order, I have only to extent frightful to be contemplated; and, judging from appeal to the whole of life for reasons why I should the past, must either have depopulated a great portion not be here, as far as you can judge. Let me, then, of Ireland, or must have paralyzed the hand of industry, remind you, that during the whole of life I have never and have limited the expenditure of capital, by debeen party in suit or action; that I have never been priving the occupying tenants of all tenure beyond your the next pull was required. will in their farms, and, consequently, of all inducement and heart to improve their holdings.

My Lords and Gentlemen, having so far shewn you wherein you have been consenting parties to legislative a perseverance in error, and a dogged obstinacy in resisting Reform. Had the owners of borough property conceded a very little of right to growing opinion, the Referm Bill would not, as yet, have passed. Had the Protestant Church and Churchmen conceded minor ing measure of Emancipation as that of 1829 would not not have been carried.

Had the Clergy of Ireland paid due attention to the warning voice of Lord Mountcashel, conveyed to them men, the legislature has since passed a separate in his celebrated, but neglected, letters to Provest act, for the purpose of correcting the very abuses Elrington upon his translation to a bishoprick. you would not as yet have heard of Church property being handed over to the landlords of Ireland. Had the West Indian slave owners listened some little to the voice of reason, justice, and humanity, the slave might yet have sighed for his manumission.

Had the old corporations deferred, in time, to the call for Reform, their prescriptive right to revel in local abuse, would not have been transferred to other

Now, my Lords and Gentlemen, I use these instances of popular demand, increasing with oligarchical resistance, for the purpose of opening your eyes to the starthing fact, that bitherto the word Reform has meant PRANSFER; and, further with the hope of convincing you that you have now the option whether you

My Lords and Gentlemen, surely you have tong since ascertained the fact that the Reform Bill was a transfer of legislative power from the landed to the manufacturing interest; and the manner in which that power has increased and been used for the last nine years may lead you to some conclusion as to the probable result. Mark the odds against which you have to contend; your forces in Ireland are in the hands of a man who would use them for your benefit, if by so doing he could benefit himself; but that not being practicable, he has chosen the shocking alternative of inducing the-Catholic people to commit suicide, not (as it is supposed by those who foolishly attach a religious motive to his tactics) for the purpose of insuring a Catholic ascendancy: no such thing; about that he cares not a farthing; but your abuses give him a handle over Catholic prejudices, and thereby enable him to throw all the political weight of agricultural Ireland into the English manufacturers' scale, which is the important one just now for insuring of political patronage. While you are thus deprived of all popular support, your party in England is thinly dispersed over the face of a scantily populated country: the population much chinned for the puspose My Lords and Gentlemen, having said so much of creating a labour reserve in unhealthy manufacturing with a view to free your minds from any prejudice towns. This portion of the population is, firstly, which a conviction for what is called libel might have ignorant as the beasts they drive; and, secondly, not created, allow me to tell you that, however the meshes capable of being brought together for effect, such as

· Perhaps, secure in your mountain retreat or well-harmed claim no credit or thanks, inasmuch as my motives castle, you may say that you don't want demonstrations. were of a far higher nature than a desize to uphold I know you do not, but can you either sten them or unjust powers in your hands for the preservation of a prevent their effect? No, you cannot; and, believe very foolish and a very destructive monopoly. My me, that the day is gone when any Government can

My Lords and Gentlemen, I new come to close quarters with you; and you who know that I have been sharp, and frequent, I have never given personal offence In the plenitude of your power, you may say, and or lost a friend, will new bear with me, while I scold your obstinacy, and their own devilment? Does not without revolution, and how they can be effected by the picture which, for a time, you may see but at a great distance; not to suppose that your most quiet valley, embedded in your most inaccessible mountains,

My Lords and Gentlemen, do not "lay the faith for the rise and protection of your property that fattering unction to your souls " that the temporary ascendancy of your political party can stay the wanton's tended to the fundholder, for the rise and protection of assault upon your property. Do not allow momentary his property. To that law you did not object. The strongth to harden you in error; but, on the contrary, selze equalisation of the currency of the countries affected it, embrace it, use it, as the most fitting and appropriate Your property held by tenants at will; that gave to time for deliberation, and self-correction, and Reform. many an oportunity, of which they availed themselves, Set about it at once; for, believe me, that short, very

My Lords and Gentlemen, you are called monopolists, deeply steeped in crime, do not suppose that for agricultural shows, to divide among yourselves from the mess, and when Mr. O'Connell finds Let me illustrate this by a case, in which a middle. I hold you guiltless. No, I do not; but then your and a few of your petted tenants. As well may you

disman, who had underlet his ground to tenants at flagrant offences, and are still chargeable with the name will, or by accepted proposal, and to hold a large of monopolists, but not in the sense in which the steam devoted as much space to you as I can prudently quantity of land upon his own hands. Now I have lords apply it to landlords. No! while their object is afford. In my next I shall take a small estate of our known such men firstly to raise the rent to the new not by any means to improve the condition, or thousand scree, and thew the little benefit conferred standard, that was 81 per cent : then to reduce labour advance the comfort, of the poor, your crime conto the new standard, that was 121; then to pay sists,—not in upholding monopoly produced by Act destructive monopoly of it; and the great benefit which wages upon the truck system. by potatoes or flour; of Parliament; it does not consist of making a a prudent and profitable disposition may confer upon and the alteratoon never touching the penny retail monepoly of grain; but it does consist in making yourselves and society at large. I shall prove, market of the labourer, that was a further cheat upon a monopoly of land which produces grain, in order beyond a possibility of refutation, that you are him of 124 per cent; thus, suppose A to have sold that you may make a monopoly of legislation, the monopolists, but not in the way sought to be potatoes for 8d a weight before the alteration, and to which produces place and wealth, patronage and dis- proved by others. I shall prove that a wise and prohave 8d. a day wares, after the alteration he reduced tinction. Now herein is your folly; and my greatest fitable allocation of a very small portion of the land of Wages to 7d., and still demanded and got 8d. for a surprise has ever been, that landlords, not of a politi-Weigh for potatoes, and as he dealt in the wholesale cal tinge, or not looking for political gain, will allow tional Debt a mere thing of nothing; capable of being

the incumbents into large reductions upon their and physically does you much damage. In your mode single peg to hang a scientific objection upon, because livings, corresponding, as you averred, with the of leasing your estates in large allotments unsmitted to I will argue the thing according to the very roughest Name of Chartists, and not of mere anti-Tories. increased security, while it gave them no increased the capital of the country and destructive of the and most discourgaging calculations, and not by the the Reform Bill has failed to be a Whig guarantee industry of the country; in your conditions annexed new arithmetic of scientific production; but from such of office, and another thing they may have learned,

and reckless career of political patrons.

SATURDAY, JELY 10, 1841.

My Lords and Gentlemen, however ambition may have led your judgment captive for a season, your shrewdness must have told you that when you were ready to join in the spoliation of Church property for your own appropriation, you were firstly furnishing a precedent for legislative interference with a title certainly inferior to the title of the Church; and you might also have guessed that your turn would come when

You must have known, because you speak much of prescriptive right and inheritance, that the title of testant, was a higher title, by law, to the land than the title of the landlord.

You who speak of national faith, must be aware that prior to your becoming possessed of the land, the Church had a lien upon it to the amount of one-tenth

You must have been aware that livings were pur-

chased, and bargains made, and contracts entered upon, on the faith of this prior claim or mortgage. The Church, in its turn, must have known that when t became a party to the appropriation of the trust-property of the poor, that its turn would one day come; and the landlords must have been aware that when they became a party to the appropriation of church property to their own uses, that their day would come ; and those who would now appropriate your estates to their own uses, under the specious pretext of feeding the poor, may rest assured that their day will also come. My Lords and Gentlemen, I mention these things to warn you of your danger, to slarm you of the thief's approach, to rouse you to action, in order that profitting by the pourtrayal of your own folly, and the folly of others, you may take the means of doing gratuitonaly for yourselves, that which, if left undone by you, will be done by rougher hands; for done, believe me, it will be, and that right speedily. My Lords and Gentlemen, pray, pray, pray, keep that one feature full in view,-THAT DONE IT MUST BE; and therefore the question is, WHO SHALL DO IT?

You are new very peculiarly circumstanced. A bold exercise of your newly-acquired political strength may do something for you. A prompt use of your social powers may save you. Let me point out to you how, and in what manner.

If you come forward in your political strength, and reduce expenditure, debt, wages of public servants, and all the cost of Government, to that standard to which a repeal of the Corn Laws would assuredly reduce your estates, you will but nominally maker: your rentals will be reduced, but your burdens will be correspondingly lessened; your incomes will be virtually smaller, but actually more valuable, because more secure ; your position in society will not be in the least altered. The most wealthy will still be the most wealthy, the several classes measured by the same graduating scale, will see no perceptible change in their social or monetary arrangements. This change you can accomplish by a vigorous and timely exercise of your political functions. However, should you still cling to high rents and expensive government, and a false preeminence from which a sudden shock may hurl you. power as landlords; you must bring your estates into the retail market, to suit the habits, customs, capabiall their quackery would produce.

Thus, my Lords and Gentlemen, you have it in your power to act as a break-water to the rushing rapids, while you are erecting your new building; and if you proceed with judgment, you may strike your centres at any given mement, without fear of damage from the hurried down the stream.

My Lords and Gentlemen, attend to the alternatives between which you have to select. You must either throw your estates into gavel, and become tenants, in common with all the landlords of all the corn and cattle-producing countries of the earth, or you must bring your estates into the retail snarket, and give, from their cultivation, an impetus to home manufactures, and native industry. Have you not had full and ample proof that the system of "hand-to-mouth" legislation, so long attempted, but in vain, is intended to correspond with the system which has been but too successfully practised of making the working classes live from hand to mouth, in order that they may be more at the mercy of those employers who eke millions out of their dependency,

are now made with the one single object, however wide they may be of the mark; and that that object is to reduce the working people, made "surplus population" to some foreign land, or of dying of hunger, or of revolting against the unnatural state of things?

My Lords and Gentlemen, you have been too much in the habit of listening to the wild vagaries of hired experimentalists, who write according to order in the daily and weekly journals, and who know as much about the national disorder, and the proper remedies, as barrieters or attornies care about the purity of their clients. Pray bear in mind that the press is a hand-tomouth repast, furnished exclusively by the monied orders; and although your interests may be said to be represented by a few, yet are they all in the possession of the hand-to-meuth gentry; for which, see advertisements, and point out one from a landed proprietor, and let those papers dare to advocate your cause,

and then point me out one at all. Another " ignis fairus," which blinks you and sets your heads wandering, is your sectional attachment to, robbers, plunderers, murderers, and starvers of the and following of, some local and general parliamentary

Great Britain and Ireland, would make the whole National Debt a mere thing of nothing; capable of being The Whigs, before they again come to office, must redeemed in less than five years by the working

The next act was the recent Tithe Act, by which to occupation; in your restrictions as to application; in your exactions as to applicate to prove that the landlords, either as which is by no means improbable, because the Whigh the ascendant political party, or as a united body, may labour; but above all, in your obstinate perseverance now prepare to save their estates, their country, their out a farce; or, suppose, that anything should

New all these acts had a direct interfere with landed property.

Perty.

Catholia Russeination Bill caused hundreds of processing one settled invariable rent for a period, no matter how long or how abort, without the present times, and affection for reference to the price of the produce of the commodity that the present times, and affection for the produce of the produce of the commodity of the present times, and affection for the present times, and affection for the present times, and affection for the present times, and scale of prices of produce; this is little abort of and will not be listened to

My Lords and Gentlemen, let me, in concluding this, my first letter, warn you that, at once, either the Corn Laws must be Repealed, or you must render their immediate Repeal unnecessary, or put yourselves in a condition to meet the new order of things selected representatives, upon the condition that the ple's Charter—to about five hundred. Mr. R. Ridley created by Repeal, or defend your estates by force of antion will rise constitutionally, as one man, to ensure, not only an anti-Tory House, but to give to all present. After the lecture, several noble fellows Amin, I sell you that the political deprocratic our-

rent will on: but upon the opposers to that current must rest the damage which the flood shall do in its programs I implore you to erect your break-waters, by Tories to the hands of the Reformers, for the purther of abuse and then when justice triangles posse of working out that principle of the Reform a Church, whether that Church was Catholic or Pro-Fren will be participators in the change. The people, the starving people, the brave people, the magnanimous people of England have braved hunger, want, and privation, with Roman fortitude and unprecedented heroism. They have rejected the bait intended to entrap them into absolute slavery. They have resisted all invitations to commit rapine, plunder, spoliation,

> But, my Lords and Gentlemen, well organised as we are, (for I have left you, and become part and parcel of the people.) yet, all hope failing of such immediate social change as we look for, pending our advocacy of universal right, we shall be left no alterna-

My Lords and Gentlemen, we can rob you all in less than six weeks, though you had the Court, the Lords, and the Commons with you; and, having dene so, then you would be thrown into revolution with the fundholder, the parson, the mortgages, the simple centract creditor, your mothers, your brothers, your sisters, loth to give up their grasp upon their monopoly as you have been to surrender yours. Judge, then, in which situation you can best arbitrate, whether before or after TRANSFER. We are called Destructives; while we have borne oppression rather than change the warfare to our oppressors' camp.

My Lerds and Gentlemen. I will write you six letters you, after notice, persist in error, the war will be carried

I have the honour to be, My Lords and Gentlemen. Your obedient servant. FEARGUS O'CONNOR. York Castle, Condemned Cell. June 20th, 1841.

TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS.

MY DEAR COMRADES,-The first campaign o single-handed Chartism is over, and, thank God for it! it has terminated gloriously and to the immortal honour of the people. I rejoice to think that, however some of the least bad men have received a sectional local support here and there, yet has not one single demonstration taken place in aid of faction—not one !

Now, my dear friends, hear me. To gain a victory is comparatively easy, while to turn triumph to advantage requires all the thought, prudence, and discretion of the wisest head. I asked you to take care and make the Whig force in the next Parliaeminence from which a sudden shock may hurl you, ment too small for a party, and too large for a you must, in such case, make timely use of your faction. You shall now hear my reasons, and judge power as landlords: you must bring your estates into

If the parties were balanced, as recommended by "Publicola," they would have played battle-dore lities, and wants of your own people; while you will and shuttle-oock with the people. A party suffi-open for the English manufacturers a trade, a home ciently large to be presumptive heirs to office, would trade, a sure trade, larger and more remunerative than still stand upon constitutional prerogative, and would be afraid of "liberal measures," lest they should establish precedents to be followed when in power A party in opposition large enough to take office with the existing Parliament, will have nothing to fear from popular indignation, as they would not be compelled to dissolve in order to insure a majority. If the Whigs were in a minority, of not more than ten, and if the Tories found themselves too weak to flood; but, oppose the current, and your all will be retain office. a sufficient number of "waiters upon Providence" would join the Whigs rather than encounter another general election; but, with a majority of fifty or sixty against them, the Whigs would be compelled to come again before the people. and, before their next appeal, they will have discovered who the people are.

I have told you many a time and oft, that there are only two ways of effecting any great change; the one by physical revolution, the other by an act of the legislature. The good people have now come to a knowlege of the fact that all physical revolutions terminate unsuccessfully to the cause of liberty; and even if it were not so, they but look upon such means of acquiring justice as a last and dreadful resource. In such case it becomes the bounden duty of every man who decries revolution, and yet proclaims death in any shape to be preferable to the continuance of the system against which he contends; it becomes his duty to state freely and fairly wherein the realization of his hopes are feasible

The paupers provided for by the Sate are divided into two political parties, each depending for disreduce the working people, made "surplus population" tinction, and even for existence, upon their respective by machinery, to the necessity of working at wages hold of office; while all the industrious classes form regulated by the mere existence point, or of emigrating one compact and united body. I say united, and I say all; because tradesmen, shopkeepers, and all the intermediate parties between those who have raw property and those who convert that raw material into value by labour, must, of necessity, very soon discover that the people are the belly of the State, and that all other classes are but the members; and that the belly being starved, the members must

> While there was enough of plunder for all, the tradesmen and shopkeepers preferred competency with political distinction, to superfluity purchased at the expence of the loss of that distinction; but the only means of insuring its legislative success, chair. Mr. G. White addressed them on the now that the idlers of the aristocracy have become too which if denied, will assuredly be accomplished by blessings and benefits that would arise from the and even the respective parties of the highest order have become, either of them, too large to be comfortably quartered upon what the people, made paupers by machinery, can afford to give, they will both very soon discover that the increase o machinery, to any amount, no matter how great, and the wealth produced thereby, no matter howsoever enormous, will be of not the slightest benefit to them; but, on the contrary, "as much would have more," the owners of machinery will consider all too

and, indeed, even that would give us a Republican opposition in the House, constituted of all the disappointed of both parties. Now, the Whigs are far the poorer of the two

Sergeant Jackson, and Mr. Litton, and a few more l'ories, placed upon the bench, and when he finds all the offices to which he had the appointment, and from which, believe me, he had very pretty pickings, My Lords and Gentlemen, I have for the present handed over to the enemy, he will foam like a mad dog at the mouth; and in their weak and helpless condition, their appeal will be from houses to men. Don't you mind "Publicola", who has written more rubbish since the dissolution than all the Whig scribes put together, and that is saying a great deal; I say don't you mind him, when he tells you that the Whigs will join in oppression for spite, because the people opposed them. Not a bit of it. They, believe me, will join whoever or whatever, if it was the devil himself, has the power of whipping the Tory pack from the mess and giving it to them. Well; then will come our turn, and then will be the time for an understanding, and this brings me to the legislative

The next act to which I shall direct your attention

In the Tithe Composition Act. By that act you forced the law of primogeniture, which, morally, socially, the incumbents into large reductions upon their and physically does you much damage. In your mode is ingle peg to hang a scientific objection upon, because the law of primogeniture and reckless career of political patrons.

My Lords and Gentlemen, in my treatise I will not last has been. But, if they dissolve upon the only allow a political economist, a (moonshine theorist,) a measure which we will accept as terms of union, we will further take care, that their majority shall Now, one thing they have ascertained, that is, that

New all these acts had a direct influence upon rents; in that antediluvian system of making series and the people from want, from rapine, cause a dissolution. Well; in such case, the electors of the present year would be registered, and they would calculate that:—If, since 1837, being four years, the Torics have changed our majority of 109 to a minority of Me, by the Reform machinery, and if the last year has been one of increased activity in registration, what would be the probable result of

PRICE FOURDENCE, MALFRENNY, OF

Pive Shillings per Querter.

another General Election! Answer-as 4 is to 140. Another question is, what possible means have we now of obviating such a result? Answer—by an

appeal to the people. Upon what terms? By guaranteeing to them the return of thirty of their own the whole people one-twentieth of the representation, with a view to laying popular feelings, opinions, wants, and demands before the Legislature, thereby transferring power for ever from the hands of the pose of working out that principle of the Reform Bill, which, they say, they have hitherto been pre-vented from doing by Tory opposition. Now, this is the safety-valve-the only safety-valve, and if not very speedily applied to the steam of boiling public opinion, the engine will explode.

This representation, would place the people, not as the Reformers were placed some forty years ago, but in that position in which their increased power. based upon their increased union and knowledge, entitles them to. The Reformers never had any back. that is, any real back, such as the Chartists would have outside. The Refermers never meant what they said. and most unfortunately, the Reform Bill was passed in a storm, and without previous preliminary tutoring of the public mind, to prepare it for the full benefit of a well digested measure. This is the tive, by your refusal, but to experimentalise upon your advantage which we would now have over all other parties, we are prepared with a new system. to replace the old, without an interreguum of chaos

and speculative rule. We have not thrown out the dirty water till we have got clean. If I was not fearful of being charged with despotism, I could mention thirty men whose presence would do honour to the House of Commons, and not one of whom could be purchased. and each and all of whom should sign the pledge to and your dependants, who, believe me, will be as resign when called upon, and receive the salary for service, as laid down in the Charter; and more. I would not be one of them, as I am resolved to re- met on Tuesday night last, at the Political and Scientific main as sentry over the fustian army of observation. Institute, 55, Old Bailey, and are very desirous that But, while I thus select my own port, I would give their fellow-members of the National Charter Association at the garrison twenty times as much strength as if I tion should meet at the above place to attend to their

the House of Commons' Reformers or the House of general meeting on Sunday morning next, at ten o'clock, Commons' leaders of any one great question ever when a code of laws for their future guidance will be Do not reject them or treat them jeeringly; for should yet intended to extend to the people the whole or submitted for their consideration, also a plan of a poliwhat they promised. They have gone far enough to tical loan tract society. Mr. Sankey is expected to hound the popular cry on, in anticipation of all the lecture in the evening, at seven o'clock, of the same promised results. and when their own object has day, in the above place. been achieved, then have they turned upon the " ignorant people," and taunted them with madness, in having, so violently and erroneously misconstrued those opinious, which, while enfercing, they took particular trouble to prove were in exact accordance with popular netions. In fact, the people never, till now, were in a fit state to judge whether they were or were not duped by their leaders.

The very same course has been pursued by the

liberal press. I will give you two melancholy instances: one furnished by the Weekly Dispatch, the

other by the Leeds Mercury. For many years, Publicola, a writer in the Dispatch, had been taunting the people with passive endurance of wrong, and actually brought the public mind up to a high pitch of contempt for royalty, and all the institutions of the country. Well, in 1838, when the men of Birmingham responded to the national call, and placed Universal satisfy us. Suffrage upon their banners, "Publicola" turned round and denounced them. Since then. "Publicola" has boasted of his own forwardness, and jeered at the little good that could be expected from the practical workings of the Charter. He has also been loud in his denunciation of royalty, and all ancient institutions, and has attempted to palm some absurd thirty-hime articles of political faith upon the Chartists. But since the dissolution of Parliament, this anti-monarchist, and hater of all institutions. has told us that he is " more than a Chartist." and. therefore, opposed to Universal Suffrage, and the Payment of Members; and he has recently actually denounced the wife of the Superintendant of the Woolwich Dock-yard, for not being as well dressed as the Queen, upon the visit of her Majesty to see her ship, the Trafalgar, launched; nay, he is loud in his complaints, that this lady did not lay aside her soul's mourning, and dress inward grief in outward joyous gaiety, in honour of Royalty; he also complains that the police and attendants did not take off their hats often enough; and bow low enough to Royalty; he also complains that the furniture of her reception room was not sufficiently expensive, and that the servants had the matchless insolence to move about in her presence, regardless of Royalty; and further, that they swept, and dusted the tables, and chairs, and he rejoices that the servant in waiting upon her Majesty was made to smart under the withering scowl of offended Royaltv. The Mercury was the cause of fourteen poor men being hung upon one and the same day at York Castle; the Mercury has invited assaults upon landed property, and has gone far to create revolution in

favour of Whiggery and "Reform."
Now, then, mind. Those humbug prints would hound you on at their prey, and, pointing to the advantage which you were to acquire, they would slip you from the leash when their own enemies were room in Freeman-street, Mr. Thompson, of Hurstto be hunted down; but the moment you had done street, in the chair. The meeting was addressed by that, then would they "coop the eagles from their Mr. White, in his usual style. At the conclusion of carrion," and whip public opinion with a scorpion, his address he informed the meeting, that as he had and merciless lash from the very scent themselves so many meetings to attend he would beg leave to

Now, with thirty Chartist Members, pledged to in order to make room for Mr. Wilkinson, who was a resign when called upon, always mind that; neither | very talented and industrious young man. and one leaders nor newspapers could whip national opinion

from the game. Well but how is it to be done? Why as easily as to fall off a horse. Let the Whigs dissolve upon the principles promised in the Reform Bill, that "taxation and representation shall be co-extensive." and, humble as I am, I pledge my life upon the now an inmate of Warwick gaol, after which the issue, which shall be even with the present electoral | meeting separated. body backed by the people, to change the Tory majority, from whatever it may be to a mere factious men first or it is no go.

The past elections have proved that where Chartism was represented on the hustings, the people were

other and less desirable means. unite with either party, upon the understanding tists, continually begging support from the middle that we abate a pin's point of our claims. We refused it to the enemy when strong, and shall we now weaken ourselves by becoming partners in a totter ing firm? Never become tenant to a falling house. or join in business with a declining partner. We must not now fight the battles over again, wherever any one body of our local friends have, from justifiable causes, acted an apparently different part from another body, we must not assume that either were on the minds of his hearers that nothing could deprobability is, that in all and every case, the Char-society, but a powerful union of determined working tists were right, and, indeed, I am sure they were. men. He was loudly cheered at the conclusion. Therefore, no fighting of the battle over again, it will but do the enemies work, and create disunion

and division. I shall conclude with a quotation from the man who understood man, and his nature, better than nimously, "That this meeting views with dismay the any who has lived before or since his time—alarmingly depressed state of this country, a state of any who has lived before or since his time-

88ys :-"Under wise conduct and mature design It is well possible that many things, Having full reference to one consent, May act accordingly; though else contrariors: As many arrows loosed several ways Fly to one mark : As many several ways meet in one town: As many fresh seas run in one-self sea; As many lines close in the dial's centre: So many a thousand actions once a foot End in one purpose, and be all well born Without defeat"

So writes the great poet on unity. Alse hear, what he says of union, and mark its application to our present position :-Where what combined hath been most great, these

let not Inferior causes sever." Now, hear what one of "nature's journeymen" has been telling the people for twenty years :-"Our strength is in our maion, our power is voice, and our success in our perseverance." Brothers, stand fast and fear not. Onward, and we conquer: backward, and we fall. Universal

"As well may the lamb with the tiger unite.

The mouse with the cat, or the lark with the kita"

Suffrage, and No Surrender.

I am. Your true and constant friend. FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

P. S .- That I did not indge badly of the strength relying solely upon their watchfulness of the ase made of their strength by leaders, may be gathered from the just and wholesome examples made of traitors Dover

and Bdwards, Remember the mers, and that we are the huntsmen who can say, halloo, cens, cens, cess, cost dogs; and remember that we don't want any of the meet we only want to prevent either pack from esting too much, to the injury of THEIR CONSTITU-F. O'C.

Chartist Entelligence.

MOTTRAM .- Mr. Samuel Lee Haddeld has been appointed to the council, in the room of Mr. Wm Mills, stone-mason.

HOLLINGWORTH.-Mr. John Leach, of Hyde delivered an able and interesting lecture, in the Chartist Room, on Sunday last

DROGHEDA. - A letter from Drogheda nother General Election! Answer as 4 is to 140, states that " the principles of Chartism is spreading is to 35, and the result would be a Tory majority among the working class in this town with an astonishing rapidity."

SALISBURY.—That talented advocate of the rights of the people, Mr. Ruffy Ridley, lec ured in Salisbury, on Monday evening. July 5th, on the First Principles of Government-Free Trade-and the Peojoined the society; we have now a good prospect of going a-head.

MANCHESTER-RELEASE OF CHARTIST PRI-SONERS.—Mr. Barker, of Manchester, and Mr. Bell. of Bolton, who were consigned to Kirkdale for eighteen menths, for the 12th of August affair, were liberated on Monday merning, without any previous notice, and entered Manchester on Tuesday, as full of Chartist fire and zeal, and indeed more so, than they were when fire

HURRAH FOR THE WOMEN OF MANCHESTER!-They have been subscribing liberally themselves, and collecting from their friends, in order to raise a fund to enable them to do their share in paying due honour to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., at the coming demonstration.
They have purchased a piece of canvas, which measures eight feet by seven, and engaged a first-rate portrais painter to paint a full-length likeness of that gentleman. dressed in fustian, with the People's Charter in his hand. At a short distance from him appears a large assemblage of people, the males dressed in fustian; and to his right there is an imitation of a castle; and at the corner of the picture there is a large figure representing Henry Hunt, the departed, coming through the clouds, and speaking to O'Connor. The painting is nearly finished, and presents a most interesting and splendid appearance, so far as the writer of this-who has been brought up a painter—can judge. The mottos are not on yet, but will be given in the delineation of the pro-

LONDON.—After a bustling and fatigueing election week of days and nights, the Chartists of the city, still desirous not to relax in duty to their fellow-men, tion should meet at the above place, to attend to their was one among them.

Now, I will lay down a few facts for you. Neither holders of the above place are to have a special

> CAMBERWELL.—The Chartists of Camberwell and Walworth, at their weekly meeting, held last Monday night, at the Rose and Crown Ing. Walworth, resolved, - "That as the permanent Executive would commence business on Monday. the 12th day of July, and having perfect confidence in those elected to serve on that Executive, we are now prepared to forward to Manchester £1, to enable those brave and good men to carry out the great principles of liberty and justice against tyranny and injustice." We are progressing; we have a local Committee for the better management of our finances, and we have found its good effects already. We are determined to go on perseveringly and constitutionally agitating for the Charter; the whole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter will

TODMCRDEN.-The weekly meeting of the Chartist Society took place on Monday evening last, when many persons came forward to have their

BIRMINGHAM.—Public Merring.—A public meeting was held at the Railway Station, Duddeston-row, on Menday evening last, Mr. Walter Thorne in the chair. Mr. George White addressed the meeting on the absolute necessity of union and organization amongst the people, and pointed out the means by which Government managed to blindfold, and oppress the millions. He exposed the trickery of the Whigs at the nomination, and hoped that all men who felt the truth of Chartism, would prove their sincerity by joining the National Charter Association. Mr. Roberts, of Bath, was then ntroduced and spoke of the apathy which had been displayed by the people as the chief cause why so many of their friends had been imprisoned and others banished. The working classes, were allpowerful if they thought proper to unite and make a proper use of their strength, but as long as they contented themselves with mere display, and remained in a disorganised state so long would they have to suffer the miseries of misgovernment. After a few other excellent remarks he retired. remarking that the effect of his imprisonment was such as to prevent him from speaking at much length at open sir meetings. After another address from Mr. White, the meeting was adjourned to Monday evening next at seven o'clock, Mr. White giving notice that as they were shut up from the Town Hall and the other large buildings, it was his determination to address the people at that place, every Monday evening.

Monday Evening's Meeting.—The usual weekly meeting took place on Monday evening, at the withdraw from the secretary ship of the Association, that he knew would do more justice to the office than he could. The sense of the meeting was then taken, when it was unanimously agreed that Mr. Wilkinson was a proper person for the office. Notice was then given that a lecture would be delivered on the following Wednesday, in favour of Mr. Brown,

FROST &C. RESTORATION COMMITTEE.—The Comminority; but then we will secure the return of our Nottingham. It was duly forwarded by the party mittee have received the 3s. 6d. collected at alluded to in their letter.

FREEMAN STREET MEETING .- A meeting was held ready to rally upon the moral strength of their at the Chartist-room, Freeman-street, on Sunday cause, and its representation in the House would be evening last, Mr. Corbet, of Richard-street, in the establishment of the People's Charter. He exposed Brothers, upon no conditions whatever can we the folly of the parties calling themselves Charclasses, and instanced the late elections as a proof that they would rather send a Tory to the House of Commons than an honest Chartist. He expressed a belief that if the Charter was granted, the moment the people began to make laws for the protection of their labour from the plunder of the middle and upper classes, that they would then unite and endeavour to repeal it. He, therefore, impressed it 100 liver them from the present murderous state of MIDDLESBRO'.-At a public meeting held on

Wednesday, in last week, in the Market-place, Mr. John Sutherland in the chair, it was resolved una-Shakspeare. In speaking of unity, the great master things which is fast hurrying the employer and the employed into a state of bankruptcy, ruin, and starvation; and as the present constituency have not returned Representatives either capable or willing to protect or reform our commercial institutions, therefore this meeting expects no beneficioial change until the principles of real and salutary reform em-bodied in the People's Charter be adopted." Second, "That this meeting indignantly reprobates the disgraceful conduct of the gentlemen, so called, of the Anti-Corn Law League, of Manchester and Stockport, in engaging a hand of ignorant violent men to put down free discussion on the Corn Law questionthis meeting deeming such conduct a malicious attempt to provoke an outbreak, by which all the odium might be thrown on the Chartists, to the injury of the cause of Chartism generally."

> THE EARL OF CARDIGAN AGAIN. - The Earl of Cardigan was ballotted for as a member of the Senior United Service Club on Tuesday, the 6th of July.
> There were 28 white and 166 black balls in 194 ballotted. The Noble Earl was 1188418 Tell FRA

194 ballotted. The Noble Earl was included in jected, and the consequence of the rejections. Bas is the cannot be again proposed as a member years. It so happens that the other didates, and, among them, the major of the Hussars, were all admitted.

Much sickness prevails among the Havanna. A gentleman who has rejected the city for twenty years has never known fatal or so generally prevalent as it has been last few weeks among the shipping in poster.

last few weeks among the shipping in portal VASMAN

The next ast was the Irish Poor Law Act.

IRVINE -The Chartists of this place, at a recent meeting, passed a vote of condelence with the peacefive shillings was voted for the relief of Peter Hoey, and sent to Mr. O'Connor at York Castle.

ABERGAVENNY.—The noble tree of Chartism has taken root here, and is shooting up. We learn from a communication received last week that a weekly meeting of Chartists is holden on Monday evenings, at the Cross Keys Inn, and their numbers

PETERHEAD .- Mr. Lowery, of Newcastleapon-Tyne, delivered a lecture here on Wednesday last, on the principles of the People's Charter. The largest hall in the town was crowded to excess with working men, and a good number of the middle and upper classes, some of whom acknowledged that they were almost made Chartists, and others said if Mr. Lowery's principles be Chartism, they have been Chartists long ago. After a vote of thanks to the lecturer, the meeting broke up. Since the lecture a TO THE MEN OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND number of Chartists, of long standing here, resolved WALES. to have an association formed in connection with the Aberdeen Association, in order to raise, by subscription, funds to defray lecturer's expences. A gentleman has kindly offered us a place to meet in, which I hope will be the means of uniting the good men and true of this place in the holy bonds of the Charter. Go on, ye glorious few! "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

BIRMINGHAM .- MRS. ROBERTS.-Cash received by James Guest, 93, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham :-

Birmingham Curriers, per E. Edisbury... 0 10 0 19 10 Mrs. Lowe, Wednesbury, per Mr. White 0 2 6 ... 0 8 0 Mr. Colthurst

Mr. Editor,-I am sorry to inform you that the whole of the above cash is exhausted by the weekly payments made to Mrs. Roberts. The contributions of our kind friends are, therefore, respectfully solicited. Mrs. Roberts returns her best thanks to those kind friends who have been the means of placing her during the last eight months in comparatively comfortable circumstances, but begs to inform them that the badness of trade and the sickly state of health of her three small children have prevented her from getting any regular employment.— I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, Jas. Guest.

BELPER.—This place was visited, on Tuesday last, by Mr. Dean Taylor, the Chartist Missionary a motly race, whose lives are spent in an undeviating difficulties, and suffered a great many of those privafor the county of Darby, and though the bellman course of profigacy and wickedness, more celebrated tions which the patriot in all ages of the world has could not be found to cry the meeting, yet a very for their wilful perversion of justice than anything been compelled to endure. numerous and attentive audience assembled in the Market Place, to hear that gentleman's lecture, which was one full of pithy argument, explanatory which was one full of pithy argument, explanatory course of your proceedings known to us as a political and brought their own wants upon them for their advoof the six principles of freedom, as contained in the agitator. Few men would have dared to face persecacy and love of justice, is it to be wondered at, that if
MEN OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES; Charter; during which every principle was separately cution, and kiss the walls of a prison house for the good the sun of prosperity should ever again shine upon written by Henry Vincent, in Oakham Gaol, and expounded, and such instruction given as the inha of the people, and, solely upon their account, sacrifice them, they will join no agitation, but stay at home and containing the signatures of nearly 150 Political bitants of Belper most essentially needed. Mr. leng rivetted friendship, wealth, and honour, by enjoy that domestic quiet and peace of mind which is Victims and leading Chartists in all parts of the Salford; Newcastle, D. France; Sunderland, J. Vickers opened the proceedings, by placing the mingling with the crowd, in order to raise the working almost a stranger to him who is buffetted about on the Kingdom.

Or Tory. After the meeting, Mr. D. Taylor held a comfort to the oppressed, the weary, and the I hope the Radicals of Oldham will proceed in their No. 3. A discussion upon the Corn Law repeal question for forlorn. But this you have done, and we are praiseworthy and truly philanthropic resolution to do near two hours, in which he displayed a vast fund of fully sensible that for this, and this only, you are suffering. something for Mr. Butterworth, because, by doing so, information, and a great number of facts upon that | Had you enlisted into the service of Tory depravity or | they will remove penury from amongst his wife and question. Mr. Dean Taylor will preach at Belper on Whig hypocrisy, the masked batteries of the corrupt family, under the sphere of his usefulness, by giving Sunday, in the Market Place.

DERBY.-Mr. Dean Taylor delivered an excel-

lectured here, accompanied by Mr. Vickers, upon guilt, and laughed to scorn all those who dared to accuse Mr. Butterworth above the grim-faced villain poverty. the principles of the Charter, but adducing alto- you. Forsaken, and entirely deserted as we know gether a new strain of argument, and illustrations you are, by your former companions in society, because fact, no unprejudiced mind could hear his lecture shake hands with you as our friend, and the friend of without becoming henceforth a Chartist. The brave mankind, the destroyer of mock virtue, vile instituboys of Holbrook deserve all praise; they truly be- tions, and the promoter of all that is just, generous long to the race of the giants in Chartism. The and good.
Inxuriant dwelling of Mr. G. Taylor, our lecturer's Although the damp and unwholesome air of your mamesake, on the mountain top, his four fair dungeon may have seriously tended to destroy the daughters blooming in Eden innocence, and his strength of your once healthy constitution, let not stalwart sens. will live in the memory of those who despendency act doubly to its destruction; for remember are acquainted with Chartism amongst the Derby- the tensof thousands of souls who are counting wearily

DALKEITH.—The Chartists of this town held s public meeting in the Free Mason's Hall, William bolts and bars of your house of restriction and torture,— Taylor president of the Association in the chair. the captive is free from the power of his intended des-The Chairman in a next appropriate speech introduced Mr. Low, from Dundee, who delivered an excellent lecture on the present state of the country, its evils and their remedy. Throughout the lecture he was repeatedly cheered by a crowded andience. Three cheers were then given for Mr. Low, three for the chairman, three for O'Connor and the imprisoned Chartists, and three tremendous ones for the Charter, after which the meeting quietly dispersed.

39th, Mr. Charles Connor delivered an excellent ments of other districts by our own. We know that lecture in the Corn Market, in the place of Mr. great anxiety prevails for your welfare, and that some Julian Harney who was unable to attend from indis- portion of the day of your liberation will be set apart position; more than five thousand persons being for congratulating each other on the happy circumstance present. The lecturer in forcible language pointed of your release; it will be so here, and we have reason ont the absurdity of Whig and Tory measures of to believe it will be so elsewhere.

The relief for the starving people, and in a clear and argumentative address proved that nothing short of detail of the insignificant blokerings here about the the Charter would benefit the country. Three cheers Lovett and Collins" New Scheme;" it will not admit were given for Harney and Pitkethly, three for it, for the good sense of an overwhelming majority Feargus O'Connor, three for Frost, Williams, and crushed at once all discussion on the matter of any pro-Jones, and all the incarcerated victims, and longed description. This had the effect of distanding street. three for the people and the Charter. The meeting from the Union a stubborn faction, who, although able separated highly gratified.

arrived here on Thursday, and lectured to a numerous and a thinking audience in the Market-place. a bold conspiracy which, in our opinion, had for its object Also, on Friday and Saturday evenings, the meetings the lessening of your usefuliness, by courting our were bumpers. On Thursday evening he propounded adherence to men wavering in principle, and a death the principles of the Charter in a clear, lucid, argu-blow simed at the Northern Star. But do we not all mentative, and hamorous style. On Friday evening he cleared the Chartists from the calumnies and aspersions cast upon them, showing the high position occupied by them above the rainous factions of the day, proving the Charter to be the only means of redress to the people; and on Saturday evening, he combatted the Corn Law question in an able and masterly style, in which the Whigs came in for such of madness, to attempt to destroy our usefulness at a castigation as it is seldom their doom to re- home by contributing to set up a system which embraces ceive. During these lectures the whole town was nothing new, except widening our difficulties by creatof a boil: the Whigs made men drunk to disturb, hired two Italian organists to play near the meet-ings, and used other tricks, but it was no go. The ject, we are bound to admit a fact much to the honour hearty lads of Burton have resolved not to be hoodwinked and humbugged any longer. Lasting good has been done which will not soon be forgotten.

DEVON.—The energies of the men of Devon have next evening, which he did accordingly. A large number attended, and the same breathless silence reigned throughout his eloquent lecture, as on the preceding, save when interrupted by the loud applause of the meeting. The Lecturer having concluded, the Chairman, Mr. Smith, addressed them on the necessity of supporting their friends. (At this moment a gentle-Henry Vincent was returned for Banbury; nothing could exceed the burst of cheering which followed this announcement, and certainly their chagrin must be equally great upon finding such is not the fact.) The Chairman having concluded, a subscription was entered into for the support of the lecturer. Three cheers were given for the Charter, and the meeting broke up with many anxious inquiries when the Lecturer would address them again, which will of course depend on the Monday evening, and is expected in Stonehouse on Tuesday; and will proceed for Tavistock on Wednesgentleman is among you of sterling talent and inbegrity. Unite, unite! subscribe, and let your subscrip-Mona be forwarded without delay to the places agreed to at the delegate meeting holden at Totness. On your exections solely, depend the dissernination of our righthe projection of their projection, and our glurious cames will speedily assume a noble counsame in the far West.—Such towns as were not reliable dat the delegate meeting, but who with the large of Mr. Bolwell, will please to signify the

man to Mr. Samuel Thomas, No. 10, Adelaide-street, together with what amount of funds they

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The Association here is gradually improving and each successive Wednesday evening, bring with it a greater audience and an increase of members. There is a unity of mind now per The number of registered Chartist members increasing vading amongst its members, and we earnestly hope every week, and the whole of the members steadily that the men of Wolverhampton will not slack, but be in carnest. Unite for the Charter and no surrender. actually taking root in the bosoms of our youths. Mr. H. Candy gives a lecture every Wednesday evening. We generally have a good muster of them on Sun- At the Association-rooms, Mr. Moggs, Snow-hill, com-

FILSTON.-Mr. H. Candy delivered a lecture on the injustice of taxation without representation. Bp a card of the latter, and continued paying his He depicted in glowing language the present pence weekly to the same lady, who did not make sent unjust and mock-system of representation; showed it known till Sanday last. The subject being spread, the necessity of an immediate change to save our country from a revolution; and, in a most masterly style vindicated and explained the People's Charter as mously agreed to. . What is more strange, his father the only remedy that can be applied to heal the breach and save the country. There was upwards of one thousand of the dusky sons of labour present. His address lasted upwards of one hour and a half. At the conclusion, twenty-two fresh members were enrolled able Chartists of Manchester, who suffered in the making in total seventy-five good and true men during late attempted massacre. At the same meeting the last month. The Bilston and Wolverhampton Committee would impress upon the minds of their Darleston and Wednesbury friends the necessity of union and co-speration to carry out the Godlike principles of the People's Charter, and to arrange means for Mr. Candy or any other lecturer to have a place to speak in. "United we stand, divided we fall." Onwards then for the Charter and no Surrender.

MANCHESTER.—The Chartist Room, Tib-street, was densely filled on Sunday evening last, to hear an address from Mr. Clarke, a young man lately entered into the field, and one who was, till the time he examined the principles of the Charter, as much prejudiced against us as he is now zealous in trying to spread information at every opportunity. The meeting was also addressed, at some length, by Messra Linney Leech, and others.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN .- Feargus O'Connor will be liberated on the eleventh of next November, and I hope that you will have a grand national holiday to celebrate his release from prison. Let then a committee be formed in Birmingham or any other town where it is practicable, for the purpose of getting medals made, to be worn by every lover of his country. Let this be done and you will strike terror to the tyrants who have imprisoned so noble a patriot. Let a national demonstration be made on the day that he is released, and at one and the same hour, congratulate yourselves that he has obtained his liberty. After this is done, then let Advertised in the the Star, March 6th ... 13 7 0t the profits arising from the same be sent to the Victim Fund; having done this, you will then have the honour of saying that you have done your duty to one of nature's nobles. Trusting that you will take this into your consideration and act upon it immediately,

I remain, yours A Brother Chartist, W. H. J.

London, June 28th, 1841.

ADDRESS OF THE ABERDEEN CHARTER UNION TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. tists, conveying our expressions of deep sorrow and and cast him into prison. heartfelt sympathy for you in your horrible situation, we naturally believe, if anything can chear you in your rulers, he has been untiring in his zeal for the people's dark and solitary ceil, it must be the open and avowed welfare, although (and I know it from personal denunciation of millions of your fellow men, against acquaintance he has been struggling with an ocean of

We next instance our entire approbation of the whole course of your proceedings known to us as a political and brought their own wants upon them for their advo-

press, edited by scientific jugglers who dole out weekly him a light heart, while moving through the thorny or daily quantums of discoloured infamy, would have path of agitation, and enable him to get his livelihood sounded your fame, while at the same time, the whole in that independent manner which, I know, is the lent sermon last Sunday evening in the Market- host of spiritual attornies in the pay of the state, wish of his soul. would have sung anthems to your praise; meanwhile HOLBROOK.—On Wednesday, Mr. Dean Taylor the bench would have blushed at the thought of your! in explanation and defence of those principles; in you have chosen a purer and more hallowed path, we

of the pendulum of the clock, which will say to injus- ranks. tice, "wickedness must now be satisfied,-unloose the troyers,—the hand of the assassin must let go its grasp, and fall powerlessly by his side." When this happy hour arrives, as arrive it must, one shout of jey will be heard from Land's End in Cornwall to John O'Groats, the sound of which will be caught in the land of your birth, and re-echeed back by the voice of every lover of freedom between Cape Clear and the Giant's Causeway. We do not intend to convey to you anything in the shape of fulsome adulation; we write what WARIFIELD .- On Wednesday evening, June we believe to be facts, and by calculating the senti-

Chartists, seemed anxious to drag all power into their restless keeping, without such magisterial authority BURTON-UPON-TRENT.—Mr. Dean Taylor being centred in themselves, they would do nothing in harmony, and preferred retiring. This at once quashed blowsimed at the Northern Star. But do we not all know here, that our spare resources (after contributing to general purposes) do not suffice for our local wants; that a resting place wherein we can meet in friendly concourse is a primary object; that such habitation is in progress to be erected; and that great exertion will be required in order to secure free accommodation. Then by what impulse of idiotcy, by what of folly, by what ing an additional expense without an immediate conject, we are bound to admit a fact much to the honour of the new party here, they lose no opportunity of standing forth along with us, advocating the principles of the Charter, and would seem resolved to outvie us in putting Whiggery to shame, to the no small mortibeen some time directed to the obtaining of a talented fication of the gaping fools, who know not the strength individual as a county lecturer, for the better dis. of our general principles, and are prone to be taught semination of the glorious principles of the People's them, or otherwise carried away by the too popular pre-Charter, through this Whig and Tory-ridden benighted judices which are fostered by ambition, delucion, county, in which they have at length happily succeeded, and tyranny. Thus, Sir, you will perceive, by the engagement of Mr. Bolwell, sen., of Bath, who arrived at Plymonth on Wednesday last, June 30th, us, a dead letter, and from its being based in the midst of the electioneering squabble. He addressed a very attentive meeting of about 500 will every where crumble into it again, and vanish persons of all classes, on the Hoe, the next evening, (Thursday) on the principles of the People's Charter, as it has been agitated, requires no auxiliary and having upon the more noble structure of primitive Chartism. and elicited bursts of approbation from his delighted truth on one side and justice on the other, it will go on and encired parsis of appropriation from his delighted and the other and justice on the other, it will go on anditory, at the close of which three cheers were given in glorious majesty, courting inquiry and defying opposition; and eventually must work the total overthrow of mach that is base, venal, and vicious; and likewise meeting that Mr. Bolwell would again address them the considering that no difference of opinion on abstract hinders our being firmly banded together like a rock of adamant, while storming the citadel of corruption, the deformed monster must soon resemble the varigated hue of the cameleon, or altogether go out of existence.

Sir, anxiously hoping, as we do, that you will live to partake of the full enjoyment of witnessing the man came into the meeting and informed them that measures you so zealously advocate become triumphant. and that, While within your dreary abode, and subjected to bear with patience innumerable indignities, accompanied with unnecessary restrictions for safe keeping; yet, we trust, the conscious rectitude of your honestly held principles, will waft occasional impulses of secret enjoyment, in spite of the withered scowl of your keepers, and the no less provoking remembrance

of your having done nothing wrong.

If you shall be spared to leave your cell in life, and support given him by the friends in other parts of the if after such a long and loathsome confinement, strength county. Mr. Bolwell will lecture in Devonport on should enable you to visit any part of Scotland, Aber-Monday evening, and is expected in Stonehouse on deen must not be forgot. We wish to see you here, and although we are surrounded with a cold and dense day. Now rally, men of Devon! the long wished-for atmosphere, we will endeavour to give you a kind and a warm-hearted reception.

In conclusion, we know nothing can give you more pleasure than to learn that every man is at his post, and doing his duty. This, we think, is the case everywhere, for look where we may, all men are busy in the noble work, and now that the "rabble" of the south have joined with the "swine" of the north, the contest against iniquity can neither be long nor doubtful.

Sir. We remain. Most respectfully yours, By order of the Charter Union. JOHN PULLAN, Chairman. GEORGE SMART, Secretary. Aberdeen, June 28th, 1841.

STARS TO IRELAND. We have received the following letter to Mr. O'Connor for publication. We beg the attention of all our

readers to it.

RESPECTED SIR,—A committee was formed in this own, in January last, for the purpose of transmitting the Northern Star and other Chartist publications to Ireland, with a view to disseminate the principles of the People's Charter, and endeavour to arouse the dormant feelings of Irishmen to a sense of their position in true and not overcharged colours, the hollow and and Morris, Temple, London. in true and not overcharged colours, the hollow and hypocritical pretensions of those who profess to direct wilson. Clare, watchingker, Preston, July 27, at the energies and guide the destines of that in the different stages of that in the different stages of the differ the people of Great Britain collectively to furnish us hew, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, London; Messra Black-tract."—Maidstone Gazette.

with the Star for the purpose of disseminating through-hurst and Son. Cannon-street. Preston. out the various localities of Ireland, from which we are daily inundated with letters requesting the Star, we eleven, and August 17, at two, at the Commissioners' find that such appeal has been but coolly responded to; Rooms. Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne, Parry, we have now before us, by the last post, twenty letters Milne, and Morris, Temple, London; Messrs, White-from as many different places in Ireland all breathing head, Barlow, and Radeliffe, Oldham. the genuine spirit of democracy, but deploring the sibility of our situation in standing pledged to supply those patriotic Irishmen with the Star, as they all pledge themselves to distribute it throughout their various districts, we, therefore, earnestly request of you, if compatible with your convenience, to issue Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Lonthrough the medium of next week's Star (if possible) short address, urging on the Chartists of Great

them, that they may be used for such a laudable purpose, we, knowing that a word from you on that subject would be a tended with the desired result. Wishing your health and a speedy liberation. We remain, Sir, Your sincere friends,

Signed on behalf of the Committee.

Britain, in the name of our common cause, the necessity of forwarding their Stars to us after they have perused

ISAAC BACKHOUSE, Secretary. P. S. Papers must be addressed as follows:-Mr. Bernard M'Cartney,

No.13, Crosshall-street, Liverpool Liverpool, June 28th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—As the fellowing letter is on behalf of one of those who, like myself, has suffered in consequence of imprisonment, you will oblige me, and I hope him, by giving it insertion in your next Saturday's paper.

TO THE RADICALS OF OLDHAM. BRETHREN IN THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY,-I have heard with a considerable degree of pleasure,

Charter, Mr. Butterworth was in an excellent situation, and when he saw the struggle that was commenced to give political power to the people, the spark of liberty that was glowing in his bosom was immediately fanned into a flame; he came boldly out on the arena of pelitical contention—soon incurred his master's displeasure, and was thrown out of employment. Not disheartened by the persecutions of his employers, he still continued his exertions in the cause of human regeneration SIB,—In addressing you as a united body of Chartill the Government laid their homicidal talons on him

Since his release from the fange of his merciless

If the people allow their advocates to starve, after they have done all they can to mend their condition,

The men of Manchester, to whom he is intimately known, ought to assist the men of Oldham, in raising Nothing is more pleasing to the enemies of the people than to see the people's advocates in want and misery, brought on by the tyrant's efforts to crush them, and the cool indifference of the people. My opinion is, that no man ought to starve after suffering imprisonment for endeavouring to mend the

condition of society, when a penny per man would place them in comfortable circumstances.

> Fellow Countrymen, Yours in Democratic Parlance,

49. Park-street, Ashton, June 28. 1841.

Bankrupts, &c.

Edward Whitmore, John Wells, John Wells, jun., and Frederick Whitmore, Lombard-street, bankers, to surrender July 14 and Aug. 13, at twelve o'clock, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Baxendale, Tatham, Upton, and Johnson, Great Winchester-street; official assignee, Mr. Belcher.

From the London Gazette of Friday, July 2.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Bragg, Fenning's Wharf, Southwark, cheesefactor, July 19 and Aug. 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Vandercom, Comyn, Cree, and Co., Bush-lane, Cannon-street; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-Lewis Bryant, Stamford Hill, coal-merchant, July 15 and Aug. 13, at one, at the Court of Bankruptey, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Brown, Martin,

and Thomas, Mincing-lane; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's Piace, Old Jewry. Joseph Brown, Minorles, upholsterer, July 17, at eleven, and Aug. 13, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Abrahams, Clifford's Inn; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frede-

Henry Brownigg, Liverpool, coal-merchant, July 12 book, periodical or otherwise, written avowedly and gently stimulating power it possesses, assists the knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in and Aug. 13, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverest and educated classes stomach to properly digest the food it receives; the order to discriminate their real nature, and which pool. Solicitors, Mr. Smith; and Messrs. Emithson (as this is for the working classes) of which so much balsamic powers it bestows on the system, produce may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless that delightful feeling of good spirits, so very desirnance to properly algest the total produce of the means of sowing domestic discord, unless that delightful feeling of good spirits, so very desirnance to properly algest the total produce of the means of sowing domestic discord, unless that delightful feeling of good spirits, so very desirnance to properly algest the store of the means of sowing domestic discord, unless that delightful feeling of good spirits, so very desirnance to properly algest the store of the means of sowing domestic discord, unless that delightful feeling of good spirits, so very desirnance the means of sowing domestic discord, unless that delightful feeling of good spirits, so very desirnance the managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill able, and dispose both mind and body to healthy Patients labouring under this disease, cannot be too Aug. 12, at twelve, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpoel.

Solicitors, Mr. Norris, Liverpool; and Messrs. Norris, liverpool; and liv Devereux, Portsmouth; and Messrs. Vincent and Sherwood, King's Bench Walk, Temple, and Messrs.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP. dealers in calicoes. S. Fletcher, J. Burd, sen., and J. Commons' House of Parliament: embracing the Burd, jun., Mount Sion Print Works, Lancashire, calico principles of 1. Universal Suffrage; 2. No Property printers. W. Edmond, J. Bibby, J. M. Bibby, and G. Qualification; 3. Annual Parliaments; 4. Equal Adam, Liverpool, merchants. J. Blackburn and J. Ire- Representation; 5. Payment of Members; 6. Vote same cause, and can be oured by one uniform treatdale, Leeds, stone-masens. J. Dalby and E. Dalby, by Ballot. Manchester, stock-brokers. T. Birtles and J. Birtles, Liverpool, cotton-brokers. J. Nowell, W. Nowell, jun, and T. Nowell, Farnley Wood, Yorkshire, mer-

From the Gazette of Tuesday, July 6.

square, to surrender July 19, at two, and August 17,

BANKRUPTS. John Bates, coach-maker, Worship-street, Finsbury-

Watson and Sons, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street, official assignee; Mr. Goren, South Molton-street. James Williams Thomas, corn-merchant, Mark Lane, London, July 13, at twelve, and August 17, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors,

M'Leod and Stenning, Billiter-street, London. Rebecca Crane, draper, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middle-sex, July 13 and August 17, at eleven, at the Court of circulating this invaluable tract.—English Chartist Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Mr. Gibson. Circular. official assignee, Basinghall-street; Mr. Hook, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

dlesex, July 19, at one, and August 17, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Knowledge; more especially the Sciences of Miner-tions are given with each box. Mr. Turquand, official assignee, Copthall Court; Messra alogy, Geology, Betany, and Entomology. By the Kearsey and Co., Bucklersbury. Lewis Alpha Lewis, bookseller, Fleet-street, July 17. at half-past twe've, and August 17, at half-past one, at to every body."- Exemi ter.

John Charles Marter, linen-draper, Drury Lane, Mid-

the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Mr. Luca ligton, official assignes, Coleman-street Buildings; Mr. Nicholson, South-square, Gray's Inn.
Edward Stanwick 1967, and Thomas Addison, stock-

Charles Balshaw, bookseller, Altrincham, Chester July 19 and August 17, at twelve, at the Commissioners Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messra Nicholls and in the political world; but, more particularly, to show, Worthington, Altrincham; Mesara Milne, Parry, Milne,

John Milne, desler, High Crompton, July 19, at

James Baggott, licensed victualler, Worcester, July want of Chartist publications; and feeling the respon- 3 and August 17, at twelve, at the office of Mr. T. Rea, solicitor, Worcester. Solicitors, Mr. Rea, Worcester; Thomas Hill, draper, Taunton, July 16 and August of injustice and inconsistency, that they want rea-17, at eleven, at the Market House, Taunton. Solicitors, son. don; Mr. Hancock, Taunton.

James Taylor, brush-maker, Manchester, July 19, at two, and August 17, at ten, at the Commissioners' which other writers have developed."-Westminster Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Neild, Bond Court Review, April, 1841. House, Walbrook, London; Messra. Worthington and Hamikon, Manchester. William Douglas and John More Douglas, merchants

Liverpool, July 17 and August 17, at two, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Selicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Foliett, Bedford Row. London; Messra Crump and Hassall, Liverpool.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF LEEDS.

GENTLEMEN,—I cannot sufficiently express to you the deep sense of obligation which I feel towards my Fellow Townsmen, for their kindness and confidence in entrusting me with the care of their Parliamentary Interests. The battle has been fought with unexampled severity, but your constancy, your courage, and your determination, have yet been made.

That I should have been selected as the instrument Antecedent to the agitation commencing for the to discharge those duties which you have imposed upon me with Fidelity and unwearied Attention.

> I have the honour to be. Gentlemen, Your faithful Friend and Servant, WM. BECKETT.

GENUINE CHARTIST TRACTS, PAM- Which has obtained a higher circulation than any PHLETS, and PERIODICALS, now publish- other kind in Britain. Also,

Leeds, 2nd July, 1841.

ing at 1, Shoe-lane, London. FIVE A PENNY TRACTS.

No. 1, THE QUESTION, "WHAT IS A CHARTIST!" ANSWERED. The friends of the People's Charter are carnestly requested to aid in causing this Tract to be exten-

No. 3. A FEW HINTS ABOUT THE ARMY. "War is a game, which, were their subjects wise, Kings would not play at." No. 4. ADDRESS TO THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND, by J. WATKINS, Chartist.

Women are better than men, They sympathise with sorrow, When-Oh! my countrymen! when-when Will you their goodness borrow ! Let brotherhood and sisterhood Unite in doing mankind good. [N.B. This Number, being double in size, is sold at three a penny, or 2s. per hundred.]

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT!

Read the English Chartist Circular! Price one halfpenny. No. 5, contains an original article, by Henry Go on, then, men of Oldham and Manchester, and raise your suffering and tried friend above the contemptuous sneer of his iron-hearted persecutors, and temptuous sneer of his iron-hearted persecutors, and England and Wales," also the official return of the stated, "That the days our years are three score by assisting those who endeavour to assist an original visiting those who endeavour to assist an original actions, by receive the contempt of the stated, "That the days our years are three score by assisting those who endeavour to assist an original actions, by receive the contempt of the stated, "That the days our years are three score by assisting those who endeavour to assist an original actions, by receive the contempt of the stated, "That the days our years are three score by assisting those who endeavour to assist an original actions, by receive the contempt of the stated, and prolate instury. This the tens of thousands of souls who are counting wearily by assisting those who endeavour to assist you, 443 Political Victims; whether disposed of without years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be the intermediate hours between this and the last stroke you will never want talent and integrity in your trial, or acquitted, or convicted, and what sentence four score years, yet is their strength labour and

No. 3, contains an Address to the Chartists of Great Britain, by Henry Vincent-Monarchism and four score years; and, as he complains of the people

No. 20 contains a full and authentic report of the unbelief, by judicial dispensations.

The clever Dr. Farro maintains, that 120 is the

-Individual Property-Cannibalism-Robert Emmett's Martyrdom-Exposure of the Banking and

Question, &c., &c. "We have been watching with interest and disposition of his forces beforehand, and does not the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury, Clifford's Inn; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.

William Batson and Henry Joseph Bissell, Tipton, Staffordshire, iron-masters, July 15 and Aug. 13, at one, at the Waterloo Rooms, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mr. Combe, Staple Inn; and Mr. Fellowes, jun., Dudley, Worcestershire.

James Robbins, Winchester, bookseller, July 16, at James R James Robbins, Winchester, bookseller, July 16, at bers of the luxurious few with uncomfortable his insidious approaches, by paying proper attention the practitioner requires real judgment in order to the state of his health. Many would fain occative the practicular case in such a manner as not treat each parti one, and Aug. 13, at four, at the George Hotel, Winchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Harvey and Wood, Lincoln's
line Flelds; and Mr. Wheeler, Manchester.

William Marshall and Henry Rodgers, Liverpool,
iron-founders, July 12 and Angust 13, at two, at the
Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool; and Mr. Chester, Staple Inn.

Samuel Hammett, Liverpool; licensed victualler, July
13 and Aug. 13, at two, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool.
Solicitors, Messrs. Brabner and Atkinson,
Liverpool; and Mr. Chester, Staple Inn.

Liverpool; and Messrs. Vincent and Sherwood, Temple.

Henry Brownrigg, Liverpool, coal-merchant, July 12

hove believe the Circular of Scotland to to the state of his health. Many would fain occahave found its way to almost every Scotchman's firesionally use medicine to assist nature in her operations; but like a mariner at sea without his compass,
knowing not where to steer, they first try this, and
at no distant period. The man of experience can
the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition
at no distant period. The man of experience can
the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition
at no distant period. The man of experience can
the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition
at no distant period. The man of experience can
the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition
at no distant period. The man of experience can
the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition
at no distant period. The ment year is to these, how welcome must be the important
methods of enduring or of mending his condition.
His children may read it with certainty of profitthe state of his health. Many would fain occasionally use medicine to assist nature in her operations; but like a mariner at sea without his compass,
knowing not where to steer, they first try this, and
the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition
at no distant period. The ment jet of the greatest improvements in
the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition
that, and meet with nothing but disappoint
the the state of his

(Sixteen closely-printed pages, for extensive

line of an Act to provide for the just Representation canal. S. Fletcher, J. Burd, and J. Wood, Manchester, of the People of Great Britain and Ireland in the

Every Young Man should read the Drama of

"Every lover of his species should make an effort to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable poem."-Patriot.

Price Twopence.

This Pamphlet is a masterly defence of the right of health and happiness. Mr. Green, official assignee, Aldermanbury; Messrs. every man to the possession of the Elective Fran-

> This day is published, price Twopenee, "We most earnestly recommend this little book and the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" on the Go-

Important Work by the same Author.

Now on Sale, price Threepence, Sixth Edition,

"This is the best piece of composition on the subject to which it refers in the English language, subject to which it refers in the English language, written by a man of unconquerable zeal, surpassing talent, and true patriotism; who raised himself from among working men to the admiration of the good and intellectually great throughout the king-dom, and who devoted his life to the improvement of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the deadful of the life fatal disease as well as the life fatal disease as

Now Publishing in Weekly Numbers, at Threepence. A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF

WOMAN; by Mary Woolstoncraft. Revised and Re-Edited. of If women are to be excluded, without having a voice, from a participation of the natural rights Mr. Hall, New Boswell Court, Lincoln's Inn, London. of mankind, prove first, to ward off the charge

> "This high-minded woman has created an influence which defies calculation; she produced that impulse towards the education and independence of woman

London: Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; Heywood, Oldham Street, Man-chester; and may be had, on order, of all the Agents for the Northern Star throughout the kingdom.

Just Published, RICHARDSON'S RED BOOK, OR A

PEEP AT THE PEERS, Uniform with the "BLACK BOOK," 100 Pages, Price Fourpence,

MONTAINING the Titles, Names, and Surnames Of all the Lords "Spiritual and Temporal," date of their births, to whom married, their connexions, the places, pensions, emoluments of office. placed the Conservative Cause in Leeds in that distinguished position which has been achieved for it by almost every Constituency to which the Appeal has civil Offices, Church of England, and Colonial Decisions. partments; their influence in the Commons' House; shewing the golden reasons for voting away the that it is your intention to subscribe your mites towards commencing in business my friend Mr. Butterworth, of Manchester.

Antecedent to the agitation commencing for the discharge those duties which you have imposed still instrument snewing the golden reasons for voting away the third is your intention to subscribe your mites towards to effect your release from a state of Political millions of taxes amongst themselves and their dependents. This little Book will solve the problem of the Peers "standing by their order." Every reader of the "Black Book" must have one of these companions, in order to contrast the splendour of the tax-eaters with the misery of the tax-payers, and work out the grand social maxim-"Knowledge

is power; Union is strength !" Now Publishing, POPULAR BLACK BOOK AND ALMANAC.

FOR 1841:

VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN. By R. J. RICHARDSON,

Price Twopence; shewing their claims to a share in the Legislature and Executive power in the State. London: J. Cleave, Penny Gazette office, Sheesively circulated, the price not allowing of any expense being incurred in advertising it.

No. 2. AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES; Walter by Henry Vincent, in Oakham Gaol and Carlot of the constitution by Henry Vincent, in Oakham Gaol and Carlot of the constitution by Henry Vincent, in Oakham Gaol and Carlot of the constitution of the Huddersfield, J. Leech; Dublin, O'Brien, Abbey-

HUMAN LIFE.

PROBABLY no theory can come more welcome to the human mind than the one which establishes, on good grounds, a hope for prolonged existence; for, notwithstanding the trials, vexations, and difficulties incident to this life, the love of life increases with our years; it is one of the innate principles of our nature, and cannot be explained away by any of the subtleties of the sophist, nor overcome by any amused dignity derived from a false efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating philosophy. There are many of these inextinguishable principles in our nature—our love of freedom love of country—love of home, and many others, but nervous, hypocondriac, consumptive, and female the love of life predominates.

At present, the popular opinion is, that the natural duration of human life is seventy years, but this is contrary to both sacred and profane history. This and where.

No. 2, contains the Chartist Delegates' Address to the People—Washington by Guizot—William Lovett on Democracy—Digest of the cost of the "System."

No. 2 to the People—Washington by Guizot—William occurring among the Israelites in the wilderness.

His own life, as well as the lives of the more eminent. of his brethren, was far more extended than even Republicanism contrasted, &c. &c.

No. 13, contains "An Address to the Women reasonable to conclude, that he is not alluding to the of Great Britain," by John Watkins, of Aislaby period during which men were capable of living, but Hall.

No. 14, contains an Appeal to the Privates and the Almighty, which befel the Israelites on account Non-Commissioned Officers of the British Army, of their sins, but few of them attained a more lengthby the Editor of "The National." ened existence than that of seventy or eighty years.

No. 17 and 18, contains "The Corn Laws, pro and con.," by Two Working Men. and by thy wrath are we troubled. They died not a natural death, but were cut off for their sin and destructive practice, "Self Abuse," may be unbelief, by judicial dispensations.

Personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning till

splendid oration, pronounced by the illustrious The clever Dr. Farre maintains, that 120 is the Martyr of Freedom, Robert Emmett, previous to last grant of God to man, and quotes the sixth chapsender of death being passed upon him. In additor of Genesis, and the third verse, where it is writtion to several interesting articles, a startling de- ten, "My spirit shall not always strive with man, scription of the atrocious insanity-engendering Now Whig "Model Prison!"

No. 21 contains a diversity of original and select articles upon, the Foxes and the Wolves (political)
—Individual Property—Cannibalism—Robert Emwhich the postdiluvian patriarchs flourished; when, Funding System—The Queen Dowager of England although several centuries had elapsed since the delayed and the Fate of Five Thousand English Widows contrasted—Popular Poetry—Britain's Redemption—Labour—Virtue . Monarchy—The Corn Law Question, &c., &c. A wise general, on the eve of battle, makes a proper in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving stomach and bowels require it, it acts as the mildest are some of the many symptoms that distinguish and most agreeable purgative, and by its cleansing this disease:—A general debility; eruption on the circulation.)

powers totally eradicates a redundancy of bile, and head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats, completely removes all obstructions of the intestinal scrotula, swellings in the neck, nedes on the ship canal.

Cases of every description have been cured simply by the use of PARR's LIFE PILLS, thus showing, that &c. &c. what have been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the ment. Parr's Life Pills, although powerful in con-quering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to an invalid, however weakly from long ill-health, who out and curing disease of however long standing, fellow. a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long-lost secret to the world, feel confident when they make DISSERTATION ON THE FIRST PRIN-CIPLES OF GOVERNMENT; by Thos. PAINE a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to

"Thus shall their humble labours merit praise, And future Parrs be blest with honour'd days."

This medicine is sold wholesale, by appointment, by Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Price ls. 13d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes lls. each; the boxes at 2s. 9d. contain equal to three small, and AN ADDRESS on the Benefits of General those at 11s. equal to five at 2s. 9d. Full descrip-OBSERVE the important Caution; none are genuine unless they have the Head of Old Parr on each box,

vernment Stamp; to imitate which is felony.

44, ALBION STREET, LEEDS.

N CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISM Edward Stanwick 2017 and Thomas Addison, stock-brokers, Liverpool, July 17 and August 17, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool, Solicitors, Messra. Forshaw and Blundell, Liverpool; Mr. H. G. Deane, Chancery lane, Lendon.

AN ADDRESS on the Necessity of an Extension of the VENE, and Political Instruction among the Working Classes. By the late Rowland Detrosier. With a memoir of the Author.

With a memoir of the Author.

This is the best piece of composition on the Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great

assistance! District District of a political

Perry's Parifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. (Observe none are genuine with out the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of each wrapper) which are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual ours ever discovered for every Stage and Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising oures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and when an early application is made to these Pills, for the cure of the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in the more advanced and inveterate stages of venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, in which Messrs. Perry have happily compressed the most purifying and healing virtues of the principal part of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations. Scrofulousor Venereal taint : being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and ema-ciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

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

properly treated. It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim, to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds. Private Entrance in the Passage: and No. 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

Letters for advice must be post-paid, and contain

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is now universally established as a remedy of great powers; warming and cheering the spirits, and promoting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for complaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from juvenile imprudencies.

Sold in Bottles, at 11s., or four quantities, in one family bottle, for 33s., duty included.

Observe-No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds. Private Entrance in the Passage.

MEDICAL ADVICE. MESSRS. WILKINSON AND CO., SURGEONS,

No. 13, Trafalgar-street, Leeds, and 34, Prines

Edward-street, Fox-street, Liverpool, HAVING devoted their Studies exclusively for many years to the successful treatment of the Venereal Disease, in all its various forms; also, to the frightful consequences resulting from that Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two.

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

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

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 the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in which are frequently mistaken for rheumatisme

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

For the accommodation of those who cannot con-WAT TYLER; price Twopence (originally publishing at 4s. 6d.), by Robert Souther, Poet sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.—To have at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directions so plain that Patients of either Sex may be deation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching themselves, without even the knowledge of a bed-

Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate; and Mr. Honson, Times' office, Leeds. Mr. THOMAS BUTLER, 4, Cheapside, London. Mr. HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax. Mr. Dewhirst, 37, New Street, Hudderskeld. Mr, HARBISON, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley Mr. Hargneve's Library, 9, Coney Street, Yerk. Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Pontefract. Mr. Harbison, Market-place, Ripon. Mr Langdale, Bookseller, Knaresbro & Harrogate

Mr. R. Hurst, Corn Market, Wakefield. Mr. Davis, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Marchester. Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Beverley. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull. Mr. H. Hurron, Louth, Lincolnshire.

Iris Office, Sheffield. Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool. And at the Advertiser Office. Lowgate, Hull,

## Mortry.

THE GOOD OLD CAUSE. AN ELECTION BALLAD.

Hurrah, hurrah, for the good old cause! Tis a stirring sound to hear; For it tells of the rights and franchises Which our fathers bought so dear: It brings us back to the ancient times. When, like valiant men, they stood. . To sprinkle our infant liberties With the baptism of blood; Whilst mailed baron and mitred priest Came riding o'er the lea, To wring from the tyrant's palsied hand The charter of the free!

The good old cause! it is still the same. Though parties have changed their hae; Tis the cause of the right against the wrong-Of the many against the few: Tis the cause of all that would dwell at peace On a free, untainted sod: Of the poor, that weep in their foodless homes-Of the people and their God! We have still the brave old work to do. And the selfish hate to dread Of slaves that once would have forged us chains,

The coward slave (if such there be) That would sell his birthright now. For a flowing cap, or the chink of gold. Or the smile on a lordling's brow. May his neighbours shrink from his proffer'd hand. As though it were soiled for aye, And may every woman turn her cheek

From his perjured lips away; May his country's curse be on his head. And may no man ever see A gentle bride at the traitor's side. Or children about his knee!

And now would deny us bread!

And some will menace, and some will cajole. And some will entreat with tears: We have scorn for threats, and laughter for lies. And pity for idle fears: We look on our vote as a solemn trust.

And will answer the use we make of it To none but ourselves and heaven: We have no less stake than the proudest peer In our country and its laws, And a single voice may incline the scale

To the side of the good old cause !- Tablet.

For a mighty purpose given,

MELBOURNE, RUSSELL. AND CO.'S INSOLVENCY.

The extensive establishment of this firm for the manufacture and sale of parent medicines, vulgarly called quack medicines, is well known. It is not less notorious that the affairs of the house have long been in an embarrassed state, and rumour, with her thousand tongues, has even ventured to assert that break-up of the concern is inevitable. It has. indeed, been matter of surprise to many that the firm has been able to keep up appearance so long, and it was confidently believed that a fiat of bankraptey would have been issued during the last week. For opvious reasons, we forbear from offering any opinion as to the accuracy of these reports; but we are enabled, by the favour of a correspondent, to lav before our readers the particulars of a discussion which took place at a general meeting of the proprietors, held at their offices in Downing-street, on Thursday week.

The business of the day was commenced by the head of the firm, Mr. Melbourne, who briefly stated their call. that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a statement of the affairs of the house, which, he regretted to say, were in a truly deplorable condition. It would be for the consideration of the partners, whether it would be more expedient to continue the business of the house for another season, or to bring it to a close at once, by a declaration of insolvency. "It is clear as the sun at noon-day," said the unfortunate gentleman, that to this complexion we must come at last, and not even Rowland (Hill)'s Kalydor can protect us from it much longer."

Of that justly popular cosmetic he could not, however, speak too highly, as it had saved the concern from sinking long ago. It had taken with the public immensely,-the sale had been prodigious; and it had obtained for the concern the warm support of that amiable portion of the community of which he (the respectable gentleman himself) had ever been a most devoted admirer,—he need hardly say that he meant the ladies. Moreover, since the introduction of the new envelope, embellished with an elegant medallion head of her most Gracious Majesty (Heaven save the mark !) the sale of the article, Rowland (Hill)'s Kalydor, had very much increased. Of the sticking-plaister, sometimes called court-plaister, he could not speak so favourably; the sale was large enough, but it was not so much in favour with the public, at least, that portion of the public with whom he happened to be acquainted. It has, however, given very extensive popularity to the house, and had even been the means of giving a very appropriate soubriquet to the firm, which was now very generally denominated the sticking plaister concern. Nevertheless," continued the worthy gentleman, "it will hardly be requisite for me to inform my partners that this speculation has turned out a bad one. Notwithstanding the compliments that have been paid to us respecting this article, I regret to state, that the payments in cash have not been so abundant; and, as "smooth words butter no parmips," we are daily losing enormous sums of money

Mr. Palmerston next addressed the meeting. He fully concurred in all that had fallen from the last speaker, and was even prepared to go further. He did not think that it was merely a question of whother this or that patent medicine were best adapted to the national constitution. He sadly feared that all such specifics had had their day, and that Mr. Bull and his numerous family were now sick of quack medicines altogether, and were determined to have recourse to the regular practitioners again. He was indused to form this opinion chiefly from the failure of many notable articles which he had himself introduced to the notice of the public. He alluded to his well known "American Soothing Syrup,"-" The Syrian Powders and Pills," and, shove all, the "Chinese Cement." These had a tolerably good run at first, and the affairs of the house began to look up : but it was now found out that none of these wenderful things produced the effect for which they were intended. Cavillers pretended that the "Southing Syrup" only produced greater irritation,-that the "Syrian Powders" were not efficacious, and that the "Chinese Cement" wouldn's hold. Mr. P. finished by stating, that he was afraid it would be entirely out of his power to introduce any other novelty, as he had really exhausted his inventive faculty by previous exertion; and, much as he should deplore the occurrence of such a estastrophe, he feared that the annihilation of the concern could not much longer be delayed.

Mr. Melbourne then requested the serious atten-

tion of the members of the firm to the balance-sheet

of their affairs, by which it appeared that a most

alarming discrepancy existed between the accounts

of their assets and liabilities. He then earnestly begged them to reflect on the consequences of a continuance of such a state of things, and stated it to be his opinion that, unless one of the partners could Engest the introduction of some nostrum to calch the million, and turn the ebbing tide of popularity, it would be better to give up the concern instanter. After a short silence, Mr. Russell rose, and from the active part which that gentleman has taken in the affairs of the house, a breathless anxiety was

session of your minds, but your shoulders to the people's devoted servant and friend, Ennuy believe that the names and residences were both ing an explanation of your false imputation seen Longitudes, like men, and give me your cordial Stallwoop." co-operation to carry out my project. So shall returning popularity reinstate us in prosperous trade,

With murmurs of applause, and the sombre coun- candidates to issue an address containing a statement as suppositious issue of one of the ladies. There that you have treated me in this instance, with great terances of the partners assumed more cheerful as- of those principles which they were prepared to sup- was no charge against the prisoner, but he would injustice, and I, therefore, in my own justification, Pects as it proceeded.

through, Mr. Melbourne, taking out his watch, observed that he had an engagement to dine at Windsor at seven, and must consequently take his leave. This he accordingly did, and the meeting then broke up, Mr. Russell, and others of the firm, adjourning to the laboratory in Old Palace Yard, for the purpose of commencing operations.—Morning Herald.

### BRADFORD ELECTION.

Want of space last week prevented us giving a particular account of this election; however, it is not too late to make up for the omission. Our readers will recollect that the Chartist elec-tion committee first invited Captain Wood as their candidate, a man qualified in every respect to represent the Borough, as admitted by all parties,

At a large out-door meeting, held last Wednesday evening, which was ably addressed by Mr. Mr. Ciarkson, took the opinion of the non-electors doubtful,) when the following resolutions were unanimously put and carried :-

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that under present circumstances it is not advisable for the Chartist electors to remain neuter;" and "That they be recommended to vote for a Tory in preference to the Whigs."

On the following evening (Thursday), at the close of Mr. Buckingham's second lecture on free trade, an amendment was proposed and seconded, during which the lecturer, Chairman, and his partisans retired amid confusion-

"That commercial reforms would not confer a lasting benefit upon the people without being secured by Parliamentary reforms, based upon the principles

In the meantime, Mr. Simpson having tendered his resignation, a meeting, convened by placard, was held on Monday evening week, in the most public place in the borough, between the hustings of the Whig and Tory candidates, when Mr. Clarkson went into an explanation of all the circumstances connected with Captain Wood and Mr. Simpson. He stated that, in consequence of the peculiar situation in which the Chartist Committee were placed, in regard not only to the withdrawal of their former candidate, but to the defection, no doubt induced by undue influence, of Mr. Simpson, an explanation was due, particularly to those electors who had pledged and others who had promised him their support, as well as to the non-electors and inhabitants of the borough generally, therefore that opportunity had been chosen as the best means of giving the untoward affair publicity. Mr. Clarkson then read a letter received from and concluding the correspondence with the Captain, and detailed the circumstances connected therewith, by which it appeared that positive proof existed that before the Chartist Commitsee had relinquished their claim upon him, the Whig Committee had basely intrigued to frustrate electoral and popular influence under Chartist con-

that he held any official situation) to distinguish many electors of whom he had not asked a single himself above the rest in the disgraceful affair, by vote; and Mr. Lister taunting his colleague with lending himself as "the organ of the Wnig Com- being returned at a former election under the wing mittee," when charged with the intrigue by one of of his father, and at the present gaining his election their own party, in his endeavour to remove the foul by the voluntary aid of the green banner. charge from his own shoulders actually affixed it irrevocably upon the Whig Committee, who, or tuted for Mr. Busfield, although the latter gentle-whose adherents, assembled within hearing at the man voted for the liberation of the "victims;" yet very time publicity was given, determined to main- he was a Russellite do-nothing-finality-man. Mr. tain their Whiggish consistency, sullenly preserved a Lister promises better, and as there is vouth on his most profound silence, and never once ventured side, we trust that he will see into "free trade" faleither to refute, or even to explain away, the lasting lacies, and become a really useful member, and that disgrace into which the Whigs of Bradford, by their Mr. Hardy will not rely upon "specious pretences" own acts, or the indiscretion of one of their own party, are irretrievably plunged. The individual above alluded to, Judas-like, pretending great sympathy for the Chartists and admiration of Mr. Simpson's principles, subsequently attempted a feeble vindication of his own treacherous conduct which, poor simpleton, only the more confirms the guilt of his party. Mr. Clarkson then proceeded to detail Mr. Simpsons's introduction through Mr. Edmund Stallwood, an acknowledged leading Chartist in the neighbourhood of London, and showed, from Mr. Simpson's correspondence with the Committee, his readiness to follow up the publication of his address by an early personal canvass; when, much to their astonishment, on his being apprised of the intention to give him a public reception, he unexpectedly declined the honour. In this dilemma, Mr. Martin, personally known to Mr. Stallwood, and perfecily acquainted with the Chartists' procoodings, was immediately dispatched, as the most likely person, to Mr. Simpson, to confer with him on | power." the propriety of a public entry, and furnish him with every information relative to the political position of the respective parties. He would leave the narration of that interview for Mr. Martin, who had returned and was then present, and go at once to the unfortunate result. Mr. C. then announced Mr. Simpson's formal resignation, and read his friend Saliwood's address, and which we are glad to say whilst it completely exonerates the Chartist Committee from all biame, and justifies their subsequent determination-clearly traces the cause to the improper interference of the Whig, Whig-Radical, and the ordinary revenue, there is an increase of Malthusian mischief-makers.

faulture of Mr. Simpson, the Radical candidate for in the Taxes £382,888, and in the Post-office £19,000 Bradford, whom the Whigs succeeded in choking The year ended 5th July, 1841, as compared with off, Mr. Stallwood, by whom he was introduced to the year ended 5th July, 1840, exhibits a decrease them, has issued the following address to the electors, of £524,640; but, taking the ordinary revenue, only non-electors, and inhabitants of the borough of a decrease of £287,407. The decrease on the year's Bradford and its vicinity :- "These are the times that revenue is, in the Customs £856.991, in the Post try men's souls." From an address that appeared office £545,060; while the increase in the Excise is under my signature, in the people's own journal, the Northern Star, to the Chartists of the United £649,471. The decrease in the Post-office for the Queendom, and to which Bradford, as well as most of the populous boroughs responded, Bradford was pleased to accept William Simpson, Esc., of Bradmore House, Hammersmith, as candidate. Implicit confidence having been placed in me, and the extraordinary termination of the affair having prevented me introducing to you your accepted candidate, I feel that an explanation is demanded at my hands, and which I feel bound to give. Mr. Simpson is my personal friend, and has, 'ere now. done me many favours, for which, I trust, I ever shall feel grateful; but in times like the present. private friendship must give way to the public good. First, then, let me tell you, you do not owe your disappointment to any intrigue or dishonesty of your committee and friends at Bradford, nor, may I be permitted to add, me or my friends; on the contrary, your committee and friends, at Bradford, deserve your warmest commendations, having conducted this important affair in a talented, patriotic, and praiseworthy manner; the whole of the correspondence redounding to their konour, they having of the room. Thinking that he might have been Defence Fund—only £100." "By God" said Hetherengaged to contest the election with care and economy. Mr. Simpson was not frightened at the gain was to be concluded, he knocked at the door, and enormity of expence, but unfortunately my honest friend Simpson, (for honest he undoubtedly is.) is surrounded by Whig, Whig-Radical, and Malthusian politicians, some of those are his intimate called at his house, and made proposals to purchase acquaintances. These crotchet-mongers, the wellknown and worst enemies we have, with the coumanifested to hear him address the assembly. He tinnous cry of "Reform" on their lips, and for the infant was £3. The young lady, who was commenced by rebuking the previous speakers for despotism in their bosoms, have incessantly earthe desponding tone of their addresses, and declared wigged Mr. Simpson ever since they learned he was sary she should have the child the very day it was his firm confidence in his own ability to overcome a candidate for your suffrages, on our glorious the difficulties by which they were surrounded. principles. I need not tell you how well they have "Granting," said the little gentleman, "that succeeded. We are still further in the Whig debt; would never see it again they might feel confident is rather too much to ask me to sull further in the Whig debt; it would be handsomely provided for, as, if it were action for libel for your gratification.

Mr. Bull and his family may begin to get sick of our let it be recorded in your note-books, in order that it a how it would from the moment of its hirth he "I find in the Star of the 9th July." nostrums, I am by no means of opinion that they may be paid with interest. But, my friends, if we entitled to the sum of £300 per year, and if a prevailed on to try others. The have cause for regret we have also cause to rejoice; only thing essential to success is unblushing effectively. The present contest has called out many unknown and the prevailed on the sum of £300. The ladies called two or three times, getting up meetings £32; received at ditto, £209s.; frontery. We must not go timidly up to the old advocates of the Charter. Proceed in your and expressed much anxiety as the time ap- balance to be paid by the Convention." Gentlemen be gentieman and entreat him to give us another trial, glorious career, and at another election we shall proached for the child to be born, the elderly lady satisfied with your own good characters, but take care gentleman and entreat him to give us another trial, glorious career, and at another election we shall but we must boldly insist that his life is in danger, not want for legally qualified candidates. Let our associations raise an Election Fund—forthwith elect the infinity ends. The Bill recommending strong exercise to accelerate the in answering for all London that you do not find your recommending strong exercise to accelerate the in answering for all London that you do not find your recommending strong exercise to accelerate the in answering for all London that you do not find your selves the worse for your too active philanthrophy. I associations raise an Election Fund—forthwith elect the inspector, M'Nally said the time at which he assure you, I did not even hint at any person whose find your selves the worse for your too active philanthrophy. I the inspector, M'Nally said the time at which he assure you, I did not even hint at any person whose find your recommending strong exercise to accelerate the in answering for all London that you do not find your recommending strong exercise to accelerate the in answering for all London that you do not find your selves the worse for your too active philanthrophy. I the inspector, M'Nally said the time at which he assure you, I did not even hint at any person whose name appears in your letter, nor did I hint at any indiment capable of being let out for Whig shelter his wild associates, per fas aut negas. The name of solely to our not having attacked the foundation of well qualified for that office, to whose fingers not a the evil. Gentlemen, when men are in situations of particle of the money will stick)-form permanent danger they generally, to get out of them, take the committees, and then, possessing the means and but by the horns, but we must go lower,—we must taking the business of the election into our own take our bull by the corns. Yes, gentlemen, the hands, we shall not again be disappointed: acting means by which I propose to recover our fallen thus independently ourselves, we shall obtain fortunes, and to restore us to Mr. Bull's good graces, is independent representatives, and with only six such nothing more or less than a corn plaister. I know the men in St. Stephen's, that is to say, six elected by ladies, who, after two or three moments of nurried nothing more or less than a corn plaister. I know the men in St. Stephen's, that is to say, six elected by conversation, gave him £2 los. M'Nally then repletheric old boy's weak point, and shall have no difficurselves, from ourselves, we might bid defiance to fused to give up the child, and the ladies called a culty in persuading him that my miraculous application the efforts of the common enemy. Then hurran! will be a panacea for all his sufferings. What can be for an Election Fund! Hurrah! for Bradford and policeman, and gave him into custody for obtaining more plausible! If the foundation of an edifice be real independence! For Bradford and our Charter, the £2 los. under false pretences, and he was brought one addressed to you on the joint names of several men out of repair, how can the superstructure be sound! harrah! Thanking you for the confidence you have To conclude, leave the rest to me, and be assured placed in me, and trusting I may ever prove worthy that all will yet be well. Let not despair get pos- of the same, I beg leave to subscribe myself the

meeting as Chartist electors and non-electors of the about parting with the child. Mr. Burrell declared, imputation you have indiscriminately cast upon the and rifill our exhausted coffers; while the fame of Boroogh of Bradford. He could not find within the that in the whole course of his experience he had active committeemen of London, and I deny most uncompass of the English language, words to enable him never met with a case like this. The peculiarity of equivocably that you ever had a tittle of authority to express himself for their kindness, in selecting him the circumstances left him fair ground to suspect directly or indirectly, from me for your unjust saper. Mr. Russell's address was greeted at intervals to represent them in Parliament. As it was usual for that this child was to be palmed upon some person sions of the character of the men of London. I consider port, and as he (Mr. M.) had not had time to write have him be for the future most careful how he lent call for an explicit statement from you, of any one At its conclusion, a long-continued cheering an- one, he would proceed to state, in the presence of that himself to assist in frauds of this description. Per- London committee that ever obtained one farthing per nounced the satisfaction it produced, and many of vart assembly, the course which he intended to pursue sons of wealth did, occasionally, adopt children of centage profit upon any subscription they were conthe members of the firm rose and shook their co- -thear, hear, and cheers,)-" to secure to the greatest poerer persons, but it was never done in this way, cerned with. You never had a shadow of authority

most important step that ought to be taken by Govern- templated. The prisoner was then liberated.

The chairman of the meeting complimented Mr. ment, and as the New Poor Law had a contrary effect, Russell highly upon his skill and perseverance, and it having been enacted to enable the rich to oppress the instructor of the blind, residing in Britannia-street, it was resolved that the plan proposed should be poor; he pledged himself, if returned to Parliament, to City-road, gave information at the Station-house. adopted, the management being entirely left to that gentleman.

After some other formal business had been gone poor, of which they had been robbed by the Whigs at denly at her father's house, under oroumstances the time of the Protestant Reformation. (Hear, and that called for immediate investigation. He stated cheers.) He would likewise have all the waste lands, that the address of her father was No. 7 Type-court, which are public property, farmed by the Government, Finsbury, whither the inspector instantly proceeded which are public property, farmed by the Government, for the good of the whole people, instead of allowing and on obtaining admittance he found the body of them to be inclosed for the benefit of a predactous aristocracy. (Hear, hear, hear, and loud cheers) in a state of decomposition. Her parents were lying on each side of her; and in another part of of a few individuals, the entire produce of the country, the room three squalid children, were huddled to gather with search a source than A side of the room three squalid children. to the great injury of the labouring classes, he would do away with altogether, and would establish a national bank for the benefit of the producer. (Hear and cheers.) As to the absorbing topics of religion, he would make spartment. Upon being asked the cause of the girl's every man pay towards the support of his own church, death, and the wretched condition to which the for it was unjust to tax a man for the payment of a priest in whose doctrines he did not believe. (Cheers) Mr. M. next proceeded to explain the Charter and advised all those who had not yet joined the National eut who, by Whig intrigue, was prevented! Mr. Association, to do so without selay, for said he, "he Simpson, of Hammersmith, was then called upon, who would be free himself must strike the blew."-Association, to do so without delay, for said he, " he who readily consented to put himself upon the list (Immense cheering.) Mr. M. having been appointed to of candidates for the honour of representing this wait upon Mr. Simpson, of Bradmore House, then essentially Chartist borough, whose excellent ad- stated to the meeting the result of his interview. In account for the suddenness of his daughter's death, dress appeared in our paper, but who, under like justice to that gentleman, he must admit that he was a as she appeared as well as her miserable situation influence, was, much to the dissappointment of his person well qualified to represent Brackford in Parlia would admit of on the day preceding it. Mr. Leeson. ment, but though Mr. S. was an uncompromising the divisional surgeon of police, was sent by inspecnumerous supporters and friends, induced to with-Chartist, he (Mr. M.) was sorry to say that he had | tor Shackell, and upon examination he discovered listened to the tales of an old intriguer, whom he (Mr. some traces of congealed blood, which had apparently M.), from what he had heard, had every reason to be | flowed from her mouth and nose, but the body pre-Martin, the Chartist electors, on the proposition of lieve that he had been employed, at the suggestion of sented no other appearances to justify a suspicion the "organ of the Whig Committee," by the Reform that any violence had been offered to the deceased as to the course to be pursued in the event of the Club of Pall Mall. (Hear, hear.) The intriguer was Mr. Biogham inquired of the inspector whether Chartist candidate giving way, (it having been as- an old Malthusian of the name of Lamater, living at any application for relief had been made to the certained that Mr. Simpson's appearance was Goose Green, in Hammersmith (laughter); he was the parish authorities by the unfortunate family prior to person who caused the duel to take place between Sir the girl's decease. Inspector Shackell said, that Francis Burdett and a patriotic gentleman of the name from all he could learn they had never made known of Paull. (Hear.) He )Mr. M.) would refer them to their wants to any one. The magistrates desired the 226th page in the Memoirs of Mr. Hunt, where the inspector to see Hamlin, and requested him to they would have an opportunity of making themselves | pay immediate attention to the case. acquainted with the whole affair, and find that it was a trick of the aristocracy to ruln Mr. Paull, who was ex- the neighbourhood of Brampton was examining an erting himself to bring before the public the Marquis of old desk which has stood in an out-building for a Wellesley's conduct in India by impeachment; and had it not been for this Mr. Lamater, who, it is evident, has always been a tool of the aristocracy, Mr. Simpson came out, and to his great surprise out rolled five would have been in Bradford. He (Mr. M.) would now ask them, after what they had heard from Mr. Clarkson relative to Capt. Wood, and from what he (Mr. M.) had just stated, even if it were not expedient to turn the Whigs out of office, would they not be justified in joining the Tories to upset the sham Radicals. (Yes, and

Mr. Martin was put in nemination on Wednesday, as stated in our last, and the returning officer declared that Mr. Hardy and Mr. Martin were duly elected; we have not the least hesitation in stating that Mr. M. had the preponderance in the shew of hands. for many consciencious men amongst the orange party held up their hands for him in addition to all the blue and green who shewed for Mr. Hardy. the congregated masses from Mr. Ibbetson's hust- port of France. ings, at the close of which he was chaired with due honours, amid loud acclamations and every possible respect, followed by a numerous train of devoted admirers of the cause which he so nobly advo-

cated. In accordance with the unequivocally expressed opinions of the non electors, the Chartist voters almost to a man, with the exception of the neutrals plumped for Hardy, in order to express their utter detestation of Whig domination and to convince both factions, at least in Bradford, that they are by troul. This was plainly acknowledged by both

to represent the wants and wishes of his purely democratic constituency; both these gentlemen may rely upon being reminded of any political delinquen-

cies they may commit. The position of our Chartist friends at Bradford assumed, net only a question of local strength, but being one of the earliest elections, the triumph gained here by the exclusion of a mere Whig through Chartist strength, has become a national object, by setting a noble example of independence of silly dhesion to petty faction by at once shaking off the trammells of Whig delusion.

The brave men and women of Bradford, (for the fair sex contributed not a little to the glorious triumph,) are perfectly justifiable in exercising their legitimate influence and adopting this bold, determined, and decisive course, and by a fair trial of strength, at once convincing both factions, that they do indeed and in truth hold the balance of

EDWARD KING, in the Bedford gaol, charged with housebreaking, has two wooden legs, having lost his own in the infirmary!

THE REVENUE.—The revenue accounts for the years and quarters ended 5th July, 1840 and 1841, have been published. The quarter ended 5th July, 841, as compared with the quarter ended 5th July, 1840, exhibits a decrease of £3,661. But, taking £148,689. In the Customs there is a decrease of £289,348, in the Stamps a decrease of £48,830; "THE LATE FLECTION.- In reference to the de- while in the Excise there is an increase of £38,360. £431,020, in the Stamps £31,664, and in the Taxes year is casily accounted for, the reduction having commenced with the third quarter of the year ended

M'Nally, of No. 13, Wink's-buildings, Chelsea, was letters, and, therefore, write as few as possible during charged, at a London Police Office, a few days ago, his absence. with obtaining £2. 10s. under false pretences. Mr Taylor, the inspector, made the following extraordinary statement:-He received some private information at the station, that a man named M'Nally was about to sell his child, just born, to some ladies for £3, and that the money would be given and infant taken away at two in the morning. He accordingly went to the place where M'Nally lived, and concealed himself near the house, so as passed in or out, and remained there above an his shop, and found him in conversation with misinformed as to the exact time at which the barcalled M'Nally out, and put certain questions. which drew from him the admission that, about three weeks since, a young lady and an elderly lady the child with which his wife was then about to go to bed. She consented, and the price agreed upon dressed stoutly, and who was made to appear in the his name. born, and although they (M'Nally and his wife) and actions as committee men have been pure, but it would never see it again they might feel confident is rather too much to ask me to subject myself to an three that morning, when he was to meet the ladies in Sloane-street. Mr. Taylor immediately ordered a constable in plain clothes to watch the parties, which he accordingly did, and about a quarter to three M'Nally left his house with a bundle and proceeded to Sloane-street, where he was met by two believe that the names and residences were both ing an explanation of your false imputation spon Lon-

LAMENTABLE SCENE.-Mr. F. Ratchford, an gether with scarcely a rag to cover them. A sickening effluvia pervaded the place, and not a morsel of food or a vestige of furniture was to be found in the (amily were reduced, the father informed the inspec-tor that he had obtained a scanty subsistance for his family by labouring at the docks, but for some time past he had been unable to procure work, and they were all starving. His deceased daughter expired suddenly on Saturday last, and to increase the horrors of his situation, his unfortunate wife was suffering under aberration of mind. He could not

NEVER SATISFIED. - Last week, as a gentleman in long time, he found a small bag, which he thought was a shot bag; but on taking it up, the bottom hundred spade-ace guineas. After counting them and seeing that they were all good, he said he was sorry he had not found them twenty years sooner, that he might have had the interest on them also during that period.

THE ARMY.—There are six regiments ordered home from Canada this summer. Orders have been issued, giving any soldier who may wish to stop in North America permission to volunteer his services to the following corps:—viz., 23d Welsh Fusileers, 8th or King's, 32nd, 36th, and 69th, and the 70th. lst, and two other regiments coming from the West

During the last fortnight there has been nearly thanks for his election, and afterwards addressed shipment from the port of Dover, for the opposite

> THE FRENCH opposition journals have discovered that Marshal Soult is not very serious in continuing or rendering solid the works of the great wall and ditch which are to surround Paris, whilst all his attention is directed towards the forts.

#### MR. O'CONNOR AND THE LONDON COM-MITTEE MEN.

The following is the correspondence on the sub- own. members on the declaration. Mr. Hardy returning ject of London Committees, alluded to in the recent July last, when speaking of London committees, I said office, from want of the means of support. In fact, One individual, who volunteered (we cannot learn thanks, not only to his immediate friends but to correspondence between Mr. O'Connon and Mr. that no observation was to be supposed to attach to any Suffrage, or right, even the most extensive, Mr. Hetherington's shopman :-

> "London, 14, Wine-office Court, "Fieet-street, June 22d, 1841. "SIR,-Enclosed I send the correspondence mentioned in Mr. O Connor's last letter to Mr. Hetherington. I can assure you that they are truly copied, and I hope

they will be inserted in the next Star. "I am, yours truly, "THOS. POWER.

"L.ndon, October 13, 1840. "SIR,-In your letter to Mrs. Frost, published in last

week's Star, there is this statement advanced by you :-That no subscription will be allowed to progress upon a large scale in England unless a London Committee is allowed a per centage profit upon the receipts. In my account you will flud neither postage or deductions. Have you ever seen the account of London commit-If not, pray get one, and see the difference. "In another part of the same paper there is a reported conversation between you and your publisher, in which

you are represented to have said, "Bat surely, Hobson, you can understand the disappointment and mortifical your first letter to us. Such is not the fact. tion of the London traders at being baulked of their the affected sympathy of the patriot. Those very fellows would kill Mrs. Frost if they could make anyexecutors with the expences, which would be sure to of your charge. exceed the receipts." "Now, Sir, we deem this demands our immediate

notice. We have taken part in almost all the commit- of the persons constituting such Committee or Committees appointed for the collection of money for several tees guilty of the dishonest acts you have imputed to years past, in London, and are utterly ignorant of any them. And, in the absence of such proof on our part, such base, dishonourable, and degrading practice having we require you to give a public contradiction through taken place. We therefore request that you will, at the same channel (the Northern Star) as conveyed the once, name the persons and the subscriptions from charge to the public. which any such per centage was deducted.

"If there be guilt anywhere of this kind, let the persons be pointed out at once, that the public may not snother matter: in this case, you have made a direct confound the upright with the guilty, which, from your charge against them all, and we ask for proofs; and, in general charge, they may do at present. "By an early compliance, you will oblige the under- what value attaches to your opinion, good or bad.

> "JAMES WATSON. "RICHARD MOORE.

" To Feargus O'Connor, Esq., "York Castle.

"York Castle, Oct. 18, 1840.

"GENTLEMEN, -I should have replied more promptly to your letter but for the absence of the Governor, who has been since Wednesday last at Wakefield with debtors. His absence did not stop my correspondence, MANUFACTURING AN ARISTOCRAT -A James but I have an objection to any other officer reading my

"I do not exactly comprehend the meaning of your appeal to me. My notice refers to Committees, yours to individuals, not one of whom was mentioned or hinted at by me, and two of whom, Mitchell and Dyson. I never before heard of. Should you desire any further return, after a long, a patient, and an indulgent information upon the subject of London Committees generally, I beg to refer you to Mr. Hetherington as my authority, for much of what I stated, and to prevent any misunderstanding, I beg to remind him that, upon to have an opportunity of observing any person who my return from Monmouth, I went one evening to commendation coming from her Majesty's servants, hour without ascertaining anything more than that person whom I supposed to be a news vender. Upon the party were carousing, and that the woman who the person retiring I observed, "Well, Hetherington. had been recently confined was lying in one corner great London now comes out but poorly in the Frost ington, "you should wonder that it is so much !" That was just what we were talking about. They can't get \_\_\_\_\_, to settle his accounts as to the National Rent Fund, the Agitating Fund and many others. In one he is now £40 wrong, and we shall have a pre cions blow up yet about the Dorchester Labourers."

> mention the individual, or if he procures an undertaking that the person will not prosecute me, heshall have "Gentlemen, I am quite sure that you will have no difficulty in convincing the country that your motives

"If Mr. Hetherington has any fancy for a libel he may

vidual in particular. "I am,
"Your obedient servant, "FEARGUS O'CONNOR. To Mr. John Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, "London.

"London, 126, Strand, Oct. 23, 1840.

"SIR,-Your letter of the 18th instant, in answer to partner enthusiastically by the hand, declaring it to number of human beings the greatest amount of hap- and the feeling in his mind, from the account given, from me for any such statement. Within my know-

"With singular inconsistency you tell those who called upon you to explain yourself that "you did not exactly comprehend the meaning of their appeal to you, your notice referring to Committees not to individuals." You then attempt to justify yourself by referring to a conversation in my shop about the conduct of an individual, Mr. Hartwell's alleged defalcation with the Dorchester Committee. That gentleman has, I believe. since given proof of his integrity, by discharging in full all claims made upon him.

"When I expressed my regest to you that he should have placed himself in a false position with the Dorchester Committee, considering the prominent part he had acted, I little expected that you would have been guilty of so gross a perversion of the truth as from that circumstance, one individual's alleged misconduct. to fix a charge of peculation upon London Committees generally, for it would, in my opinion, be little less than robbery for any committee to take a free per centage upon public subscriptions.

"I deny, therefore, most emphatically, that you ever had grounds for making this sweeping charge against the men of London from any conversation with me, or from any hint or expression on my part in any of our numerous conversations. I call upon you not to reply by dashes ----, but by names, times, places, and specific circumstances, that I may have a fair opportunity of refuting the aspersions you have attempted to cast upon myself and others, with whom I have acted, in common with the men of London generally.

"I am, Sir, "Your obedient Servant. "H. HETHERINGTON.

To Feargus O'Connor, Esq.,

" York Castle. "P.S. You state that you do not exactly comprehend the meaning of the joint appeal made to you by the parties signing the former letter. This is the meaning: -the parties signing that letter desire you should name the committee, or of the persons who composed them who ever received or proposed to receive a per centage profit upon any subscription they managed or were concerned with-or an explicit avowal from you that you have hastily cast imputations upon men which the facts did not warrant.

"London, 126, Strand, Nov. 12, 1841, "Sir,-A fortnight has now elapsed since I wrote to you in reference to the charge you made against the London Committees, of receiving a per centage profit upon the public subscriptions they managed or were connected with. Having quoted my name as your authority for the above statement, I beg to know whether you received my letter dated Oct. 23, and when it will be convenient to you to favour me with an answer. " I am. Sir.

"Your obedient Servant, "H. HETHERINGTON. " To Feargus O'Connor.

"Yo.k Castle, Nov. 17. "Sir,-You must not attribute my silence to any desire to treat your communication with disrespect, but the fact is, that I gave the only answer which I can give, in Mr. Martin, the successful candidate, returned six hundred thousand ounces of silver entered for my former letter; and in yours, which is very clever, as hanks for his election, and afterwards addressed shipment from the port of Dover, for the opposite you dislike the word "artful," you throw upon me the charge of having upbraided Hartwell with a defalcation made the remark, in addition to the Agitating Committee and National Rent Fund. It was you who mentioned the defalcation in the two latter accounts and not me; and it was not a private conversation by any means. You must be aware that in an epistolary squabble you would have much the advantage over me, as you can w:lte what you please, while I am fied by rules and am

> Cleave or Hetherington, and yet you take it all to yourself, as the other five appear satisfied with my explanation. If you require a negative or an affirmative, I give it freely, and at once say that I do not think you capable of doing an unfair act, and I am at a less to know the drift of your letter. It appears by Mr. Hartwell's letters, relating to Mrs. Brown of Birmingham, that he has already suffered from misrepresentation, and those letters were published before our correspondence took place; therefore, neither you nor I can be the authors of that; I still held epinion of London committees in general, but am capable, I hope, of making a distinction between the good and the bad. Good God! did I not frequently object to the immense posters (not yours) paraded in the Convention Room for calling meetings in mere pot houses, and admired for their size.

"Your obedient Servant, " FEARGUS O'CONNOR. "To Mr. Hetherington.

"SIR,-We have seen your letter to Mr. Hetherington and beg to undeceive you as to our being satisfied with

"The matter in dispute is this. You have charged the commission on so large a charitable a fund as a £1,000 | London Committees with taking a per centage on the -well enough to see the spleen of the jobber through subscriptions they have collected for public purposes. We have, individually and collectively, been connected with nearly the whole of the subscriptions carried on thing of the hide and fat, and would then debit her in London for several years past, and we deny the truth "We request, therefore, from you, a statement of the

subscription or subscriptions, with the name or names "Whatever opinions you may entertain of London

Committees, as regards public proceedings, is quite the absence of this proof, we leave the public to judge

"We are, Sir,

"Yours, &c.,
"J. Watson, &c. &c. " To F. O'Connor."

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1841.

BLOOD OR SUFFRAGE.

the verdict which a reformed constituency should or blood," quoth the Globe, will be the war-cry For a long time we did not notice the abomination, columns with it, but for its realization in the Man-"Blood or Suffrage;" and we do so for the purpose, shed blood: but to assure faction that by shedding blood only can they much longer withhold the suf-

frage, and hold power by usurpation. and purposes; and the Tories will have some little traces; so henceforth we must put them at the wheel trouble in replenishing the trough, for, in truth and run them in kicking straps, keeping them well "I find in the Star of the 9th July, an account of the their restoration just now is a God-send; and their in hand and up to the collar.

The Tories may come the day after the fair."

ment capable of being let out for Whig shelter his wild associates, per fas aut nefas. The name of yet remained as a guarantee for redemption, after Whig has now perished; and let Mr. MACAULEY be Tory contrivance had replenished the Exchequer; assured that however tight and sea worthy his bark, but having exhausted invention, and torn expe- and however compact, united and trained his crew, diency to tatters; having paraded royalty till the which, as he says, are now likely to occupy the mummery has lost its novelty, and the Queen left of the speaker's chair for the next six or seven much of her dignity, we are at a loss to discover years, yet will they not receive one single cheer what the next rallying cry of Reformers will be. from outside to aid them in their "constitutional"

hit that " Reform" has failed of producing the "protilemselves of the mess; and however philosophic mised results"; we wish our friend had used the enduring, and patient the Indian exotic thought it more significant term, unticipated results, and then necessary to appear before the Northern stoics, we we could have fully comprehended his meaning. It further assure him that seven moons, much less has failed to produce any one of the " promised re- seven horsests, will not have passed away before the Mr. MARTIN then came forward. He addressed the been to get the money. He had altered his mind what you have stated." I feel indignant at the gross sults;" but for nine years it has produced, for the enduring constitutionalists will make a most rabid Whig party, all the anticipated, all the desired, all the organic charge upon the mess-pot. The Whigs will wished for, nay, all the intended, results-place, pen- now find the necessity of undoing much that they sion, office, and emolument have followed in its train. have done, with the manifest intention of strengthen-While it was thus working well, we heard of no- ing prerogative in the hope that they may slide thing but the vast and mighty benefits that it had unperceived into legitimacy. The constitutional conferred upon her Majesty's loving subjects, both mode of ouster and occupancy would be too tedious abroad and at home; it was then a "final measure;" and tardy; and hence they must abandon the old. but, alas ! no sconer had the very machinery which slow, and tiresome process of notice to quit and it created made one single counter revolution, than ejectment, and proceed at once "vi st armis," (with partner enthusiastically by the hand, declaring it to number of nu a perfect piece of workmanship. In fact that it has the right of the Speaker's chair.

disappointed, in a moment, all the wishes, hones desires, and anticipations of those who, for nine years, worshipped it as England's idol, and as a perfect piece of political mechanism.

Well, but after all, the question,—the only question,-for solution now is, Is it a final measure ! and will the Noble Member for London now declare that it is not a final measure;" and that when he said it was a final measure, he merely meant that it had insured Whig ascendancy! This will be Lord Russell's pill, which, no doubt, Lord Russell will swallow; but he must be prepared to have it presented to him in all sizes, shapes, and forms.

Can he now propose a measure which is to be "final" that is, one which will renew tenure for nine years, for the benefit of his Lordship, and his Lordship's associates? Or can he even hit upon any device by which he can confer a tenancy from year to year upon his "hand-to-mouth" party! No, he cannot. What, then, must be do ! He must proclaim the Reform Bill, in its real meaning and essence, to bea "final" measure; and we will back, and the country will back him. He must pick the pin from the bundle of straw. He must clear the chaff from the corn. He must clear the site of the rubbish, and build his house upon a firm foundation. He must select for practice all that was valuable in the "whole Bill." He must give to the people that for which, and for which alone the people struggled, the one jewel of Reform-HE MUST MAKE TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION CO-EXsive. He must do that, or be prepared to uphold a military despotism as long as a brave, starving, industrious, peace-loving, and united people will allow him.

Thus, he must be prepared to withhold Reform by Blood, or to give all that the Bill promised: for Reform meant, and Reform promised. Universal Suffrage, Payment of Members, and No Property Qualification. It promised all these when it promised to make taxation and representation co-extensive, inasmuch as if A. leases to B. a portion of ground, in the centre of his park, without any expressed condition of right of approach; and though the avenue to B.'s house should be ten miles long, and although it might be injurious and inconvenient, yet does the contract imply, and the law will award, a right of approach, and justly; upon the principle that when you grant the right to anything you also grant the means of its full enjoyment. So with the Reform Bill. In the equitable terms that taxation and reprein the Dorchester Labourers' Account, the fact being sentation shall be co-extensive, we recognize that I did not know that you hinted at him when you the legal claim to its full enjoyment; and we deny the right of the lessor to impede, molest, or disturb the lessee in his possession, by enacting a £600 a year toll-bar, and a £300 a year toll-bar, thereby destroying the tax-payers right of passage to his castle. We also deny his right to interfere with not allowed to write anything reflecting upon any one's the fullest enjoyment of that right by making the character, though I get many letters reflecting upon my poverty of one, by the constituents thought worthy of "You appear to forget that, in my letter to Leech in the trust, incapable of dischgarging the duties of may be frittered away by thus imposing barriers to its free enjoyment.

> Suppose that the people had joined in the insanc and clap-trap cry for Household Suffrage, might not the practical moulders of that measure have given to it, as they have given to the Reform Bill, the detailstamp of "Whig finality;" and after experimentalising for nine years, might not its supporters then discover that that also was not a final measure. when superior Tory tactics, wealth, organisation, and watching, added to public disappointment, had made a second transfer from Whig to Tory hands and may not society be thus kept in a constant state of alarm by a perpetual fishing for the minimum of Whig finality!

Have we not stunned the Whigs with the assurance that any money standard of franchise, however nicely it may suit them in the outset, will, by degrees, lapse into Tory possession, and be used for Tory preferment? Have they not had full and ample proof of the fact, in the re-action which has taken place in the constituencies of their own creation since 1837, (four years); and, during that time, have they not had all the odds of possession, royal favour, secret service money, and all the means of suppressing the very power which gave them birth and which they have most brutally, unscrupulously, and unmercifully applied? and have they not had an unopposed reign, a clear stage and no favour, except to damn them! and, having failed with such odds. what now is their chance against the representatives of that body to whose decision they so confidently appealed on behalf of our beautiful young Queen?

Will it do now to say, "We will not abide by the decision!" How can they back their objection! Can they say, " The country is with us, and a large minority and the country, that is, the people, (not the ten pound houses,) should have more weight than a TYRANT majority"? Such may be sound dectrine; but when one honourable gentlemen counts for more than two millions of the said people, what then? Why, then it will require ten millions to balance even a minority of five! Alas! the8" are awkward precedents established in the dving move

ments of the Whigs.

Well, but the Queen may again use her constitu-WHEN the ministry raised the flag of revolt against | tional prerogative, and appeal to another av a everything that was constitutional, and then made better people; but here again we find a stumbunga parade of appealing to the new-made electoral block. Who is to interfere with the royal prerogabody against the loss of confidence of their old asso- tive? To recommend this course is unconstitutional ciataes; they professed a willingness to abide by The Tories in office won't do it. The Whigs out of office can't do it; and the people cannot be admitted to the presence of Majesty; therefore, for trial, and thus set an example of obedience and con- all these reasons, is Majesty, for a time, placed upon stitutionality to the electoral body. The organ of their the shelf by Whig precedent. But who knows ! war minister, alive to the danger of a treasonable re- | may-hap, as "a cat may look at a king," the Whigs in distress may now invite her Majesty's dirty subjects but also alive to the necessity of its coming, placed the to present their own petitions, asking for an extenreal motto of the party upon their banners. "Bread sion of her Mojesty's gracious mercy in behalf of her UNEMPLOYED MINISTERS. Ah! it is a foolish thing for man to fall out with his bread and butter nor should we now have defiled our peaceful and, in truth, our old and violent opponents have furnished so many unfortunate precedents against chester butchery. We now head our article, free action, interference with royal prerogative, right of discussion and publication, that it will not of inducing those in quest of the Suffrage to require no small tact, and not a little drilling and training to bring the awkward squad up even as a decent reserve; for beyond the shafts in the "Reform" waggon they need never again aspire. We have The struggle for the mess is now over to all intents | tried them as leaders, and they kicked over the

The "finality" of Lord John Russell may be "As we've eat up the mess and left the trough bare, I thus interpreted: where opposition to Whig power begins there "finality" ends. The Bill Already has the Chronicle given tongue upon the "practical" and place hunting endeavours to repossess TO MR. O'CONNOR.

(Continued from our last.)

I could point out a variety of ways in which your pro-Tory policy would, if acted upon, vitally damage our cause, but, for the present, I content myself with adverting to a few of the more prominent and fatal mischiefs it is pregnant with.

1st. It was calculated to destroy our chances turning the elections to good account, and, to my elector voted for the Tories, (Green and Morton,) excertain knowledge, has materially injured in a few places, where it was partially acted upon. For what was its tendency? Its tendency was to breed uncertainty and division in the Chartist ranks, and thereby to render almost impracticable our two grand and leading objects, viz the practical assertion of Universal Suffrage by the show of hands, and the getting Chartist candidates returned to the House of Commons by coalitions with one or other of the to do so. adverse factions. I have already shown how it tended to mar the latter object, by indispesing both Whig to ask a simple question. How could you expect the people to put themselves to all the inconvenience and formation. trouble of creating a National Representation-to say nething of future trouble and expense-if you previously lead them to look for their salvation to quite and partisanship in our ranks, and tends, by it stultianother and different sort of agency, viz - the state fying and demoralizing character, to the eventual dissoof parties in the House of Commons? In other words, what is the good of your recommending the people to return candidates of their own by show of kands, if. in the same breath, you tell them that their best and tists an integral and independent body. To make this only road to success lies in producing a Tory Government, with a Whig opposition to combat it in the new House of Commons? Once persuade the people that they have only to drive the Whigs from office, and then Douglas, Edmonds, Salt, and the other ragplace them "on the black side of the Treasury" to money radicals of Birmingham, have to ask us to robbed, and did not as A had done, take away life? make "rampant democrats" of them, Once persuade the people of this, and what motive or inducement will they then have for electing a National Representation! I say, they will have none. Universal Suffrage could do no more for them than fill the House of Commons with democrats; but if you can persuade them that the Whigs, when in opposition, will become demoerats. and throw themselves once more on the people for support, in order to get back to the Treasury benches-if, I say, you can make the people believe that,—then it is idle to talk of electing a national representation by show of hands; but that is the very thing you have been driving at for the last five or six weeks. In all your recent letters, you have laboured to make the people believe that we have only to eject the Whigs from office to turn them into "rampant demoerats" and "physical-force Chartists," and upon this speculation is founded your recommendation to vote every where for Tories, and keep out the Whigs at all hezirda.

Now, you either believed in the virtue of this new policy, or you did not. If you did not, you ought not of Universal Suffrage by the show of hunds, &c. &c.?; Assuredly a national representation by a show of hands could do no more for the people than would a thunderthat the Whigs, in opposition, would go any lengths, liation. even the length of the Charter, to get back to office, I Now, what is the obvious way to prevent all this a strang Tory Government, the very first act of which | der one iota of the Charter. would be to put down the said representation by brute force. For, "lay not the flattering unction to your soni." my dear Feargus, that a strong Tory Government would not try to put us down-and by brute force. too. I tell you, they would; and I will bet you what you like, that the Tory Government we are about to have will, if it be strong enough, make the attempt. Give them only a good working majority in the Commons-just such a majority as you have been yearning for for the last six weeks-I say, just give the Tories such majority, and I will bet you what you like, that they will put down. by brute force, any popular representation in Convention which may be then in existence, and that so far from the new Whig opposition playing into our hands as you expect,—they will either openly, or covertly, (secording to the character of their constituencies, and the temper of the people) abet the Tory despots in their every liberticidal act. Talk of the Whigs becoming democrais, in opposition !—and making common cause with the Charlists too! By all that is same, you are not sound in mind, my dear Feargus, if you imagine it. Do not be angry with me for this. I would tell my own ther he was mad, if he tried to persuade me that the present race of Whigs will ever be democrats, or ever are able to make them "jump Jim Crow," by letting both factions see that we have a greater physical force at our disposal than they have. Then, but not till then, will your grand political "auction" take place—then yet the people have no representatives. will the two factions bid and outbid one another for our support. But not one moment sooner-I care not what private information you may have to the contrary, I care not what this interloper or that interloper may bave been whispering into your "caged" ear-I will take up the history of the world, the living character of man, and the experience of all ages and countries, wainst the state " secrets of your prison house," and then stake my life against yours that a strong Tory Government will try to put down Chartism, and that we shall gain no more by having the Whigs in opposition than we did by having them in office, unless we ean bring to bear upon them a power greater, than that of both factions combined! That power too, must be of our own exclusive making, for one particle of aid in its formation, we shall never my-" We are not strong enough to put down both factions at once, but we can make a tool of one to put Tis all moonshine. We cannot reach either faction without coming into contact with both. We cannot put down either of them by any process which will them change places for a season, until another paroxysm of public exasperation comes and compels

them to see-saw it again, and so on to the end of the chapter: that is, until we get Radical Reform, or revolution. We may help the Tories this year to put out the Whigs, and next year we may help the Whigs to put out the Tories again, but there will end our belance of power. But as to extinguishing either the Whige or the Tories as a party, by any process which would not extinguish both together. I hold the thing be quite impossible: and as to the idea of our using one faction as the tool where with to destroy the other, it never entered any man's head, who was not himself either a tool, or a tool-maker, to one or both of the factions. The Chartist elector who votes for a Tory merely to turn out a Whig, is, pre tanto, a tool of the will find the people a wise people. Tories. The Chartist elector who vots for a Whie merely to keep out a Tory, is, pro tante, a tool of the Whigs. The Chartist who induces others to act in motives, that is, with the view of indirectly benefitting car cause, he is then (though nuconsciously) both a tool and a tool-maker to the faction he imagines he is particular point. You may call me mad for thinking so, if you like. I will not be angry with you. So pray don't be angry with me. Mr. M'Donall, I know, will not, for he would deem it an honour even to go mad in meh company. Small blame to him for it; he knows that with all your faults, you are worth a ship-load of the very best of us, if we could only keep you within; bounds. To do that, we must tie you down rigidly to principle. We must show you, that while we honour yen as our undoubted chief and champion, we are ready to throw even you overboard, the mement you attempt to my second grand objection to your new Tory policy.

abandonment of principle for expediency. It was sak-

ing men to do wrong that good might come of it. It was

Sint good would come out of evil. This objection

alone, I hold to be fatal to your policy; for, if you

recommend men to do what their feelings

cannot expect your advice to be generally fol-

lowed, and, therefore, you only breed discontent,

division, and weakness, where unity and hearty co-

operation should prevail. And that such has been the effect of your advice, wherever it was partially acted

upon (and nowhere did the Chartists generally adopt it)
I have evidence upon evidence to prove. I have this

moments mass of correspondence before me from all

majority of Chartist electors, and that whatever pro-

gress it made amongst the non-electors was solely owing

to the great respect and deference which your name

Some of this correspondence is from personal friends of your own-nearly all of it, from men who are amongst your warmest admirers, and who, like myself, know well how to appreciate your services, and as it was all or nearly all, spontaneous, i.e. not elicited by any previous correspondence of mins. I lafer from it. that you and the Editor of the Star have decidedly mistaken the public opinion of the Chartist body on the subject. In this very town of Lancaster not a single Chartist cept a few who had to do so under the pain of losing their employment, and seeing their families reduced to beggary; whereas, every Chartist elector who had a will of his own, and not a few too, in despite of intimidation

I could adduce many similar proofs, but they are unnecessary to my purpose. My opposition to your proand Tory candidates from splitting their votes Tory policy would be equally ardent whether I had with us Let me now, therefore, show how it the public opinion with me or net; for though I shall right to expect something better from the Whigs. shire the one by a business Whig, and the other tended to frustrate our other object—the election of always submit to the will of the majority, I shall never a national representation. To show this, I have but surrender my convictions to it, much less renounce my right of endeavouring to influence it in the course of its Westminster, and his justification of Whiggery,

manfully recorded their votes for Armstrong, who,

though not a professing Chartist, was, and is believed

3rd. My third and strongest objection to your policy is that it opens a door to infinite duplicity, corruption, lution of our body, It starts a precedent, which, if once allowed a footing amonyst us, must sooner or later put an end to all possibility of keeping the Charclear to you, I beg to put the following question :-What better right have you to ask Chartists to vote for Tories, merely "to turn out the Whige?" vote for Whigs, merely to "keep out the Teries," or than Lovett, Hetherington, and the rest of the London knowledge-mongers have to ask us to vote for Hume. Leader, or the like sham-liberal humbags! You have he not say: "A's greater crime by no means none. There cannot be two distinct moral rules for you justifies your great crime." and them. If you have a right to sacrifice principle to expediency, so have they; if you have a right to advise evil that good may come of it, so have they. If you tifies the means," so have they. And if you call the

rag-money radicals hypocrites and traitors, for trying to enlist the Chartist electors of Birminghom on the to be an insult to their understandings. side of the Whig Ministry, and if you denounce the "knowledge-mongers" for their covert alliance with the sham Liberal party, how will you meet their replications, when they charge you with betraying the Chartist cause to the Tories? You cannot. I defy you to mouth, who, upon being asked, "Will you vote for justify your policy by any course of argument which Universal Suffrage!" answered, "No, because it will not equally justify them. All you can say for yourself is, that you deem it expedient for the Chartist interest to have the Whigs in opposition, instead of in Suffrage," said he, "means the enfranchisement of office; to which they will reply—that it is much more to have recommended it; if you did-and if you ex-expedient for us to "keep the Tories out at all pected to make the people also believe in it—then what hazards" and to get shams and Hume ites into the business had you to recommend the practical assertion House, wherever "we are not strong enough to get in Chartista."

Thus it becomes a battle of expediency against expediency; one portion of the Chartist body adopting your ing Whig-democratic opposition in the House of Com. ideas of expediency, while the other portion adopts mone, yearning and panting for office, invoking once their's; and thus between you, the Chartist body is more the "pressure from without," in order to get divided against itself, and instead of acting the indethere, and (if we are to believe you) ready to go the pendent part which becomes a great and injured people, whole of the Charter, "bristles and all," ra- they are degraded into mere appendages, make-weights, ther than forgego the sweets of Downing-street, and cats'-paws for other people's use,—and instead of With such a conviction; with such wondrous faith in careering onwards to liberty, in the strength of unity the virtnes of a Whig opposition, how could you think and wisdom, they are ignominiously yoked to the cha-of a show of hands representation? I could not. If I riot wheels of their oppressors, to swell their triumph, held your creed on that point; if I believed with you, and to bear witness to their own impotence and humi-

should never think of a show of hands representation, mischief and degradation? It is simply to adhere to would be directed to that single point, and I should strict letter of our principles, there would be no division we would adopt the expediency fallacy of our consider myself a wretch and a public nulsance, if I in our ranks. This I do not expect from the ragsought to distract public attention from it by any other money Radicals, or the "knowledge-mongers," but I plans or projects whatever, -- and more especially by do expect it from you, who, I know, or at least believe, recommending a show of hands representation— would rather perish on the scaffold to-morrow, than cradle, and driving women from privacy, to take Which was to come into existence simultaneously with betray the people in the most trifling detail, or surren-

> Faithfully and affectionstely, JAMES BRONTEBRE O'BRIEN.

THE QUEEN-HER MINISTERS:

THE PEOPLE-THEIR POSITION. THE elections are now over, so far as centralised poverty and wretchedness can make exhibition before pampered wealth and usurpation. With the county elections the people can have but little to do; while we unhesitatingly declare that, as far as the boroughs have gone, the whole triumph has been upon their side, however force and arms may, for make common cause with the Chartists, or everstand as | yet a little, balk them of the fruits of conquest. The a barrier between us and Tory despotism, until we Queen has HER convivial Ministers; the" monopolists" (and we use the word in its political, not in its commercial signification) have their Parliament; but

> Apart, however, from so desirable an object, the exhibition has had a stunning effect, and must produce a startling reaction in the mind of many a false calculator who fondly relied upon prerogative for the protection of power, monopoly, and dis-

The sealed and jaundiced eye which has long looked without compassion and with contempt upon system-made wretchedness, must have cowered before the appalling sight of wholesale destitution, squalid misery and naked pauperism standing in the midst of warehouses full of the produce of their have from either Whig or Tory. With this conviction, own hands. The ear, heretofore deaf to the humble I hold in sovereign contempt the puny drivellers who petition, the supplicating prayer, and just complaint of the destitute and the poor, must have been penedown the other, and so everlastingly put down both." trated by the wild shout of vengeance which burst from the suffering millions; and, however they may have previously pleaded ignorance of general want not put down the other at the same time. We may and of the justice of universal complaint, they are now drive one faction of office, and the other in, but warned and forewarned: they are purchasers of that is not putting either down. It is only making power with full notice of the dangerous tendency of power with full notice of the dangerous tendency of

Yes, every borough nomination may be consisidered as a court of "over and terminer," where majesty made proclamation, and invited all to come forward who had any charge to prefer riumph, for to that extent, and no more, we have the against the system of class legislation. Many and heavy have been the charges; and well and ably have they been sustained, in every single instance, by the real representatives of the people: and the indges having heard, it now rests with them as to how they shall determine. Wisely,-and they will find the people a noble people; foolishly,—and they

The great triumph to the popular cause may be briefly stated, as contained in the following pasthis way is, pro tanto, a tool-maker to the faction he sage of Mr. O'CONNOR's letter to the men of Shefhelps to power; and, if he acts from conscientious field, published in September, 1939, and re-printed in the Star of the 26th of June last. He says-

"Men of Sheffield,-The press, which has deluded making a tool of, for the people. In this light, I our opponents by laughing at our weakness—by denyleaders who have concurred in recommending your index and the horn-book of all the factions—will not kingdom. I believe you all to have acted from the selves shall be made witness of their own defeat. No paper deceit."

that the desired result has been achieved.

to substitute espediency for principle. This brings me constitutional prerogative; upon the other stood the intellect and to the "overture of Mother Goose." surveyors and the balancers of "finality," respectively The whole management was taken out of the hands 2nd. Your advice to vote for Turies was a palpable backed by the several shades of monopolists; no dis- of the "pilot that weathered the storm" and more tinction observable in their resolve to plunder; the than once brought the bark of Whiggery through saking men to outrage their natural feelings, and to only difference being their mode of its accomplish- shoals and quicksands. rebel against the dictates of conscience in the vain hope ment; while between the two thieves stood the BAINES, (for whose political character we have To AGENTS.—All those Agents who here received advocate of the crucified pauper, cheered and sup- the most thorough contempt, but of whose efficiency ported by the slaves,-no, no; no longer slaves !--by in all the tactics of party squabble, we have the and consciences naturally revolt against, you the freemen who, despite the withering second of the very highest epinion,) was thrown overboard. tyrant employer, held up their blistered hands, to break the fall of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, and and raised their sweet voices for liberty and to prepare the way for, at least, one out and outer:

greatest enemy of the people, whether or not any hands of the Leeds Mercury, we have no hesitation. political party, in any age, or any country, ever not the slightest, in asserting that at the present parts of the country, which would convince even your maintained so proud a position as the people occupied moment Leeds would have been represented by two self that your pro-Tory policy was not relished by the and preserved, against all the power of gold, intimi- pure Whigs; that is, two anti-Tory Members, dation, and threatened vengeance, throughout the instead of being reduced to the humiliating conpast struggle. We answer, never! History has no dition of having a pure Tory and a Tory-Whig-a

CONCLUSION OF MR. O'BRIEN'S LETTER calculable services you have rendered to the cause of and unbroken, determination so brave, or triumph how have the mighty fallen!" and what just Wm. M'LEOD AND J. DAVIDSON.—Send 3s. 9s. for EXECUTION AND RESUSCITATION OF A The reward of one who undertakes to school the | "Save us from our friends!" public mind is seldom great, while his trials are

the seeds, a crop more than abundantly remunera- shelter to the Chartist tree. tive of all our labour, our toil, our anxiety, and l our most sanguine expectations.

of relying upon, or even citing one single positive Whiggery! to be, a Chartist in heart, having always proved him- act of good done by the Whigs, contents himself right to expect it from the Tories, but we had a intically and properly represented towns in York-In fact, the reasoning of the Hon. Member for by a business Tory. may be best explained thus: Suppose A and B, two robbers, meet two travellers whom they attack : separately, with intent to rob; and suppose the victim of A makes some resistance and is shot, but that the victim of B surrenders his purse without resistance, and thereby saves his life. We ask the sapient advocate of the Whigs, whether he, as a juror, would deem a plea by B to an indictment for robbery good, in which B merely set forth his What, in such case, would be the answer of the judge, if he condescended to notice the folly ? Would

For four years we have been noticing and exposing this system of relying for popular support have a right to take up the old plea, that "the end jus- upon Tory atrocity, instead of upon Whig performance. Our readers would hold further repetition

> Another fallacy which we propose to notice, a detail fallacy, is that contained in the answer of Mr. HENRY AGLIONBY to the good men of Cockerhas no meaning according to the Chartists. Universal women and children."

> Now this legal quibble is worthy of notice, and the more so, as some of our ignorant neighbours of the Fox and Goose Club have attempted to strut upon the same stilts.

> First, then, let us ask if the objection of Mr. AGLIONBY is not in direct opposition to the memorable doctrine laid down by Reformers, and repeated to surfeiting:

" O surely if we cannot go the whole road together. we may journey on in company as far as we can

That point Mr. O'CONNOR very significantly fellow travellers, we may now retort, and say: "Well Mr. AGLIONBY, if you are for advancing to the part in the busy bustle of politics and strife; and if we have too much good sense to appeal to the infant, or unformed mind, and too much good taste to undo what the law, which you Dr. Hook and others of the clergy, with the oppressors of practise, has wisely done, by making the interest of man and his wife one and inseparable; yet, surely, to disarm the hatred of savage hunger." THE NORTHERN STAR. as we are going on the same road, you can have no objection to journey with us to the 21 MALE

Now, this would be in perfect accordance with Whig recommendation and invitation: but, inas-THE USURPERS-THEIR PARLIAMENT: much as we never find anything in Whig precedent very worthy of being followed, and as it is necessary to expose, and at once cut the leg from under hobbling folly and stalking ignorance,—here goes. To Mr. Aglioner, then, we say, "onward! onward! onward! you cannot go too far for your folly, which the good sense of the working convulsion." classes would very speedily destroy. And, inasmuch this reason; the family of a working man would be one, while the family of the oppressor would be divided into contending parties. Therefore drive chain, would the popular ranks remain the great | them without a perfect outrage upon language. majority, defying all opposition, from whithersoever

Our readers may possibly ask, why waste time in argument about what every working man fully understands? To such an observation we would reply, that the practice of the Star ever has been, and we trust ever will be, to meet fallacy in the outset; to cut every leg from under every pretence for withholding from the people their just rights. And our friends are now beginning to feel the good effects of our policy and perseverance. A few years since some clap-trap or nonsense was a strong rallying point for the friends of despotism; now, however, folly is crushed in its infancy: and let the people be assured that it is much more easy to remove a mole-hill of new folly, than to remove s mountain of old absurdity. Every act of tyranny commences in a mild form, and gains a giant? strength by passive obedience and non-resistance, Our duty as journalists is not only to disseminate knowledge, but to remove prejudice and beat down opposition.

THE LEEDS FOX AND GOOSE CLUB v. THE "SIX INCOMPREHENSIBLE OMNIBUSES" FULL.

LEEDS! Leeds! alas! poor Leeds! It is not many months since we were assured that the new "menagerie" incorporated within itself all that was politically valuable or effective within the borough minus about six " comprehensible omnibuses full."

Well, "The tree shall be known by its fruit" consider you and M'Douall, and all the other ing our union and our strength; the press, which is the and, we presume, so shall the bird be known by its pro-Tory policy to the Chartist constituences of the be able to blindfold the several candidates, who themegg; and we may now judge of the nature of the Northampton Chartists are a week too late with best and purest motives; but I also believe that every act would so far tend to give the enemy ocular de- produced. We early foresaw, and at once predicted, mother's son of you is stark staring mad upon that one monstration of our power, of their weakness, and news that the malicious ingenuity of the half-fledged tribe would bluck Leeds of the master quills of Reform. To add one word to the above prophetic passage and replace them with the pin-feathers of a cackling would be useless, further than to observe, that the brood. Molesworth was not sufficiently Radical: recommendation has been nobly acted upon, and and as for old BAINES, the glory of his day had passed away: his sun had set in the north to rise no What was the position of the respective parties more. The very mention of his name would destroy upon this glorious, this unparalleled, this gigantic all the prospects of his party's success. Onward. struggle! Upon one side stood the advocates of we must be shoved, "pari passu," with the march of

and, in truth, an "out" and "outer" he has proved to carried with it, and ever will carry with it, for the in- record; tradition has no note of union so general fixed Conservative, and a sliding barrister. "O.

cause the supporters of Whiggery have to exclaim,

For our own part, we have every reason to be various and without number; yet have we reaped most satisfied with the result of the dog-fight, which, from the harvest, whereof we have scattered some of ere long, is sure to drive the routed Whize for

Leeds, of all places in the world, to return a hope. Yes, in truth, the result has far exceeded Tory, and no Whig! Leeds! of all places in the world! the great capital of the great county of the Let us, for a moment, enter upon the grounds of great manufacturers, upon the great question of Whig appeal to popular support. We take, for the GREAT COMMERCIAL REFORMS, printed example, the speech of Mr. LEADER, who, instead in GREAT letters by all the GREAT guns of

Well: after all, speaking commercially upon the self the people's friend, as far as he could safely dare with asking: "What have you to expect from the great commercial question, we mayo no hesitation Tories !" Rubbish ! Just what we got from the in saving, that so long as the people are excluded, Whigs! with this single difference, that we have a Leeds and Wakefield are now the most character-

In conclusion, we have now some right to crow over the produce of all but the "six comprehensible omnibuses full," when we see the fruit of this mountain in labour, in the unpolitical and unchristian condition of waiting for a name, which, contrary to all the rules of baptism, HE MUST VOTE to himself. Aye positively, even among the godfathers and godmothers of Mr. Aldan, there is sheet of the quarter was laid on the table for the memsome strong misgivings as to his creed. They have bers' inspection. now discovered that he is a barrister: and that comparative forbearance, alleging that he only he claims the right of defending HIS CLIENTS according to his own judgement.

Poor, poor Mother Goose! Well may she cackle. and cackle away! She looks as odd and foolish, and is as busy as a hen with one chicken !

THE KILL-'EM-AND-EAT-'EM WHIGS. We have told our readers again and again, that the bloodiest of all "rampant patriots" were the Whigs-out of office;-that the physicalforce doctrine of the most excited hunger-and-oppression-bitten Chartist was the very "milk of human kindness" compared with the displays of ferocious wildness with which the strong-languageprosecuting Whigs would favour us as soon as they

had a glimpse of the wrong side of the Treasury. They are even forestalling our expectations They don't wait to be decently outside the House before they "let light through the windows." The progress of the elections has arready maddened them—and in no instance Mr. Rodgers', Black Swan, Bishopwearmouth. Up so much as in that of the rejection of Mr. Brown wards of 100, including some friends from Shields, already maddened them-and in no instance BREAD JOSEPH HUME, for Leeds. What say our readers to the following specimen of "liberal" feeling from the Sun-the most liberal of all the "liberal" Whig papers ! We had purposed comment, but abstain. We leave it to tell its own story; and here it is. The rufflan who writes it had learned that Dr. Hook and his Lady had manifested some interest in the Leeds Election, and

that they take the moral and the just side." \* THEY OUGHT TO TAKE THE BIGHT SIDE." " If any ladies, led by a mistaken party zeal, side, like the people, they must not be surprised should even their

"It has happened that ladies heads have been carried about the sireets on poles, or trailed in the dirt; and it has happened, sufficiently within recollection to serve both for a warning and an example, that a priesthood has been compelled to find safety in flight and those who braved the popular

claims to universal homage fail, in a time of excitement,

"When ladies and clergymen take the same side, and cheer on the unballowed bread-taxers in their guilty us; and if the establishment of a folly is necessary career, the moral world seems to us turned upside down, for the correction of an evil, we will be parties to and we dread lest it can only be righted by some terrible

Now; gentle Reader! what think you of the as the union of the righteous is more perfect than mealy-mouthed representative of middle-class the harmony or agreement of the ungodly, democracy moneymongering Whiggery ? After that piece of Radicals and the physical-force Chartists? The "bloody old Times" may now shut up shop. His the inmates of the mansion, the nursery, and the all his coadjutors in "bloodiness" far in the field ciadle; the brothel, the gaol, and the madhouse, if you We only beg all our Chartist friends, who have again will, to the hustings; and, as we have more than once and again written to chide us for the use of "low asserted, a vicious majority will cower and crouch language" in calling the Whigs "Bloodies." just before a virtuous minority; but yet, with all the to read this sample of moral feeling and politoness. rotten links which the new version could add to the and say whether any other name could be used for

# To Readers and Correspondents.

MR. O'CONNOR has received a post-office order for 15s., for Peter Hoey, from the Chartists of Honwood, near Paisley. Their letters shall appear Mr. O'Connor begs to know why he has not received

any answer from Sinclair, Gateshead, to his letter of Saturday, the 3rd. Mr. O'Connor has made arrangements for contest ing the seats for Edinburgh, Norwich, Newcastle, and Sunderland; but it would be imprudent to publish notice of the intended course, as the enemy generally succeed by secresy and stratagem: however, Mr. O'Connor says that he has not a shadow of doubt upon his mind as to the

MR. O'CONNOR received the very flattering address from the females of Oldam; he thanks them most sincerely, and will go on as he commenced, and is glad to find he has gained their approbation. He has also received the address and invitation of the men of Oldham, for which he feels much obliged, and if in his power will comply with the latter. But " first catch your hare"-first, he

illegality of the return in each of the above

must be at large. JOHN ROBINSON.—Thanks for his extract from Dugdale's New British Traveller. We have not room for it this week, but shall certainly make MR. GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY.—The Stockton Radicals wish a lecture from him at his first conve-

nience. If he can oblige them, he will be good enough to write Mr. Charles Winspear, Brunswick-street, Stockton-on-Tees. JOHN M'FARLIN has received for the Chartists of Merthyr Tydvil, per David John, ten shillings, towards the expences of Dr. M'Douall's election

committee, at Northampton. their report of the nomination of candidates. We have not room for the printed addresses. Jones.—His let

in its details for publication. W. Elliott.—His letter was received, and a notice to that effect was written for the usual notices to correspondents, but omitted by mistake. GEORGE BROWN ABBOTT, RICHMOND.—If he will send to Mr. Hill the particulars of his address, so that a note may reach him by post, Mr. H. will communicate with him. DAVID CROKETT.—The instance he gives us of middle-

class jugglery is but one among thousands.
Total Abstinence.—Mary Smith, wife of Mr. T. B. Smith. a testotaller of four years standing, wishes her name added to the glorious band who have signed the Chartist Total Abstinence Declaration. [We wish every teetotaller's wife would go and do likewise.]

their accounts are requested to settle them immediately, otherwise their papers will be stopped. MR. WILLIAMS .- We received 19s. 3d. for defences.

ten-two of each of those named. C. Bolwell-Fivepence each.

C. CRAWFORD, HULL-We have not one left. FOR THE EXECUTIVE. From the Chartists of Camberwell ... FOR A PRESS FOR J. B. O'BRIEN.

From W. E., Hoxton, London ... 0 10 0

POLITICAL PRISONERS' AND CHARTER CONVENTION From Mr. Russell, of Southampton... EXPENCES OF THE LEEDS CHARTISTS ELECTION. From a Tectotaller, Egremont...... 0 5 0 ... a few Chartists at Long Preston, per J. Brown, Settle ..... POR MRS. PROST. From a female at Ragland, Monmonthabire • 5

> FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Tuesday Evening, July 6th.

sequence of the elections.

MARYLEBONE ELECTION COMMITTEE.—This body met on Monday evening last, Mr. H. B. Marley in the chair. A long discussion, in which Messrs. Wall, Mortlock, and others took part, ensued, as to the best mode of obtaining claims to be rated before the 20th of July. Afterwards claims from different members were handed in, and the meeting separated. Wednesday, July 7th.

THE FOLLOWING is from Mr. Patrick O'Higgins, and rapidly." Dated Dublin, 30th of 6th Month, 1841. which broke out on the premises once held by the notoof one human life, in the New Road.

## Local and General Antelligence.

and other country districts, sat down to a splendid the cloth was removed, the tables cleared, and the chairman called upon the brethren to prepare a bum-That point Mr. O'Connor very significantly infested some interest in the Leeds Election, and ascribed to be always at "Whig cross," when the Whig said to his Radical companion: "Now, my Whok, took an active part in the contest. He hastened "Prince Albert and the Princess"—responded to by three cheers. "Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows," would give one breath where a healthy man would three cheers. "Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows," honoured with three real Kentish fires. Song—thou would give one breath where a healthy man would three cheers. "Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows," honoured with three real Kentish fires. Song—the doctors began to speak to him, but he gave no indications that he heard a word. He nor of any other mode of carrying the Charter, than principle. If you, and the rag-money Radicals, and friend, I have arrived at my destination; yours is home from the foot of the Alps, he said the instant he Grand Master and Board of Directors," received looked on the scene around him with the most simply expelling the Whigs from office. All my efforts the "knowledge-mongers," would all adhere to the FURTHER on, but I am at home; so good night." If heard of the dissolution; and he hastened to Leeds, to with musical honours. "Trade and Commerce of death-like indifference. A young medical student would be directed to that single point, and I should strict letter of our principles, there would be no division we would adopt the Town and Port of Sunderland." "The District approached him, and, taking hold of his arm and scale. We do not object to clergymen mingling in Officers of the Order," given with musical honours, politics. On the contrary, we think it their duty to and responded to by D. G. M. McDougle. Brother interfere with men in all their relations, so far as ad. N. G. Reed, of the Albion, favoured the company vising and counselling them goes; but it is indispensible with a beautiful recitation, delivered in excellent \* \* style. The chairman next gave-" Our worthy host "WHEN THE CLERGY TAKE PART IN POLITICS, and hostess, may we long live to meet them on such occasions, and may they long live to enjoy our society"—received with musical honours. Brother Tomlinson then gave-" John Jones," a capital comic song. Mr. Applegarth, of South Shields, being invited by the chairman, rose and delivered a very excellent address on the nature, objects, and advantages of Odd Fellowship, in the course of which he observed, that although the society was not a political one, yet every member must often feel how its usefulness was cramped and retarded by the present character of our political institutions and laws. The food which they had partaken of was all taxed to support others: the room which they met in, though a good one, was very inferior to what they desired and would have, when every town should have its "People's or Odd Fellows' Hall." He then noticed indignation forfeited their lives to their the Widows and Orphans' Fund, and concluded an excellent address, by hoping he should have the pleasure of again meeting them in increased numbers and power at their next anniversary. Mr. Wilson sang, with great effect, "The Bloom is on the Rye." The vice-chairman gave-" England the Hope of the World." (Cheers.) Mr. McCully gave—" May Loyalty and Domestic Happiness abound," and the chairman called upon Mr. Williams, who had been invited as reporter for the Star, to respond to the sentiment. Mr. W. complied and addressed the brethren assembled upon the nature of loyalty, and the imwould much benefit by the new version, for cannibalism, shall we again here of the intemperate portant and comprehensive duties devolving upon all who wished to see domestic happiness, advising them not to confine their philanthrophic exertions to their own society, but to aid as far as they could, all, who "occupation's gone." He of "the Railway" has left like them, were struggling to increase the amount of human happiness and remove the causes of existing suffering. Brother Anderson gave-" The Good Old English Gentleman;" the chairman, " the health of Mr. Crosby." Mr. Crosby returned thanks and concluded by presenting the society with £1. Mr. Middlehurst gave-" Friendship, Love, and Truth," and recited a piece of poetry, appropriate to it. N. G. Reed, being invited by the chairman, then rose and gave-" Prosperity to the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows," and supported the same by an able speech, in the course of which he gave many striking facts illustrating the rapid spread of Odd Fellowship (its increase averaging 100 per day,) and comprising, at the present time, about one-twenty-fourth of the population of Great Britain, and the clear annual surplus of its fund being upwards of £1,300 per annum. He concluded by exhorting all to renewed energy (Loud cheers.) Brother McCully gave-" May the Order of Odd Fellowship flourish like the Rose in Spring, and its bright beams illumine every Nation of the Earth." (Cheers.) Brother James Smith rose and said, he had to propose the health of a gentleman then present, who had been invited as a guest, and who would give them the benefit of his services as reporter for that excellent paper, the Northern Star. Cheers.) The gentleman to whom he alluded was Mr. Williams. The cheering with which the toast was received having subsided, Mr. Williams acknowledged the honour, and addressed the company at some length upon the principles, spirit, and conduct which Odd Fellows were bound to support and evince in their general conduct as citizens of the state. Mr. McCully gave-" The Stewards of the Society, and thanks to them for their exertions." The stewards acknowledged the honour. Mr. McCully next gave-

> retired, after an evening's enjoyment of the feast of reason and the flow of soul. RICHMOND.—At the petty sessions held at Richmond, on Saturday last, for the division of Gilling West, George Chalder, of Arkengarthdale, was charged by the inspector of weights and measures, with having two deficient weights. The to pay costs. James Fremington, for having two deficient weights: fined 10s. and costs. RICHMOND POLICE OFFICE.—Martin Tweddle, of Whashton, was brought before the sitting Magis-

trates, charged by Mr. J. Whiting, police officer, with furious driving on his cart, he having no reins to his horse. Fined 5s. and costs. William Eden, of Melsonby, for a similar offence, 5s. and costs. Thomas Lendly, of Hunton, was committed to the

Thomas Milne, blacksmith, Dundee.—If the money and well-conducted Order, attended by several bands been said by the mover of Mr. Hastie. He (the has not been noticed in the Star, it has never been of music in military uniform, paraded the town, and Provost) did all that he could to prevent the return received at this affice.

Provost) and an true ne could to prevent the return produced a pleasing effect, from the number and of Mr. Hastie at the last election; and the reasons beauty of their banners and other regalia. In the given now for changing his opinions are, that Mr. Hastie has shown himself an honest and consistent with evergreens and flowers, in which was placed Reformer. Let us see what he has done to deserve the widows of their deceased brothren. The probe sent to Ireland if above seven days old; but cession was led by marshalmen on horseback, and gard to the factory question! Did he not vote that to be sent free to Halifax, N. S., North America, was attended by a large number of police. After the poor children should remain slaves, and for ever, it must be posted within seven days of its publica- attending at several churches, the members again for aught he cared? And when a motion was brought it must be posted within seven days of its publication: this week's paper must be posted before Saturday next, July 17th.

B. W. Marshall—One quarter of Wheat contains eight bushels, averaging 60 lbs. the bushel, and weighs 480 lbs. Very good Wheat will perhaps weigh 63 lbs—very bad 56 lbs.

attending at several churches, the members again for aught he cared! And when a motion was brought before the House for the liberation of the Chartist prisoners, where was he then? Why, skulking behind backs, and not daving to shew his real sentiments openly. After showing up in a very effective manner the mockery of the Ministerial measures, weigh 63 lbs—very bad 56 lbs.

WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF GALVANISM. John White, convicted of the murder of Messra Gwatkin and Glen, on board a flat boat on the Ohio river, was executed at Louisville, United States. on the 8th ult., a little after six o'clock in the morning, The rope not "playing" well occasioned the knot to slip over the chin, instead of being under his ear, so that his neck was not broken by the fall. He was cut down, after hanging about twenty-five minutes, and his body given to the doctors for the purposes of experiment. The Louisville City Gazette gives the annexed

extraordinary circumstances attending an experi-

ment with the galvanic battery :- "The poles of a powerful galvanic pile, which had been prepared for the occasion, were immediately applied to him, and Hopper and others, per J. Cleave ... • 2 0 to the unutterable joy of all present, with the most perfect success. On the first application of the fluid to his body, which was yet warm and trembling, a universal fremor was seen to pass over his frame : on a THE BUSTLE and confusion attendant upon the sudden he arose from his bench to a sitting posture. general election here, as regards London, has passed over, and with great eagerness and impatience raised his save some talk on the part of the Conservatives to hand to his neck, trying to grasp the scarf in his petition against Lord John; but this is mere vapour, for fingers and tear it from his throat! He first snatched both parties appear to have had quite enough for the at it with great rashness, as though the rope was yet present. The agitation in behalf of the Charter was around his neck, and then continued some moments recommenced after the temporary suspension in con- picking at the seam with his fingers, as though it was something that adhered to his throat, giving him SAINT PANCRAS.—The members living here met at great uneasiness. But this symptom was soon fortheir room, the Feathers, Warren-street, on Monday gotten, for almost the next moment he rose upon last. Mr. Barret was called to the chair. The balance his feet, raised his arms level with his breast, and, opening his blood-shot eyes, gave forth from his mouth a most terrific screech, after which his chest worked, as if in respiration, in a very violent manner. Every one at this minute was as mute as death, when one of the surgeons exclaimed that he was alive. The excitement was too great to allow time for a reply to the remarks; every eye was rivetted upon the agitated and shaking corpse. The operator continued to let upon it a full quantum of the galvanic fluid, till the action upon its nerves became so powerful that it made a tremendous bound, leaping by a sort of addressed to Mr. Cleave: -- Please to send me 1000 imperfect plunge into a corner of the room, disencopies of 'What is a Chartist?' and copies of the 'Peo- gaging itself entirely from the wires which commule's Charter.' They are to be given to the industrious | nicated the galvanism. All immediately drew around classes of this city (Dublin), amongst whom I am happy the body. For a moment after its fall it seemed perto say the principles are taking deep root, and spreading feetly motionless and dead; a surgeon approached, and taking hold of his arm, announced that he LONDON has this week been visited by two fires; one, thought he felt a slight though a single beat of the pulse. The galvanic operator was just going to rious White, who was executed for arson some seven arrange his machine to give another charge, when years since, and the other, which has occasioned the loss the surgeon exclaimed that he breathed. At this moment he gave a long gasp, rising and gently waving his right hand; his sighs continued for two minutes, when they ceased entirely. His whole frame seemed to be agitated, his chest heaved, and his legs trembled. These effects were SUNDERLAND. -- ODD FELLOWSHIP. -- On Monsupposed to be caused by the powerful influence of the day evening, the brethren of the Earl Durham Lodge galvanic fluid upon the nerves ; none of these moveof the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows celebrated ments were yet supposed attributable to the action the third anniversary of the Lodge, by a dinner, at of life. It was considered that the animating principle of nature had left his frame and could never he again restored. In the very height of anxiety, the surgeon announced that he could feel feeble pulsadinner, at four o'clock. Mr. Wm. Raine officiated as chairman, and Brother James Phillips occupied the ately held before his nostrils, which was instantly vice-chair. Having done justice to the various viands, covered with a cloud. The most intense anxiety was felt for some seconds, when the motion of his chest, as in the act of respiration, became visible. per. The following toasts, sentiments, and songs He rolled his eyes wildly in their sockets, ocwere given in due order, by the chairman and other casionally closing them, and giving most brethren and friends:—"The Queen"—(after which terrific scowls. In about five minutes his the national anthem was sung in beautiful style,) breathing became tolerably frequent—probably he he gave no indications that he heard a word. He approached him, and, taking hold of his arm and shoulder, White rose upon his feet, took two steps thus supported, and seated himself in an arm chair. His muscles seemed to relax, and he appeared somewhat overcome with the exertion he had made. A bottle of hartshorn was immediately applied to his nose, which revived him, but his life seemed to be that of a man much intoxicated. He seemed upon one obcasion to try to give utterance to some feeling, but, from an unknown cause, an impediment probably occasioned by the execution, he was unable to give utterance to a word. His system was critically examined, and, though he was pronounced by the doctors to be perfectly alive, yet he could live but a very few minutes, for congestion of the brain was rapidly taking place. Every method was taken to equalise the circulation, and save the patient from the terrible consequence of so sad a catastrophe, but in vain. The blood vessels of the head were enormously distended, and his eyes appeared to be balls of clotted blood. His system was immediately thrown into direful spasms, and he died in a few minutes in the most exornel ating

THAMES POLICE.—A MUD LARK.—Katharine Macarthy, a very aged Irish woman, who was one mass of mud and filth, was brought before Mr. Broderip, on Tuesday, charged with stealing coals from the craft on the river. The wretched creature. who made her appearance for about the fiftieth time at this court, has been known to the river police as a mud lark" for the last thirty years, and she has been repeatedly fined and imprisoned for plundering the coal-barges, but she no sooner leaves prison than she is to be seen wading through the mud amongst the coal-barges, picking up stray lumps of coal, and forcing large pieces overboard, which she 'paints' in a peculiar manner, by first washing the dust off with water, and afterwards rubbing the mud over them, to give them an appearance of having fallen over by accident. It is this unlawful trade which has so often got Kate Macarthy into trouble. Last winter, during the severe frost, and while the river was covered with ice, and the coal barges were locked in opposite the wharfs by masses of ice, was the old woman pursuing her business, alternately wading up to her arm-pits in the mud, and then walking into the river to wash herself, the ice and the coldness of the water seeming to make no impression upon her. She is the dread of the Thames-police. and has often set them at defiance. On many occasions, after wading through the mud-bank, she has embraced the officers like a bear, and, after halfsmothering them, has left them as muddy as herself. On Monday the prisoner was detected among the coal barges at the Salisbury-wharf, belonging to Messrs. Pugh and Judkins, in the Strand, and Grimstone. a Thames police inspector, observed her take some large pieces of coal off the barges, throw them into the mud, and paint them all over, and then deposit them in a bag lying upon the hard. She was about to leave the place laden with as many painted coals as her strength would sustain, when Grimstone stopped her, and said she must come along with him. She immediately threw down her bag of coals, and ran back into the mud. A river constable made an attempt to stop her, and she hugged him closely, and dragged him into a mud bank. They rolled over each other, and the old woman appeared to consider it as glorious fun; but it was nearly death to the man, who came out of the mud quite exhausted, and in the most pitiable condition that can well be imagined. Kate Macarthy 'The Widows and Orphans' Fund," which was ably buried herself in the mud up to her chin, and eloquently responded to by N. G. Reed, who and Grimstone and two other officers, fearing that gave numerous facts in support of the utility and adthey should meet the same fate as their companion, mirable workings of that fund. The healths of the whose clothes were completely spoiled, left her chairman and vice-chairman were severally given there until the tide rising, compelled her to come with the usual honours, and suitably acknowledged ashore. She then surrendered to the police, and by those gentlemen. It having been represented to asked them what they thought of a mud-lark. the members that two of the brethren had been for Grimstone said that the depredations of the old some time out of employment, a collection in their woman were very serious to the coal-merchants. favour was proposed and carried into effect, proand that she made four or five trips per day, and ducing the sum of £1, which was divided between carried off as much as I cwt. of coals each time. The the two brethren, and acknowledged by them with prisoner, on being called upon for her defence, said she found all the "coals" in the mud, except one thanks. The principal portion of the company now lump, which a coal-porter whipped out of his sack, and that she was an honest mud-lark. Mr. Broderip sentenced the prisoner to six weeks' imprison-

# Election Pews.

PAISLEY.—The Paisley nomination came off on Wednesday, on hustings erected in front of the county buildings. At about half-past twelve o'clock, Sheriff Danlop appeared with a considerable number of electors, and took his station in front, with Mr. William Thomason, our Chartist candidate, on his left hand, and Mr. Hastie, the late Member, on his House of Correction, at Northallerton, for two right. After the usual forms had been observed, months to hard labour, as a rogue and vagabond, he the Sheriff put the usual question, if any having a quantity of skeleton keys, picklocks, &c. Isaac Finch, of Richmond, charged with assaulting the police officer in the discharge of his duty. Fined bald Hastie. Esq. Mr. Brown. of Egypt lus. for the assault, 5s. for being drunk, 2s. 6d. for Park, seconded the nomination of Mr. Hastie. On the question having been put by the Sheriff, if BIRMINGHAM.—GRAND PROCESSION OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FRILOWS.—One of the most numerous and respectable processions ever witnessed in Birmingham took place on Monday last.

Upwards of forty lodges of the above numerous Parliament. He would just advert to what had be carried by the control of the co

ings. When this had ceased, he said—It was his agreeable duty to appear before them in consequence a having been proposed by their worthy Provost. hear, hear, and loud cheera.) An allusion had been made to the Charter. He would tell them frankly he was opposed to it. He would not let it be said of him, what had been said of others of the Whigs, non-electors of Paisley, you are called upon to elect | growns, and cries of "Vaughan, Vaughan." he is opposed to the Charter. Oh, what "a change has come o'er the spirit of some men's dreams!" and of the Glasgow cotton-spinners, and many like applauded. After which, Mr. Vaughan addressed the doings-testifying too well as to what they have audience in excellent style, in which he did not fordone. Men who can try such measures as these, falget the duplicity of Mr. Jarvis, and many of his and
sifying all their promises, cannot now surely hold a the other Members' votes in the House. His address many commissions of inquiry appointed since the | meeting retired about half-past ten highly delighted. Reform Bill: but what had ultimately become of -Correspondent. them all! There was scarcely any of them of which we ever heard any result—D. Whittle Harvey's in-quiry into the Civil List for example. Who has ever heard of any report of it! His own opinion was, that if the people would only be so good as to remain quiet, and say nothing, the Whigs and Tories would combine to a man to continue those burdens. Mr. the whole meeting. The show of hands was then respondent. to be in favour of Mr. Thomason. The crowd was very great. We have seen few of even out-door ones in Paisley so large-yet all was quietness and order,

The display made by Hastie's party was poor enough. and the late member himself made his usual appearance -a miserable one of course, despite the noisy applause of his electoral friends on the hustings and in the

excepting where a "rural" lad would make himself

too impudently active now and then, in keeping back the crowd from the hustings. Of course, Mr. Hastie

claimed a poll, and Mr. Thomason declined in con-

But, as might have been expected, every exertion has been made to destroy the activity of the Chartists on feared. No sooner had Mr. Thomason's address been issued, than out came a placard from the Whigs, containing the most ill-natured denunciations of the Chartists, and soon another still more violent in its abuse than the first. And what was infinitely of more consequence at the time, when Mr. Thomason and his friends lowed to proceed to the hustings to propose a candidate. think the Chartists of the whole country ought to take up the question, and not allow Mr. Campbell, who has acted in a praise worthy manner, to be in any way a loser by the transaction. His conduct on the occasion deserves present struggling for a restoration of their rights. This husings plan of annoying the enemy and of strengthening ourselves, is the very best that has yet been tried, and, therefore, we must not be prevented from putting it into practice. We call upon the Chartists generally, then, to lend us their assistance, in order to settle the matter in such a way as will prevent anything of the like occurring again. The aggressors are united in derisable means will be used by the factions to destroy the agitation of the people; and therefore the people ought to use every means to destroy the factions. Whatever be the intentions of the enemy. Frength gathered, that we may safely cry, "Hurrah

DOWNPATRICK, JULY 2.—The election of David Siewart Kerr, Esq., the juvenile sprig of Montalto, passed off to-day in the brief space of ten minutes. At five minutes past eleven, the Seneschal (Hugh Wanace, E-q.) entered the Manor Court Room by the door of Mr. Kerr's office, and shortly afterwards persons entered, the majority composed of little boys. About fifteen minutes past eleven, Mr. Kerr, accompanied by William Wallace, Esq., his late under-ineriff, entered the Court, and took his seat beside the Seneschal; immediately upon which the latter sertieman read the writ, and inquired if any elector had a candidate to propose. William Hastings, Feq. then proposed D. S. Kerr, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent the borough in Parliament; William Thompson, Esq., seconded the momination. The Seneschal then asked if there was any other candidate. After the lapse of a few minnies, a tremendons cheer was heard outside, which was responded to by those within. Several Persons who were locking out of the windows, called out that another gentleman was just coming into Cour:; but scarcely had the word been spoken, Then the Seneschal rose, and with the utmost on seeing these gentlemen, proceeded to collect his Mr. Learn had been duly elected. Mr. Dixon mormed him that he would petition against the return, on the ground of not having had sufficient afforded nim, and also on being obstructed whilst coming to the hustings. Shortly after the here, the hero of Montalto mounted the dickey of his chariot, and drove off to Ballynahich, four-inhard; his faithful friend, Sergeant Walker, Bailiff of that town, sitting on the box beside him. The hater worthy sported a large purple flag, trimmed with something of an orange colour. Thus ended his most extraordinary election.—Morning Chron. CHESTER.—Last week, the election for Members to erre in Parliament for this city, took place. Pretions to this, John Jervis, Esq, one of the late

went become the law of the land without delay, and ill had remained a couple of days longer, the number would most certainly have been doubled. Well; larvis knew very well that he was in bad grace with many of the citizens, principally on account of many of the citizens, principally on account of many of the citizens, principally on account of many of something which appeared to be command a willing of something which appeared to be command a civity, and though Col. Thompson, the chartists were for war, let them fling down the coming across the Bridge. Shortly after, there precious in mun, the chartists have been doubled. The people or chartes nave been ding down the coming across the Bridge. Shortly after, there precious in mun, the chartists nave been ding down the coming across the Bridge. Shortly after, there precious in mun, the chartists nave been ding down the coming across the Bridge. Shortly after, there precious in mun, the chartists nave been ding down the coming across the Bridge. Shortly after, there precious in mun, the chartists nave been ding down the coming across the Bridge. Shortly after, there precious in mun, the chartists nave been ding down the coming across the Bridge. Shortly after, there precious in mun, the chartists nave been ding down the coming across the Bridge. Need to our view, as near as we could calculate, by them ost corrupt bribery ever known, gauntiet, the Chartists were ready for the game. Need them; but I am also for giving to the min conformity people were known, gauntiet, the Chartists were ready for the game. Need them; but I am also for giving to the min conformity people friend, by the most corrupt bribery ever known, gauntiet, the Chartists were ready for the game. Need them; but I am also for giving to the min conformity people friend, by them of them; but I am also for giving to the conformity people friend, by them of them; but I am also for giving to the min conformity people friend, by them; but I am also for giving to the min conformity people friend, by them;

Mr. John Campbell, Town Councillor, and said he did so because reason the Secretary (Mr. Speed), by order of the sounded the motion, and said he did so because reason the Secretary (Mr. Speed), by order of the bustle of the election, proceeded along Salford by the Committee of the Chartist Association, wrote to him (as one of their Representatives) requesting him to support its prayer when presented in the House; in reply he stated that he was a sincere friend to got some drink, whilst the rest remained outside.

At this time, about 150 men, composed of colliers. Vaughan, upon being informed of the circumstance.

better at present. It had been said that he had points of the Charter, one of which I have sent you.) not pleased the electors of Paisley, but he could This produced much excitement at the nomination; my that he always endeavoured to do so. (Hear, great numbers attended, and Mr. Vaughan was determined to attend too, for the purpose of confronting Mr. Jarvis. When Mr. Vaughan arose for the purpose of obtaining a hearing, Mr. Jarvis, assisted by the other candidate, did all they could to put him ing them down with one blow on the top of the head, we had our Charter. Our numbers are increasing; that he disguised his real sentiments on this subject. down, and for a short time succeeded. In a subser and laying on them while upon the ground, turning twenty-three joined the Association. On Menday evening He then concluded by saying he would be very quent stage of the proceedings, Mr. Jarvis arose for happy to see them all forward at the poll.—Mr. the purpose of addressing the meeting. The popular over, those who could not get away were assisted to Thomason then commenced to address the meeting, indignation now gave vent, and for a time the conand was greeted with a tremendous burst of cheering, fusion was immense. As he attempted to proceed, When order was restored, he said-Electors and he was assailed from all quarters, with hisses, yells, a person to represent you in Parliament; and in con- mately, he was compelled to stand down, and give back, hiding their sticks under their coats. The sequence of that I present myself before you. way to Vaughan, who produced and read to the dyers and the "navvies" afterwards collected toge-Certain hints have been thrown out about my being meeting, Mr. Jarvis's letter, in which he declined ther, walked through Salford in triumph, and no disa stranger, and that I am so, is indeed a fact; and meeting him. He afterwards eulogised Chartism, turbance took place after. it is true I am not of the right kidney to sit at the and on the whole was very well received. Mr. Jarvis tables of the folks with the big houses and broad only made the matter worse by his attempt at exlands. I have been told by Mr. Hastie himself that planation-a good deal of impatience being manifested. The affair has made a deep impression on the public mind. On account of nearly the general A few years have indeed made great changes, feeling that pervades the electors, the Chartists very The Whigs reminded him much of the story told much regret that they did not put a candidate in about the pupil in a Yankee school, who, when nomination, convinced as they are, that they could asked by the master about the various kinds of have contested the city with a good chance of sucdescribed one as being the stand-still cess. One thing, however, the present members motions. (Great laughter.) Now, the Reform may rest assured of, and that is this, that on a motions of the Whigs, continued Mr. T. appeared to future occasion, so very favourable an opportunity him to be after this fashion. (Loud laughter.) What will not be allowed to be flung away, as in the pre-had the Whigs done since the passing of the Reform sent instance. On the night of the nomination, we Bill! Look at the Irish Coercion Bill, which so had a very numerous meeting. Mr. Wm. Jones, frightfully increased the evil it was pretended to from Liverpool, addressed it in a soul-stirring speech lessen—the banishment of the Dorchester labourers of an hour and a half's duration, which was loudly

> Salisburt .- Wadham Wyndam, (Tory,) and Wm. Bird Brodie, (Whig,) the two old members, were returned. The minority of the new Tory candidate, A. J. Ashley, was fifty-nine.

TODNORDEN.-Charles Towneley, Esq. addressed the electors and non-electors here on Monday last, T. then exposed and denounced, in a most in the Market Place. He is for free trade, separa-able manner, the misdeeds of the Whigs, as regards tion of Church and State, Rural Police being mainthe Irish Tithe Bill, Russell's Appropriation Clause, tained, and for the New Poor Law being put in Canada, gran sto Prince Albert, &c., and other points, operation. With regard to an extension of the franfor which we regret we have not space. He showed chise, he said he would not support a measure of up, in a masterly manner, the ridiculous cry raised that description until the people were better educated. about the Chartists being opposed to a repeal of the In short, he is a Whig to the back-bone, and he Corn Laws, and proved, conclusively, that they strove to justify the "bloodies" throughout the whole (the Chartists) are the only true repealers, and that of his address. At the close, he was closely questhe so-called Corn Law repealers are crying for tioned by a staunch Chartist, but his answers were He condemned in strong terms our promise to pay meeting separated, three cheers were given for system, aprily terming the banks "rag rookeries," Feargus O'Connor and all political prisoners, and and concluded amidst the loudest cheers of almost three cheers for Frost, Williams, and Jones.—Cor-

and Friday were fixed for that purpose.

SALPORD.—Respecting this election, the Chartists Alas, for treachery! The pounds, shillings, and pence were at bay for a considerable time; previous to the of bribery shall be unfolded next week .- From a Corlet us prepare for the worst. Whether the fight is to day on which the poll commenced, a resolution was respondent. be one of words or of blows, let us have our utmost put in the Chartists' room, the purport of which was, that they, as a body, would support neither party; but, after taking into consideration the merits of both candidates, they came to the conclusion that Bro- tion of this division took place in the Market-place. therton had voted well-that he voted for the Na- the speakers addressed the people from the Plough Inn. lar to his duties than any other member of the House John Skevington, in order that the show of hands of Commons; in short, that he was one of the best might be taken, and the real friends of the people of the Whigs, while Garnett was one of worst of elected by Universal Suffrage. We feel bound to state know that I did my duty. the Court was thrown open, when about one hundred Tories. They, therefore, on the foregoing grounds, that every courtesy was observed by the Tory party resolved, at the eleventh hour, to support Brotherton, towards us though entertaining the most different strength, and means would allow, I did my duty to general interest to be paramount to all other interests, and so far as we could have the opportunity of judg- opinions. The candidates on the Tory interest were you, who through your delegates, had done me the ing, there never was a number of men more united and more determined not only to ensure his return. but to keep him at the head of the poll. During no Taylor and Skevington's friends moved and seconded part of the day was his opponent, Garnett, so near as those two gentlemen; after which, the four candidates I did, to prepare each locality I visited for the nominahe was at the close. Brotherton, most of the day, was in succession addressed the multitude. While Mr. | tion at Wakefield. more than 200 first. The Chartists not only com- Taylor was speaking, the Conservatives cheered most this one point, and the best feeling seemed to exist ceeded to take the show of hands for the four candithis one point, and the best feeling seemed to exist ceeded to take the show of hands; the number had barely time to thank the extraction, the new made member had barely time to thank the extraction, the new made member had barely time to thank the extraction, the new made member had barely time to thank the extraction, the new made member had barely time to thank the extraction, and the best feeling seemed to exist ceeded to take the show of lands; the numbers stood as follows:

The Whigs had moved earth and hell to get such a to the close of the poll, the numbers stood as follows:

The Whigs had moved earth and hell to get such a to the close of the poll, the numbers stood as follows:

The Whigs had moved earth and hell to get such a tot the close of the poll, the numbers stood as follows:

The Whigs had moved earth and hell to get such a tot the close of the poll, the numbers stood as follows:

The Whigs had moved earth and hell to get such a tot the close of the poll, the numbers stood as follows:

The Whigs had moved earth and hell to get such a tot the close of the poll, the numbers stood as follows:

The Whigs had moved earth and hell to get such a tot the close of the poll, the numbers stood as follows:

The Whigs had moved earth and hell to get such a tot the close of the poll, the numbers stood as follows:

The Whigs had moved earth and hell to get such a tot the close of the poll, the numbers stood as follows:

The Whigs had moved earth and Taylor

The Whigs had moved earth and the tot take the ascence of the page.

The whigs had moved earth and Taylor

The Whigs had moved earth and Taylor of the former 117. There was ten times more ex-citement and more interest taken, as allowed by all parties, in that one single election, than there was in the election for Manchester. As we have stated in the election for Manchester. As we have stated before, the Whig took the lead and kept it, and for Taylor, and Bairstow addressed a large meeting in the that reason there was not the least occasion for any- Market place: thing like a disturbance amongst the Irishmen,
Brotherton being their pet, and at the head of the
Brotherton being their pet, and at the head of the
poll, which appeared to please the leaders of the
Rangel of the Union Association, and who were upon nal for such a display of public feeling in his favour.

Brotherton being their pet, and at the head of the
see that not one absented himself. At Huddersfield, a
feet, and consulting his wishes as well as their own in
regular manufacture of bludgeons was carried on for a
giving their vetes. Let these consideration but be thing like a disturbance amongst the Irishmen, the most intimate and friendly terms during the that if he had consented to go to the poll but little doubt fortnight preceding. These, thank God, were rendered length of the day with the Chartists. On Friday was entertained here of his election. Mr. Binns delimorning, about nine o'clock, we saw a number of Irishmen come from towards Newton-lane, into great | completely silenced all opposition for the time. About Ancoata-street, myself and Mitchell, of Stockport. had just come out of Brown's Temperance Coffeeand in a very few days, by 1068 of the men resident we saw crowds of people coming from towards the the whole of his address. beth, praying for the release of all persons confined believed and vicious so long believed of the men resident was magical; in that shout, and in that show of the laws (even where they are bad and vicious) so long fairly chos land. The people then run in all directions to get land. The people then run in all directions to get land. The people then run in all directions to get land. The people then run in all directions to get land. The people then run in all directions to get land. The people then run in all directions to get land. The people then run in all directions to get land. The people then run in all directions to get land. The people then run in all directions to get land. The people then run in all directions to get land. The people then run in all directions to get land. The people then run in all directions to get land. The people then run in all directions to get land. The people then run in all directions to get land. The people then run in all directions to get land. The people every land the laws (even where they are for peace, so were the laws (even where they are bad and vicious) so long fairly chos land. The people or chance remains of altering or amending labitants. Out of the way of something which appeared to be out of the way of something down the land without delay, and

doctor's shops, &c., and the dyers then commenced smashing the windows of the Whig public-house. The police came up shortly after, and dispersed them. It was rather laughable to see the Irishmen coming MONMOUTH BOROUGHS .-- On Wednesday last, the

30th June, the nomination of a member for the Monmouth Boroughs came off at Monmouth. Up to the last hour there were various reports as to there being an uncontested election and whether Mr. Blewitt would walk over the course or not. Dr. Price, of Newbridge, was brought out at the eleventh hour to represent the Chartists, and would, doubtless, have received all the has been said in the people's paper (with the exception support of the Conservative interest. It was arranged of the Leeds meeting; of the people's candidates. that the two leading "martyrs" as they term themselves, viz., Messrs. Dickinson and Edwards, should propose and second the Doctor's nomination. but mark the treachery—those worthies left Newport, the day previous, on pretence of making arrangements at Monmouth (distant twenty-four miles from Newport) leaving Mesars Townsend and Francis to escort the Chartist candidate from Newbridge, Glamorganshire, a distance of forty-three miles. The following morning, Messrs. Dickenson and Edwards acting in secret concert with the Whig candidate, proceeded to Monmouth and blar. | Wait (my carriage and four not being ready !) for the very high station in society. We had read of a great gave the greatest satisfaction throughout. The nied the Monmouth Chartists to the effect that Dr. Price was unable to stand the contest and induced Mr. parties, I not reaching Huddersfield till five o'clock. Buttery and another Chartist to nominate and second in the meantime, the Whig outrage had been com-Edwards the following morning. Meanwhile, and mitted, alluded to in Mr. Pitkethly's letter in the Star unconscious of treason in the camp, Dr. Price arrived of June 26th-the Whig horsemen riding down the in Newport about half-past five on the morning of people without the shadow of a shade of provocation nomination and proceeded towards Monmouth. When at Usk they found every relay of horses had been anapped up under pretence of pre-engagement by the rascally Whigs, they were compelled therefore to con. should speak from the Whig hustings. More fortunate tinue the same pair of horses to Ragland and on changing horses arrived in Monmouth by great exertion, still ample time, but the hall was crowded to excess. After much trouble, Dr. Price and his supporters effected an entrance to the hustings, and Mr. Townsend an hour), I was assailed with the most black uard inhanded to Mr. Edwards a note to this effect :-- " Dr. Price is with us—be is now arrived, you must propose one fellow (whose name I have down in my note-book) and let Buttery second him." To the great astonishment of Mr. Townsend, Edwards then wrote this reply: -" You must do your own work yourselves, and when this measure just as a means to get wages reduced. far from satisfying the non-electors. Before the your turn comes the Mayor will hear you," whereupon Mr. Townsend remarked, "By God there is treason in night. The contusion of election then commenced, the Whig member's nomination was responded to by about fifty hands. Edwards (who had by false representations people. East Cumberland.—The nomination took place on induced Messrs. Buttery and Tyer to propose and Monday last. About ten o'clock, the time appointed second him) was supported by a forest of hands, wherefor the nomination, numbers began to assemble in upon the Mayor declared the show of hands in favour that place. I could not comply with the request of the Market Place, where hustings had been erected, of Edwards, and as a natural consequence, a poll was my Keighley friends, having to be at Lepton the next though they were not of a very commodious de demanded on behalf of Biewitt. The Chartists were scription. During the morning the yeomen and in raptures of joy-but lo! a change came o'er farmers were seen entering the town by various con- the spirit of their dream. Master Recreant Edwards now way of Aldmondbury to Lepton through a pelting storm veyances, but there were no processions as usual. shewed the cloven foot, and in a Sir Joseph Surface of rain, reached my destination wet to the skin-found This arose from a particular request of the Mayor, sort of speech, in which he played second fiddle to the no meeting, they having no room, and the state of the who, in consequence of the late disturbance at the immense virtues of his Whig opponent, DECLINED THE | Weather entirely prevented any assemblage out-doors. borough election, used every precaution to prevent, POLL. The execration and indescribable confusion this I felt a little mortified, and wished I had gone to in future, any outrage. The Blue party (or the act of treachery caused, baffles description, which was Keighley. Whigh were the first to enter the hustings, and on redoubled on Mr. Dickenson's rising, and most unblush. Saturda their making their appearance in front, they were ingly avowing himself a party to such withdrawal. Mr. received with loud hissing and execrations. Soon Townsend, (solicitor, of Newport,) then proposed to noafter this, the Yellow party (or Tories) arrived, and minate Dr. Price; but his name not appearing on the this occasion, as on every other, when their influence is were much better received than the former. Neither revised list, he was precluded doing so by the Mayor. music nor banners accompanied either of the parties. A long legal discussion afterwards arose, in which Mr. About half-past ten o'clock, the High Sheriff, Capt. Edwards anxiously declared his wish to spare his new Robertson Walker, arrived, accompanied by the allies, the Whigs, the expense of a poll. Messra But-Under-Sheriff, Mr. Perry, of Whitehaven. After tery and Townsend relied upon the Birmingham case, the preliminary business was gone through, the and refused all bribes or compromise. The poli took dred to one, that they would have the working man he personified Mr. O'Brien, at his election on the hust-legitimate gains. I shall, therefore, deem it my duty High Sheriff called upon the people to conduct them- place next day, at Newport, Monmouth, and Usk, when sproceeded to the Sheriff-Clerk's office, they were told selves in an orderly and peaceful manner, and not to it is needless to add, the traitor Edwards did not record by the Sheriff, that unless they became bound for the disgrace themselves by committing the slightest out- a single vote, and Mr. Blewitt could only record about with the Barnsley people. They are noble fellows, and, half of the expences of the polling, &c., which was rage on persons or preperty. Mr. Howard, of one-fourth the total number of electors. On the close which is best of all, they include in their ranks a band calculated at about £30, that they would not be al- Graystock, then came forward and nominated of the poll, immense sensation was created by the pub-Mr. William James, of Barrick Lodge, as a fit and licity of the amount and particulars of the bribery to the To secure this at all hexards, the required arrangements | proper person to represent the electors of the eastern | leaders, and the men of Newport arose en masse, and dewere entered into; Mr. J. Campbell becoming surety for Mr. Information, and Mr. Brown, of Egypt Park, for Mr. Hastie, each in £15; and thus was the base design functions. Mr. Crackenthorpe then finished the whole of the frontage of the traitors' dwell-ing-houses. The military, under the command of Col. Hastie, each in £15; and thus was the base design functions. Mr. Crackenthorpe then finished the whole of the frontage of the traitors' dwell-ing-houses. The military, under the command of Col. Brown, of the Rifles, alone protected these recreant can be commined to the nomination as jockeyed first by Wood, and commined the houses are the ing-houses. The military, under the command of Col. I had been pressed to return to Bradford to be present ing-houses. The military, under the commined to the whole of the frontage of the wasters' dwell-ing-houses. The military, under the commined to the whole of the frontage of the traitors' dwell-ing-houses. The military, under the commined to the whole of the frontage of the whole of the frontage of the traitors' dwell-ing-houses. The military, under the commined to comine Parliament. Mr. Crackenthorpe then been forward, and nomination as jockeyed first by Wood, and should be not the whole of the frontage of the traitors' dwell-ing-houses. The military, under the commined to comine Parliament. Mr. Crackenthorpe then been forward and the whole of the frontage of the traitors' dwell-ing-houses. The military ing-houses. The next day, but two other calls were made upon me.

I had been pressed to return to Bradford to be pressed to return to Bradford to be pressed. I had been pressed to return to Bradford to be pressed to return to Bradford to the whole of the frontage of the traitors' dwell-ing-houses. The military, under the commined to the whole of the frontage of the traitors' dwell-ing-houses. The next day, but two other calls were made upon me.

I had been pressed to return to Bradford to be pressed to return to Bradford to be pressed to return to Bradford to be pressed to re hands of the multitude along with him. The prevail- fit and proper person to represent the electors of after Dickenson and Edwards had been flogged, hung, ing opinion is, that this demand for the expenses was the eastern division of the County of Cumberland and burnt in effigy. We regret to say, a severe anbre only a quibbling law trick, by which it was intended in the next Parliament. Mr. Donald, of Linstock, cut was inflicted by a GALLANT officer upon the foreman | me to be with them on the Tuesday, to meet Morpeth to frighten the Chartists from their purpose, and that seconded the nomination. Mr. Hasel, Dalemain, of the Blansvon Iron Wharf, who was inoffensively the proceedings of the Sheriff were illegal. We take next came forward, and proposed Captain Stephen- passing along, and which severed his nose and nearly de- to the number of fifty or sixty. They unanimously this view of the matter ourselves, and we are confident son, of Scaleby Castle. The nomination was se- prived him of both his eyes. Various persons were ap-It will be decided in this way. But if it be not, we conded by Mr. Brisco, son of Sir Wastal Brisco. prehended next day, and Mr. W. M. Townsend, at the day—that I should not go to Doncaster; but, that I Mr. James now came forward to address the as- magistrates' request, (or, as he stated, as a matter of should go to Bradford. semblage, but was received with such a volley of courtesy and not compulsion, attended the meeting at hisses and execration, mixed up with opprobrious the justice-room and entered into recognizances to appear epithets, that only a few words could be heard. himself in £100, and two sureties of £50 each, to answer gig from Doncaster came upon me. I must go with the warmest thanks of working men, and all those at The other candidates then addressed the people, but any charge that Whig wisdom may prefer against him their speeches were nothing but tissues of abuse at the ensuing assizes. The witness against him has against the respective parties. A show of hands been disproved by his own subsequent acknowledgewhen it appeared that the show of hands was in conduct of the worthy Mayor, T. Hughes, Esq., and of favour of Captain Stephenson and Mr. Howard, but Thomas Hawkins, Esq., the sitting magistrates, with the Sheriff declared otherwise, by stating that that of their clerk, T. J. Phillips, Esq., was truly kind Captain Stephenson, and Mr. William James were and urbane, and the evidence which Mr. Hawkins gave duly elected by a show of hands. A poll was then in favour of Mr. Townsend, was highly creditable to him opposing us; let us be united to resist them. Every demanded for Mr. Charles Howard, and Thursday as a magistrate. The result of the other apprehensions, whose hearings are postponed until our county nomination be ended, to-morrow, shall appear in our next.

> NORTH LEICESTERSHIRE .- On Tuesday morning, the nomination of the candidates for the representa-Lord Charles Somerset Manners, and Basil Farnham, Esq., who were proposed and seconded; when Messrs. tive, in meeting the enemy face to face, exposing their I shall be enabled to combat the tyrants, who have

vered a most powerful address on the hustings which 20,000 people stood, after the other candidates had

they were at heart as bad, if not worse. What had free discussion, and hoped that something would be At this time, about 150 men, composed of colliers, former, in the Preemssons' Lodge, a large and com- had a trifling majority ever the Whigs, and the and freely expressed; I consider it to be the only they were at flears as bad, it not worked. When the moderate and their release. The Association, done with a view to their release. The Association, dyers, and navigators (not Chartists), who were modious room; the latter, under the broad canepy of had been said about him for his liberality! He from this answer, inferred that his vote would have had been said about them the properties them. It has favourable to their views but on inspecting the latter, under the broad canepy of hear favourable to their views but on inspecting the latter, under the broad canepy of hear favourable to their views but on inspecting the latter, under the broad canepy of hear favourable to sufficient to sufficient when and almost to sufficient were bad not given them threepence to assist them. It been favourable to their views, but on inspecting the had offered £500 for their assistance, but not one farthing of that had been appropriated for the purposes intended. After a few propriated for the purposes intended. After a few propriated for the purposes intended, and was long and remarks, Mr. Campbell concluded, and was long and remarks, Mr. Campbell concluded, and was long and the local division, it was found that he had absented himself, and had not paired off. His attempt at exculpation to take their advice, and proceeded having disposed of that part of the business, he refused to take their advice, and proceeded to take their advice, and proceeded to wards the limitation towards the limitation to suffocation, when spirited addresses were delivered by Mr. Duffy, the liberated Chartist from Proceeding to take their advice, and proceeded to take their advice, and proceeded to wards the limitation towards the liberated to suffocation, when spirited addresses were delivered by Mr. Duffy, the liberated Chartist from Proceeding to the purposes intended. After a few was very dissatisfactory to the audience. After towards the liberated to take their advice, and proceeded to take their advice, and proceeded to take their advice, and proceeded towards the liberated chartist from the purposes intended. After a few was very dissatisfactory to the audience. After towards the liberated chartist from the purposes intended to take their advice, and proceeded to take their ad lendly cheered. Mr. Hastie then addressed the called upon Mr. Vaughan, the eloquent and ardent their shilelshs, and hurrahed in a tone of triumph, and was received with a great deal of advocate of Chartism in Chester, to come forward and all efforts of the police proved futile: at it they is the police proved futile and discuss the points of the Charter with him, very went, in a most desperate, brutal, andsavage manner, behalf. On Tuesday evening, with the aky for a coverwell knewing, before he ventured to do so, that Mr. for about twenty minutes, for a stand-up fight, ing, the immense multitude demonstrated their high Vanghan was not present at the meeting. Mr. during which time there were upwards of fifty approval of the principles of Chartism. The following knocked to the ground, and in one instance there motion was cheerfully, heartily, and unanimously and seconded by his friend, Mr. Brown. In general forwarded a letter to him, but Mr. Jarvis showed be found it very difficult to speak in public; but, the white feather in his reply. Mr. Vaughan, because of what had been said of him by the mover upon this, caused the city to be placarded because of what had been said of him by the mover upon this, caused the city to be placarded because of what had been said of him by the mover upon this, caused the city to be placarded because of what had been said of him by the mover upon this, caused the city to be placarded because of what had been said of him by the mover upon this, caused the city to be placarded because of what had been said of him by the mover upon this meeting that the People's Charter because of what had been said of him by the mover upon this, caused the city to be placarded however, were rather too deep for our sister counis the opinion of this meeting that the People's Charter
and seconder of his epponent, he would speak with bills (challenging him to discussion on the
trymen; they kept their ranks, and although the is the only measure calculated to permanently benefit Irishmen wanted to get through them, as they were the working classes, and save this sinking country more in number, yet they were prevented by the navvies" keeping in a line; and, ultimately, the Irishmen gave way, and turned and took to their "eaged lion," and all political prisoners. On the day of beels, which gave fresh courage to their enemies, who nomination Col. Thompson had the show of hands followed them and beat them most brutally, knock- by three to one; this, shows how things would go if

WEST-RIDING OF YORK.

DOINGS OF THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES. FRIENDS AND BROTHERS,-Your Delegates assem-

bled at Dewsbury on Sunday, June 20th, and having thought proper to determine upon putting me in nomination as one of the people's candidates for the representation of the West-Riding, now that the nomination is over it behoves me to address you. This is the more necessary, as while the doings of Morpeth and Milton have been trumpeted forth in the lying columns of the Leeds Mercury, and those of Wortley and Denison in the Leeds Intelligencer-nothing Monday, June 21st, I addressed a large open-air meeting at Heckmondwike, next morning took the seven o'clock train from the Dewsbury station to Leeds. reached there, went with Messrs. Leech and Williams to the Cloth Hall Yard, where I addressed eighteen thousand people for an hour and three quarters-a report of the proceedings appeared in the Star. It was a quarter past two o'clock when I concluded

my address. Morpeth and Milton, and Wortley and Denison, left Leeds at half-past two o'clock. I had to three o'clock train. This threw me behind the other

having been given them. The Chartists had made an agreement with the treacherous Whigs that they (the Chartist candidates) than Mr. Pitkethly, who was refused admission, and assaulted into the bargain by the cowardly villains. I did get on to the hustings, and spoke after Morneth. During the whole course of my address, (I spoke nearly terruptions from the "respectable" ruffians around me; crying "Throw him over, d-n his eyes-throw him over, and break his neck."

Wednesday, 23rd.—Addressed a fine open-air meeting at Honley, and returned to Huddersfield that Thursday, 24th.—I went to Bradford, where I had

again the honeur of meeting the Whig and Tory candidates, and addressed for an hour full fifteen thousand At Bradford, a deputation from Keighley waited upon

me, wishing me the next day to meet the Whigs at evening. Friday, 25th -Returned to Huddersfield-went by

Saturday 26th.-Returned to Huddersfield that evening, addressed a meeting at Paddock. Sunday, 27th.—Went to Dewsbury from there to Wakefield.

Monday, 28th.—Went to Barnsley-met the Whigs. We had a meeting of not less than 12,000 people. Morpeth could not get a hearing until it was decided that I should speak after him and before Milton; it was put to the people who decided by at least five hunbefore the Lord! I followed Morpeth, giving the Whigs an hour and a half 's dressing. I was delighted with the Barnsley people. They are noble fellows, and,

I was expected to address the Barnsley people again the next day, but two other calls were made upon me. second by Simpson. The Bradford Council was fearful not sure at that time they could get Martin to stand. Second-The people of Doneaster wrote to me wishing and Milton. I took the advice of the Barnsley leaders decided that I should not lecture in Barnsley on Tues-

Tuesday, 29th.-Rose at four o'clock, and was just starting for Bradford, when three men with horse and them. I refused. I did not go, but pushed on for Bradford, taking the railway train to Leeds, from there, coach to Bradford, which town I reached by ten o'clock. Found on my arrival that Martin was there, and that I I did not go to Doncaster; but what I had done was for the best, with due deliberation and advice. After samired. seeing Martin elected, I that evening walked to Dews-

I reached Dewsbury exhausted with fatigue, and miserable from the fear I entertained that I should be laid up with a murderous complaint to which I am sub- difficulty and dauger, you wisely consider, that the best by, to the numerous body of shopkeepers dependant ject-quinsey in the throat; finding my fears but too friend of your local interests is he who will approve upon their custom, and to the industrious classes. likely to be realised, I that night, and the next day, himself the best guardian of your public interests, as a generally, it would yield no benefit at all, while it drenched myself with physic. Friday, no relief. I member of the British commonwealth. Your knowapplied leeches to my throat, which did me some good. ledge of my public career and character has satisfied I was still very unwell when on Saturday, July 3rd, you, that I will approve myself such, if honoured by society. I am, therefore, for a Radical repeal of the word was brought me that Morpeth and Milton were your suffrages. And to this circumstance alone, I corn and provision laws, but not for Whig repeal, to be in Dewsbury that night. They came, and I was ascribe your preference of a stranger to one of your own which means robbing and no relief where relief is there. Twill be long ere my Lord Morpeth will forget townsmen; for I have no claims or pretensions to wanted. tional Petition, and the release of the political pri- There was no Whig opposition, but the Chartists had the shouts of execration that rung in his ears when he represent you, other than my known zeal and devotion soners—that he had attended better and more regu- resolved to bring out Mr. W. Dean Taylor and Mr. showed himself to the general interests of the country. Should this liberty of the press, whether by bonds, stamp duties, or Connor spoke after Morpeth; Milton then spoke, and claim be found sufficient to command a majority of I wound up the proceedings. The Dewsbury people your suffrages, it will be a triumph indeed !-- one

Thus I think I have shown that so far as health. honour to select me for nomination as your representatrickery and exhibiting their villany, and labouring, as persecuted me on your account, and to contribute one

manded and polled fifty votes, but exerted themselves lustily. Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, and Mr. Bairstow, a "full, true, and particular" account of this day's soldiers have uprooted nearly all our ancient instituevery way to influence others (legally) to vote for him. of Derby, then addressed the assemblage in terms de-Butterworth scarcely sat down until it was over, nunciatory of both the factions, but especially of the mainly done that for me. Enough that Dewsbury, room, and brought the most favoured country on consider it mest indecent and monstrous to see not less than 212 placemen in the present House of Commons, while Linney and Mitchell, of Stockport, and many "Bloodies," who winced beneath their castigations. Heckmondwike, Earlsheaton, Chickothers were equally as persevering. Not a stone was During the addresses of the Chartists, the cavalry, of enley, Liversedge, Batley, &c., turned out nobly—we war. left unturned, neither meals nor any thing else was whom there were great numbers at the meeting, bent had a glorious procession to Wakefield. At Westgate thought of until after four o'clock. The Whigs, the forward on horseback, with the utmost intensity to Common we were joined by the Huddersfield men, and leaders of the Legislative Union Repealers and the hear, and ever and anon burst out into cheering of the the noble men of Barnsley—and here I make way for electors and the non-electors—a union based upon the aforesaid reporter to detail the proceedings of the acknowledged equality of rights and mutuality of nomination, confining myself to a few comments

> useless by the energy of the determined Chartists. When Morpeth had delivered himself of his mean-

ingless string of nothingisms—when Milton had again exhibited his pitiable imbecility—when Wortley and almost exhausted public patience, and listened for Denison had spoken, Mr. Pitkethly addressed the as- Hurrah! then, for an honest union between the elechouse. They proceeded down Oldham-street, until nearly two hours with the most breathless interest to sembled thousands, and he gave it the "Bloedies" in nears they came to the street leading to Stephenson's. the eloquence of truth. Mr. Binns had the shew of style. I followed, but one storm of groans and execuaequare, where they turned down and went off in the hands declared in his favour, and at the conclusion of tions met me from the Whigs, and was replied to by direction of Little Ireland, as we have heard, and as his speech was carried home upon the shoulders of the deafening cheers of the Chartists. This state of because, the Albien Hotel, in the Assembly Room. During his address, he and after speaking of it in terms condemnatory, entermined and after speaking of it in terms condemnatory, entermined to exculpate his conduct with regard to part he acted in reference to Mr. T. Duncombe's large and make sure of a good place opposite the polling part he acted in reference to Mr. T. Duncombe's large and make sure of a good place opposite the polling part he acted in reference to Mr. T. Duncombe's large and make sure of a good place opposite the polling part he acted in reference to Mr. T. Duncombe's large and make sure of a good place opposite the polling part he acted in reference to Mr. T. Duncombe's large and make sure of a good place opposite the polling place. We fixed ourselves at one of the inns condearoured to exculpate his conduct with regard to and make sure of a good place opposite the polling between the polling and make sure of a good place opposite motion on the 25th May last. There was a petition tignous, and where we waited till about, as near as low we could guess, ten o'clock; and, all of a sudden, we could guess, ten o'clock; and, all of a sudden, the whole of his address. heard either from the hustings or the public, during pered in all directions. Again, and again, the shout of sible; I am for peace founded upon liberty to all—for subjects to be as well entitled to the franchise as I the whole of his address.

HULL—NO SALVATION BUT BY THE CHARTER.—

Again, and again, the shout of sible; I am for peace tonnucu upon inserty to all subjects to be as well entitled to the franchise as I defiance rent the air, making the welkin ring. The law founded upon justice to all—for order founded upon inserty to all am myself, and I consider no man to be the representative of a city or borough, who has not been moral force, the Whigs learned that Yorkshire was not the laws (even where they are bad and vicious) so long fairly chosen by a majority of all its adult male in

Chartists a trifling majority over the Tories. and Barnsley did, our victory would have been no before all things else. doubtful one—it would not have been in the Sheriff's power to have given to the Whigs the salm of triamph

graceful than any defeat could be -a triumph that was only to the individual owners. I consider, therefore, purchased by corruption, intimidation, and the vilest that only the voice of the entire public (constitutionally Notwithstanding the decision of the Sheriff, I shall Notwithstanding the decision of the Sheriff, I shall or honestly appropriate or dispess of the property consider myself and Mr. Pitkethly to be the veritable of the public. I consequently consider it representatives of the industrious toilers—we care to be a downright robbery for any portion of the

perform at any time the command of my constituents. I have not done all I could have liked to have done, but I have done all, more than all that health, strength, and means would allow of my doing.

Hurrah for the Charter and no surrender ! I am. brother Democrats. Yours fraternally and faithfully, GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY. Dewsbury, July 6, 1841.

NEWCASTLE ELECTION.

There was a public meeting of the inhabitants called by placard, to be held in the Long Room, Chancellor's Head Yard, on Wednesday evening, June 30; to consider the propriety of taking immediate legal steps to secure to Mr. Bronterre O'Brien that seat in the Commons' House of Parliament, to which he is entitled, having been duly elected by an overwhelming majority from 400 to 500; could contain. They therefore adjourned to the Forth.

Mr. Crothers was unanimously called to the chair who having briefly stated the purport of the meeting, called upon

Mr. John Mason to address the meeting, who did Mr. John Mason to address the indicates that of the people have to invade the property of the solution of the people have to invade the property of the confiscation in first-rate style, shewing the advantages that I shall, therefore, oppose all schemes of confiscation few of such sterling friends of the people as Mr. o'Brien in the House of Corruption. He showed how it would be a means of overturning that accursed system which dooms the sons of toil to be subject to the most abject misery and want, while those cormorants who "toil not, neither do they spin," are, at their expence, rolling in abundant luxury and superfluity. Mr. Mason was loudly cheered throughout his energetic

Mr. Hugh Duffy moved the first resolution, which was seconded, in a very humorous and pithy speech, by Mr. Morgan, and carried unanimously: -

"That this meeting do highly approve of the proceedings of Mr. Bronterre O'Brien's Election Committee, in protesting against the decision of the High Sheriff, in declaring William Ord, Esq. duly elected, in preference to James Bronterre O'Brien, Esq., who was really duly elected by an overwhelming majority of the electers and non-electors of this borough."

Mr. Cross moved the second resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Sinclair, and carried unanimously:-"That this meeting is of opinion that legal steps should be immediately resorted to, to secure that seat in the Commons' House of Parliament for Mr. Bronterre O'Brien, to which he was duly elected by a very great majority of the electors and non-electors of this borough, and that this meeting pledges itself to enter into a wealth, power, and knowledge, denied to other men voluntary subscription to defray whatever legal expences by the same laws and institutions. I am, consequently, may be incurred in procuring justice."

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unani-

exertions, and the straightforward manner in which they complices and favourites, advantages over their fellow conducted themselves throughout, in opposition to the citizens to which they have no right, and which have onjoined factions of Whig and Tory." Three cheers were then given for James Bronterre O'Brien, Esq., M. P., three cheers for Mr. O'Connor, and all incarcerated Chartists, three cheers for the Charter, three groans for the Sheriff, and a vote of

chair, to which he briefly responded. The meeting separated about ten o'clock, and a subscription was made for the Election Fund. As the night was coming on wet, the Committee ad-Frankland being called to the chair, Mr. Hall moved,

and Mr. Bruce secondedtender their most sincere thanks to Mr. George Binns. of Sunderland, for the able and masterly style in which his hire, and the manufacturer and tradesman of their ings, on Monday, the 28th instant."

Carried unanimously. mously—

of the enemies of truth, in calumniating the political chant—to the mechanic as to the middle-class man sentiments of Mr. O'Brien, and in endeavouring to and the profits on whose issues and discounts shall becreate a prejudice against him, this Committee would long to the public, and go to public uses. Of course feel extremely obliged to the Editor of the Northern such bank should be under the surveillance and control Star if he would be so kind as to give insertion to of a legislature chosen by the people; otherwise its ex-Mr. O'Brien's address, which will, of itself, foil all their istence would be a curse, instead of a blessing, attempts."

To the Electors and Non-Electors of the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Lancaster Castle, June 23rd, 1841.

In ordinary times you would, I think, be best represented by an inhabitant of your own town, personally known to you all, and well acquainted with your local wants and interests. But in times of unexampled equally glorious to the electors and the elected! It will show that the men of Newcastle consider the whether of sect, class, party, or locality; and it will like the ministers of other sects, to the voluntars place in my hands a constitutional weapon, wherewith principle. legislator's share, at least; towards rescuing our country from those hordes of agrarian monopolists and usurers. Monday, July 5th.—'Tis not necessary I should give who, with their standing armies of lawyers, priests and

To ensure this mutual triumph, all that is required. gentlemen, is a frank hearty union between the honest acknowledged equality of rights and mutuality of interests. Let the elector bear in mind, that even the free the industry of the country from the enormous burpresent corrupt ministry and House of Commons have dens and artificial shackles impoed upon, it by our wages paid them, and upon pain of losing their employment, they were ordered to vote for the Whigs; an tion to those electors who shall practically repeal the borne in mind: and we shall have the union we require. Without it, we may conquer by the show of hands, but we cannot complete our victory on the day of polling. With it, we may bid defiance to the monopolists and the usurers both on the hustings and in the polling booths. tors and the non-electors.

To the major part of you, gentlemen, my political views and principles are already well known. For the satisfaction, however, of such who know them not, to prevent any future misunderstanding between us, I deem it my duty to submit the following outline of deem it my duty to submit the following outline of your local as well as general interests in the House them; and it will be for you to say whether such of Commons. If they be not in accordance with your's views and principles shall command the union I desire.

and obvious meaning of the words. I am for Peace, senting to sink the rights of the non-electors, then Law, and Order, in the only sense, and on the only am I not for the House of Commons, your man. I terms, upon which they can be either desirable or pos- consider 'the meanest and most illiterate of my fellow-

proper test of what is sound and what unsound, I am, Had the rest of the West Riding done as Dewsbury therefore, for unbounded liberty of opinion above and I am for the perfect inviolability and security of all

property, public and private. Public property belongs -a triumph which, to say the best of it, was more dis- to the whole of the public. Private property belongs expressed by the vote of the majority) can justly nothing for the suffrages of the aristoctatic and respect- general and local taxation of the country, which able idlers—as such, I shall hold myself in readiness to is public property: as also church-rates, public endowments, and various other descriptions of public property, which are now raised and appropriated exclusively by those who make the laws, without the sametion or consent of the unrepresented people, Hurrah for the men of Dewsbury! Hurrah for the to whom all this public property belongs equally men of Bernsley! Hurrah for the Irish Chartists! as to the other classes of society. I include also among the property of the public, all our unappropriated colonial lands, in which a most shameful traffic is carried on by our aristocracy, who are every day making grants and disposing of the best portion of them, at nominal prices to their own needs relatives and greedy minions, until, at last, they will have appropriated all our lands abroad, as they have all our lands at home, and left the great bulk of the British public, without any public property at all !! Now, I am for putting an effectual stopper upon this wholesale system of public robbery in the only possible way it can be done, namely,-by securing such a full, free, and impartial representation of the whole of the people in the House of Commons, as is laid down and demanded in the famous act or document entitled "the People's Charter." As of the electors, and unanimously by the non-electors of well, then, for the sake of conserving the property of this borough, but which the monopolising factions wish the public to uses of the public and the public only, to deprive him of, through a fear of his hone ty. Long as for divers other just and imperative reasons, I shall to deprive him of, through a fear of his hone ty. Long before the hour of meeting, there were three times as duties, to endeavour to get the national representation amended upon the plan and principles of the "People's Charter."

> I am also for the perfect inviolability of private property. I consider the public has no more right to invade or appropriate the properly of individuals (without their consent) than individuals or fractions from whom they may. I shall equally resist the at-tempts of all factions either to rob the public for the selfish interest of the few, or to rob individuals for the pretended benefit of the public, being fully convinced that no country, however favoured by art or nature. can be preserved from civil strife, or made free and prosperous, without maintaining personal security, as well as strict justice for each and all, and that any attempts to do away with the present monstrous inequalities of wealth and condition, etherwise than by the natural effects of just legislation would but injure the rich without benefitting the peor, while they would expose all classes alike to interminable feuds and dangers. At the same time, I hold it to be perfectly just and competent for the legislature to interfere with any and every species of private property, where such interference is required by the public interest, provided always that the parties interfered with be fully indemnified by compensation. In all such cases I shall support the public in or position to private interest. I am opposed to every species of monopoly, whether

of wealth, power, or knowledge. While, therefore, I am for maintaining the rights of property, public and private, I am for doing away with all laws and institutions which give one set of men facilities for acquiring to all banking companies, other than mere banks of deposit and transfer. I deny the right of any company or fraction of the people to issue money under the "That this meeting tender their sincere thanks to name of promissiory notes bearing interest, whether Mr. O'Brien's Election Committee, for their assiduous convertible or not; it is giving to them and to their asbeen the source of more public and private suffering in every country where such banks of issue are allowed to exist, than any one other assignable cause of their social evils. The prerogative of making and issuing money, I hold to be one which cannot be delegated or thanks to the Chairman for his impartial conduct in the parcelled out to individuals without danger to the commonwealth; nor can it be exercised by any but the supreme power of the state, without producing a series of frauds, panics, sudden fluctuations of fortune, derangements to trade and commerce, and such journed to their room, Chancellor's Head Yard. Mr. uncertainty and insecurity in all the business of life. as must sooner or later terminate in general confusion. The tendency of such banks is to multiply scheming "That Mr. Bronterre O'Brien's Election Committee fortunes for speculators (who yield no useful service to society) at the expence of defrauding the labourer of to premote the abolition of all existing banks of issue, and to substitute for them a NATIONAL BANK (with It was likewise moved, seconded, and carried unani- such branches as may be required for the public accommodation) which shall afford equal facilities to all "That, in consequence of the officiousness and spleen | classes alike-to the small tradesman as to the big mer-

I am opposed to all restrictions on trade, commerce. and industry, for mere purposes of revenue, and deubly so, when imposed to create monopolies for particular interests, I am more particularly hostile to our corn and provision laws, which I consider most iniquitous, unchristian, and inhuman; and which taken in con-GENTLEMEN.—I am honoured by the invitation of a junction with the enclosures of our common waste numerous portion of your body to allow myself to be lands, and the modern system of consolidating small put in nomination as a candidate for your suffrages at fams into large ones. I take to be one of the chief the approaching election. I accept the invitation; but causes of our national distress-regarding them as in so doing, I beg you to understand, gentlemen, that flagrant imposition or tax on the public for the profit of nothing but a strong sense of public duty, coupled with a single class-the landlords. I shall vote for their the hope of being, in some small degree, instrumental total and immediate repeal; but I shall also demand in saving the country from its present embarrassments that such repeal be accompanied with other measures and dangers, could have induced me to come forward, for reducing the national debt and other public burdens quent upon their repeal. Otherwise, the repeal of our own and provision laws would benefit only fundholders, mortgagees, usurers, and men of fixed income (not immediately derived from the land) &c., with a few merchants and manufacturers; but to the millions of work people, who have only their daily labour to live would augment the public burdens of all, and cause injury and ruin to millions of debtors in every class of

I am, of course, opposed to all restrictions on the I am for abolishing all connexion between Church and State; for applying the revenues of the established clergy to public uses, (after making due provision for the present incumbents,) and henceforth leaving them-

I am opposed to placemen having seats in the House of Commons. The constitutional law of England, is that "no person holding a place of trust or profit under the crown, shall be eligible to be a Member of Parliament." I shall, therefore, vote for the repeal of the statute of Queen Anne, which first admitted that most pockets, and the next day voting to keep Bronterro O'Brien, and other Loyal Chartists in gacl, lest we should expose the rogues if we got out!

I am an advocate for free trade; but would first points, however, I still feel it my daty to consult von freely and often. I consider a representative of the people to be a mere servant of the people, bound, in all cases, either to vote or act in accordance with their wishes, or if he cannot conscientiously do so, to resign forthwith. If elected to serve you, I shall act upon that principle. I shall feel it my duty, not only to visit you at the close of every Session, to give an account of my stewardship, but also to obey a summons from you, at any time, requiring my attendance at a public meeting of your body, to be openly and fairly convened. And should it be your wish at such meeting to have another representative, I shall, forthwith, accept the Chiltern Hundreds. These, Gentlemen, are my principles; if they be in accordance with your own, I shall esteem it a high honour to represent you, and a labour of love to promote and protect -if they be too democratic for you-or if I am not I am a Conservative Radical Reformer in the just to have the soffrages of the electors, without con-

I have the honour to be. Gentlemen. Your most obedient Servant. JAMES BRONTERRE O'BRIEN

## THE WEST RIDING ELECTION. NOMINATION.

purse paid the piper. The Tories, also, sported a sent it in the House of Commons. large band of hired men.

meanour throughout the day. and shortly afterwards they were followed by the kethly. (Tremendous cheering, waving of hats, &c. mass of Chartists, who took up their position which lasted for some minutes.) directly in the front centre of the hustings, stretching back to the full extent of the ground, and forming a dense barrier between the Whigs and Tories. The "We demand Universal Suffrage and the Ballot."

An Extraordinary Mercury was published in -with "green flags containing ill-spelt inscriptions," are a few amongst many slanders he has chosen to put forth to please those for whom he works. more thousands than you have acknowledged to disgraced himself and his office by acting as fugle. Mr. George Julian Harney. man, had they not been overswed by the noble and courageous bearing of the "wretched-looking band!" Pray tell as how your optics magnified the number clapping of hands continued for some time. of vellows so far above the Chartists ! Why, most "Extraording y" Sir, what an "estraordinary" the nemination of Mr. Harney. vision you must have, and what an extraordinarily capacious maw you give your gulls the credit of pos-

The thousands having assembled and the candidates having taken their station on the hustings, -Lord Morpeth in a cocked hat and sword, by

sent to hear the other party to whom you may happen to be opposed. (Hear, hear.) As Englishmen, you shall have fair play; but there can be no fair play unless you give to every speaker a full, fair, and impartial

FRANCIS HAWKESWORTH FAWKES, Esquire. JAMES LEES, Esq., of Delph, seconded the nomination of Lord Viscount Morpeth. a gentleman as a candidate for your suffrages in the battle lies in that direction, and as the time for im- and the derision of his opponents, prevented him from retired amidst loud and long continued cheering. ensuing election of members of Parliament; and when mediate action draws near, I will not suffer my forces being heard, and the sounds that he sung fell still-born Mr. GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY next presented

a situation. (Cheera) Gentlemen, without further

Mr. High Sheriff, Electors and non-electors, and the brought forward, hanging the future destinies of Eng- years ago since an appeal was made to the electors of wards said if they wanted to go home they had better the purpose of exporting and storing bonded goods. Working Classes of the West Riding of Yorkshire land on corn, sugar, and timber. During his harangue the United Kingdom by her Majesty's then Govern. listen, for they should hear him if he stood till mid-(cheers)—Gentlemen,—If ever I took upon myself to perform a public duty, I never came forward with greater satisfiction than I do on the present occasion, liams, and Jones?" £70.000 for royal stables," Who kidnapped Frost, Will-return two Members for the West Riding who were greater satisfiction than I do on the present occasion, liams, and Jones?" £70.000 for royal stables, "Who favourable to them. They then commanded a working director and the favourable to them. They then commanded a working director and the favourable to them. They then commanded a working director and the favourable to them. They then commanded a working director and their weapons in defining. Lord Morror than I do not the favourable to them. greater satisfiction than I do on the present occasion, to second the nomination of Mr. Wortley. (Cheera) want something to eat;" "Give us beef first, and then majority of thirty or forty. That majority had gradually flourished their weapons in defiance. Lord Morpeth at Gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me to state to you we will get bread;" "Tax property," &c. &c. He con-dwindled down from year to year and month to month, once turned pullid; and seizing the "silence" board, he He has already, by his printed address, and by the by friends, declaring that he would not believe he on the most important question that could come before a hearing. The other gentlemen amongst the Whige speeches which he has had to deliver in the different should ever be the rejected of Yorkshire. towns throughout this Riding, come forward and the Hon. JOHN STUART WORTLEY came forward in 1841, finding themselves deserted by their own the yellow ruffians pacified, than the Chartists were explained them in a very straightforward, manly, and and was received with cheering. He said—Gentlemen, friends, despised by their opponents, hated and disfavour, not only those who were lukewarm in his cause, comes my duty, in turn, to present myself to your notice, the vain and delusive hope of putting of for a few short advocate of any party, but he came to ask for justice for the but those who on former occasions voted against him, in order to submit my claim for the honour which it mosths their appearance in the Gazette. The Ministry unrepresented millions—to plead for the common cause and have now made up their minds to come forward, is in your power to bestow, by that decision which you now appealed to the country under the delusive cry of of their common country. (Great cheering.) It was and do all in their power to return Mr. Wortley, well will have shortly to pronounce between myself and cheap corn, cheap sugar, and cheap timber. Now, the true, he was not a lord; he did not belong to the aris-

advocate Mr. Wortley, you have a right to ask me why lay a claim, for the great party which has done me the but on the contrary, render their position still worse It is that I wish to displace one Noble Lord, and send honour to give me their support, to a share in the than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived it is that I wish to displace one Noble Lord, and send another Noble Lord back to his father. (Cheers and the cause of the West Riding; may object is to a gain division; of their support, to a share in the lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in lamb than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in the fath than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in the fath than it was, they had the good sense not to be deceived in the fath to had the cause of the west fath in not office on the principle of the manufacturers did not care (applause)—and the was as proud to acknowlege that he cause over; and in point of fact, so long as they had the was as proud to acknowlege that he manufacturers did not care (applause)—and the was as proud to acknowlege that he mild out. He believed the manufacturers did not care (applause)—and the cause over; and in point of fact, so long as they had the property of the fact, which was the principle of the mine than it was the delicions are not to the operations. The fath of the cause of the work of th another Noble Lord back to his father. (Cheers and representation of the West Riding: my object is to and gulled by the delusive promises which had been (applause)—without distinction of sect or colour—laughter.) But before I answer that question, I will assert their right to a participation in its legislative held out. He believed the manufacturers did not care (applause)—and he was as proud to acknowled that he must send for the more energetic, the more lalented, meeting, because I have had, during the course of the of everything like practical suggestions or recommendation will destruction: defeat was just avoided. The break-down Robert than keeping down the people of Ireland will mest send for the more energetic, the more latented, the more highly minded Lord Milton, to carry them that it has been my duty to undergo, repeated forward? (Cheers.) But, Gentlemen, while I ask this been my duty to undergo, repeated forward? (Cheers.) But, Gentlemen, while I ask this been my duty to undergo, repeated for sincerity in the saked, during the course of the carry them forward? (Cheers.) But, Gentlemen, while I ask this been my duty to undergo, repeated to fish own partiasans, the Orange-opportunities of explaining my opinions and my opinions and my opinions. Which he expressed (Cheers.) It Lords which he expressed (Cheers.) It Lords which explaining my opinions which I desirable the restraining of the restrainin question. I am persuaded that the law Section, and that the law Section, and that the law Section, and that the law Section of the first and the substitution of the great mass of the great great mass of the great mass of the great mass of the great mass of the great great great mass of the great gre

the jeers of every man of common sense in the as no intention on the part of Government to excite cause, if they were thrown out of employment, they said, "every man has a right to one vote, and no ran, so fatal the hazard, that when the danger was over sembly.

were probably forty or fifty thousand persons assem- your notice Edmund Beckett Denison, Esq., as a fit Lord John Russell tells us he thought agitation was preceded him, whose oppressions had brought the rights which his order had no claim to. (" No.") No, minster; where a Tory sailor, unknown to fame bled, from all parts of the Riding, a very large pro- and proper person to represent the West-Riding in the justifiable and expedient. (Loud cheers.) It was only country to its present state of destitution. (Hear, hear, they durst not; not one durst defend the keeping in political, though his committee assure the world that portion of whom were Chartists.

The factions, who look at the West Riding as a sided amongst us for many years, and he has been one don, that he said there were occasions, and that was least a sided amongst us for many years, and he has been one don, that he said there were occasions, and that was least a sided amongst us for many years, and he has been one don, that he said there were occasions, and that was least a sided amongst us for many years, and he has been one don, that he said there were occasions, and that was least a sided amongst us for many years, and he has been one don, that he said there were occasions, and that was least a sided amongst us for many years, and he has been one don, that he said there were occasions, and that was least a sided amongst us for many years, and he has been one least a s prize worth contending for, mustered their forces in of the most active magistrates, and one of the most inconsiderable numbers, each being determined, if telligent men of business, that ever came into this possible, to overawe the other. The yellow party— Riding. Mr. Denison, from his position, is as well the "base, bloody, and brutal,"—were particularly adapted, or perhaps better, to support the varied inactive; and hired bands of armed ruffians in their terests of this Riding, than any man I know. (Hear, pay, entered the town at an early hour, by all the hear.) Mr. Denison is a country gentleman himself, avenues leading from the manufacturing districts, and connected with one of the oldest commercial famifor whose especial convenience all kinds of con-lies in the West-Riding: and taking both the agriculveyances, from the railway train to the donkey cart, tural and manufacturing interest, into account, I say were placed in requisition. The Wentworth House there is not a fitter man in the whole Riding to repre-

which they can look for supplies, proved, incon- satisfaction that I have this day the pleasure of second. In the same breath they were But the truth was, it was not the ignorance of the ment policy the support of the second city in the kingtestibly, their superior determination in the good ing the nomination of Mr. Beckett Denison. The Gentlemen, it is because having watched the proceed- down to that point when they could have no roast beef enduring working classes they were so much afraid dom, by offering to the suffrages of the electors no less a work in which they are engaged, by mustering in interests of the poor and the interests of the personage than the great p bands of music. The body of the "lads" arrived in one of your representatives. (Cheers, and shouts of it was in their power to perform for the good of the the organ of their party had furnished them with a would know too well for them to what good uses to gracing their representation by placing it in the hands of the town soon after eight o'clock, and mustered on "No, no.") You have watched well the conduct of her word—a tempt.

Westgate Common, where they were joined by their Majesty's Ministers, and having carefully examined the when you placed almost omnipotence in their hands,—to find a meal for six able-bodied men. (Cheers, and the case, give them the Suffrage to-morrow, and put ing bait! Lord Palmerston, however, was not quite so eandidates, Messrs. Pitkethly and Harney, who amount of their promises, you have contrasted them when you gave them all the clasmour and discontent, bold as Lord John; for he first got himself snugly

from Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Bradford, Barnsley, Parlisment. (Great cheering.) Mr. Pitkethly was the no such thing, for they did more. They actually valued friends had been incarcerated in dismal dun- thematics, or music, or dancing, or any other politic and other places, waited with patience for the time advocate of the working classes, and he (Mr. Wood) allowed other persons to propose in Parliament mea- geons, and treated with every indignity that could be accomplishment before they could tell how to when they should be marshalled to the place of was sure the time was not far off when the labouring sures in opposition to the Corn Laws, and they set heaped upon them. (Applause.) Much was said at vote? Or was it only to know how to read and write? way to command success: daring generals have used to meeting. These brave fellows, inured to toil, and classes must be represented equally with the other inspired by the glorious struggle in which they were classes. (Hear, hear.) They had been long neglected, It was only in the year 1839, that the chief organ of day before them; he recommended the people to button was to judge of their fitness? (Hear, hear.) a pattern to the others in their cheerful devotion to hoped every man there was prepared to do his duty, a proposition was a madman. It was only in the year by paying no more taxes, because the passing of that test for reading? No, surely; for there were amongst their cause, and in their peaceable and orderly der to hear all parties as they wished to be heard them. 1840 that the same chief organ of the Government told measure had been refused. (Hear, and cheers) The them some of the worst readers he ever heard. selves, and not only to act like men while they were you he would not even agitate for a fixed duty on corn; doctrine was joined in by Lord Brougham, and his brobably 30,000 persons. The High Sheriff was in the their motto; and their endeavour, as men, must be to in the year 1840? Was there no deficiency in the re- should be thwarted—(hear, hear,)—and the organ of centre, the Yellows to his right, and the Blues to create a feeling of brotherly love amongst all classes, his left. The Chartist speakers had tickets granted let the issue of the contest be what it might-(cheers)them for the High Sheriff's box; and here we ob- to convince all that the Chartists, a powerful and daily 1841. They existed in the year 1840. But they found streets, preceded by a man carrying a bloody axe. served Mesers. Pitkethly and Harney, their pro- increasing party belonging to neither faction, wished posers and seconders, and numerous other leading well to all, without difference of sect or creed, which

Mr. JOHN SADDLER, of Doncaster, seconded the Mr. JAMES PENNY, of Mill-Bridge, came forpoints of the Charter, and on one side of each Mr. George Julian Harney, as a candidate to represent the place from whence they came. On one we them in Parliament, and in doing so, said, he would observed "Justice to one and to all," and on another not trespass upon their time by any lengthened observations, as there were many other gentlemen of talent, or expatiate on his principles—they were well known. Leeds on Tuesday morning, professing to give an He was the advocate of Universal Suffrage-Universal representatives. (Great cheering.) The gentlemen on hundreds ! Tell us, if you can speak truth at all, if the other side had the advantage—their men had the the Chartists were not the real peace-preservers of qualification, but they had not the talent. (Cheers.) Mr. the meeting ! and whether your hired ruffians, who Penny's further remarks were delivered amidst interhad been purposely furnished with short staves made ruption by the hired yellow ruffians, who, evidently. at Huddersfield for the occasion, were not panting did not wish to hear the truth told of their employers, to exercise these said staves on the skulls of their adversaries, at the bidding of a Whig Justice, who great cheering, by proposing, as a fit and proper person,

> mendeus shout rent the air, and the waving of hats and Lord MORPETH, on presenting himself, was cheered

and talents necessary for a man who aspires to so high | B:avo! my Lord! "the real brunt of the battle" does a farce to say it was delivered by him. He never hired yellow ruffians at his right hand. He once or quietly dispersed. lie in a direction of which you do yourself credit by attered a complete sentence. trespassing upon your patience, I will at once propose to you Mr. Wortley. (Cheers)

JOHN BROOK, Esq., of Armitage Bridge, said—

The Noble Lord then, in a series the occasion, respect to the measures which the Government had ferred to the measures which the Government had backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the Blues. He commenced by saying, it was now four backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the Blues. He commenced by saying, it was now four backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the Blues. He commenced by saying, it was now four backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the Blues. He commenced by saying, it was now four backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the Blues. He commenced by saying, it was now four backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the Blues. He commenced by saying, it was now four backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the Blues. He commenced by saying, it was now four backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the Blues. He commenced by saying, it was now four backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the Blues. He commenced by saying, it was now four backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the Blues. He commenced by saying, it was now four backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the Blues. He commenced by saying, it was now four backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the Blues. He commenced by saying, it was now four backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the Blues. He commenced by saying, it was now four backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the Blues. He commenced by saying, it was now four backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and after the backguards and said, "You shall hear me," and afte

energetic manner. (Cheers.) He has won over to his Fellow-Yorkshiremen of this vast district, it now be- trusted by all, they appealed to the electors again, in before them not as the tool of a faction, not as the knowing, Gentlemen, that he is not the poor man's my opponents. And, Gentlemen, on presenting myself working classes of these districts knew very well that to cracy; he had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure friend by promises, but that he will be the poor man's on this occasion, I need not say that I appear upon the cheap bread must be accomanned by low wages—(loud friend by performances. (He.r. hear, and loud cheers.) Same footing as that on which I have presented myself cries "No, no.")—and, therefore, knowing that the He had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to allure the had not title to dazzle nor wealth to dazzle n Honourable Lord should have made such long speeches; that netwithstanding this, on every occasion have I ruin ten customers at home for one whom they would rights which as much belonged to them as to any other

agitation. It will be for you to pronounce upon that | could get no bread.

ments for the day's proceedings; whilst those some time, to propose Mr. Lawrence Pitkethly, as a fit mant. (A voice—"No.") No, I was wrong, gender their natural rights, what them what sort of knowlege it was which they read and perhaps Lord Palmerston's non-appearance helped already assembled, after being joined by accessions and proper person to represent the West Riding in them. A person below has corrected me. They did had been their reward? Five hundred of their most quired. Was it necessary to learn astronomy, or many at Liverpool to augment the majority against him to mount reasons for the proposal they make in the year | the Queen in breeches, and paraded them through the it convenient to omit one other conclusive and irre- (Loud cheers, and "Hear that again, Neddy.") He men from Leeds and various parts of the Riding. to them was of no importance. Thanking them for rather than in the year 1840, and that is, Gentlemen, cut their heads off;—(hear, hear)—but the same faction. The Blues first entered the ground in procession; their patience, he concluded by proposing Mr. Pit- that they had not then received such conclusive proof had excited the people to envelope Bristol in flames, of the withdrawal of the confidence of the nation, (hear, hear,)—the same party had caused them to burn their own Parliament. But, gentlemen, in the course Drive the faction from power and they will go to the mottes on the Chartist banners included the six ward amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, to propose sure of distress on the working classes, or those with Noble Lord (Morpeth) had told them what the Whigs (Loud cheers.) They were told they had no stake in

as little right to complain that every opportunity should twice undertaken the canvass for the Riding, it is to carry out their principles at all, he hoped they meant way, we suppose, of showing that he was the leader who form this vast assemblage, and, through you, to of the "Bloodies"—silence was proclaimed, and this great Riding, the reason of the appeal which I now statement the character of notoriety that there has hear.) The tide of public opinion had now set in, and the West Riding in Parliament. I hope that the pro- your tried and often chosen representative. After thus means of purchase. But, Gentlemen, it does not re- saying that they supported the manufacturers' interests, seedings of this day will be conducted in a perceable admitting, because he saw it expedient, what he has lieve those who suffer such practices from the infamy whilst they granted licences to some of their supporters Riding will be fresh in your recollection, and I hope during their canvass, and then once more purchased; if I thought otherwise, I would not stand instruct foreign nations, not only how to work them, duty to assist in preserving order, and if you expect | which received no other response from the people than I would throw its representation to the winds, to be ourselves, and thus compete with us in our own mar-Messra. Pitkethly and Harney were only jeking with we were not blinded on the subject, and that those who revenue, raising the workmen's wages, or extending the

the House, namely, the question of confidence. Now, also similarly exerted themselves, and no sooner were

sembly.

J. B. GARFORTH, Esq. of Coniston Hall, seconded question. But, Gentlemen, in the meantime I will Mr. PITKETHLY then came forward, and was re- and his person is his title-deed." (Loud cheers.) had fallen in the conflict, he appeared on the hustings. The nomination of candidates for the representation of the West Riding of Yorkshire took place

J. E. GARFORTH, Esq. of Commission He said he had felt could any one controvert that doctrine? ("No.") all smiling exultation, and beasted of his "triumph !"

The Hon. EDWIN LASCELLES said, Electors and Lord Morpeth tells us that the it his duty to come forward on this occasion, to give Would either Lord Morpeth or Mr. Wortley attempt to Close upon the heels of this triumph followed at Wakefield on Monday last, at which time there Non-Electors, I have the satisfaction of introducing to Government sought for no agitation on this subject. his voice in opposition to both the factions who had show that their order held from nature's God any the similar victory in the sister city of Westand proper person to represent the west-king in the space to the other day, when he spoke to t -(hooting by the Yellows)-in appealing, by means of were called upon to shout for "the Bill, the whole grounds:-one, they were ignorant-the other, they its Liberal Member neutralized; though, to judge from agitation, to the sense of the country. Gentlemen, Bill, and nething but the Bill." (Loud cheers.) That had no property. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) They the new Member's specimens, Mr. Lender's specimens, they tell us always, and we see it on some of their ban. Bill they had carried by the voice of a deluded people, were told they were ignorant. (Hear, hear.) He must stand a fair chance of suffering no very formidable coun ners here, that they will have no class legislation, as who were led to struggle for their own degradation and confess there was some truth in the charge; and the terraction. they call it. But let us look at their performances, injury. (Hear, hear.) They had been promised by the proof was furnished in the fact that they had allowed In the mean time, came a food of news about adverse Have they not attempted on this occasion to sway class same faction who were now attempting to delude against class, in their endeavour to excite the manufacthem again, that that Bill, when ence obtained, should turer against the agriculturist, and the agriculturist only be a stepping-stone to secure their further rights; strength. (Cheers.) But this ignorance was fast being idea that these were "only the agricultural boroughs." against the manufacturer. Have they not endeavoured then, they said, the country would abound with high to raise the population of the towns against the popula- wages, with abundant employment, and with plenty knowledge. (Cheering.) The day had arrived when they, for the large towns. The large towns have come JOHN RAND, Esq., of Bradford, said—Electors and of the country, and the population of the country of roast beef. (Hear, hear, and tremendous cheers.) The Chartists, who have no lordling's purse to non-electors of the West Riding, it is to me a source of against the population of the town; and yet they tell Since that time they had been sinking day by day, drove up in an open carriage, from Dewsbury, and after listening to the joyous shouts with which they were welcomed, proceeded at once to their committee room, to make the necessary arrange
committee room, to make the necessary arrange
candidates, Messrs. Pitkethly and Harney, who demonstrated them demonst of their promises, you have contrasted them when you gave them and they demonst of their promises, you have contrasted them when you gave them and they asked, and a popularity beyond their expectations, what did they do to promote and loud laughter.) The Whigs had set an example, by demonstrate them when you gave them and they secured at Tivercon; and, instead of facing the fortune again, reduly, with the amount of their promises, you have contrasted them when you gave them and they are defined as Lord John; for he first got himself snugly beyond their expectations, what did they do to promote again, reduly, when their promises, you have contrasted them when you gave them and they are defined as Lord John; for he first got himself snugly beyond their expectations, what did they do to promote their promises, you have contrasted them when you gave them and their promises, you have contrasted them when you gave them and their promises, you have of their promises, you have contrasted them when you gave them and their promises, you have on their promises, you have on their promises, and this secured at Tivercon; and loud laughter.) It was an insult to tell those who made all the clothes that we repeat of the Corn Laws? In the clothes that we repeat of the Corn Laws? In the clothes the well and loud laughter.) When the amount of their promises, you have on their promises.

It was an insult to tell those who made all the clothes the area of the Corn Laws? In the clothes the area of the corn their promises.

It was an insult to tell them the distinctions, the did they do to promote the promote of the corn Laws? In the clothes the area of the Corn Laws? In the clothes the area of the Corn Laws? In the clothes the

they had not then received an ignominious blow from Nottingham Castle. (Great cheering and uproar.) of the canvass, there is one subject that has given me same pitch of rebellion again. O'Connell, their master, and without which no property, save the land and the they were wont to look askance; in Stockport, and the signal satisfaction, and that is, that amidst all the pres. had done the same in Ireland. (Great cheering.) The creatures of God's creation, could ever have existed. whom the popular cry was expected to have most had done for Ircland; and what had they done? They the country. He would like to know, supposing Proeffect, whose passions were supposed to be most open had given them a Coercion Bill, under the provisions of vidence were to remove to another world all the landed to excitement, and with whom I firmly believe that the | which unoffending people coald have been shot in their | proprietors, and fundholders, and capitalists, and so on. stratagem was most confidently expected to succeed, houses if they did not put out their lights at the toll of what would become of the world to-morrow morning? The Chartists generally wore green cards and who at least ought to be so, who would have to address I say that with them universally, notwithstanding the the curfew bell. (Hear, hear, and cries of shame.) Why it would go on just as before: the sun would them at this important crisis. (Hear, hear.) He need not pressure of the moment—the pressure on their industry And what had they done for England? (Hear, hear.) shine as usual; the rain would fall as it had hitherto -they have uniformly dealt with this most exciting They had passed the accursed New Poor Law, to grind done; the seasons would still alternate; and the workand interesting subject, as the other classes have the faces of the poor; they had inundated the country ing classes, so far from finding that they had no stake account of the proceedings; and a most "extraor- right—(tremendous cheers)—and he came forward en with temper and with reason, and they are about to with brutal police: they had sent thousands of the in the country, would find out that they had not enly a dinary" lying affair it is. Neddy seems determined the broad principle that every man who was called upon form a sound and calm judgment on the various bearings working classes into exile in foreign lands; they had stake in the country, but could get beef-steaks into the to enjoy the unenviable notoriety he gained from the to obey the laws, ought to have a voice in the making of the great questions of which I have spoken before. brought the country to the very verge of bankruptcy— bargain. (Great cheering.) But supposing all the immortal Cobbett; he is determined to continue of those laws. (Renewed cheering.) He advocated fentlemen, I believe that these classes begin to see the seek sup-labouring classes to be awept away—those who were throughout all time, "the great liar of the north!" neither of the two parties, for he knew that neither that when they are invited to take up the cry of cheap port by the cry of cheap "The few hundred Chartists"—" wretched looking bread, it is worth their while to go a little further—it cheers.) They themselves declared that unless they would the world be then? Why, Mr. Beckett Denison band"—" armed with heavy sticks und bludgeons" were compelled by the pressure from without. (Great may be worth the trouble to examine the professions had the power to produce goods at a less price, they would have to betake himself to the plough-tail. Mr. were compelled by the pressure from without. (Great may be worth the trouble to examine the professions had the power to produce goods at a less price, they would have to betake himself to the plough-tail, Mr. cheering.)-They both told the people they were not fit and practices of those who asked them to second them | would not be able to carry on competition with conti- | Wortley to the anvil, my Lord Milton might put himfor the suffrage—thear, )—that they were too ignorant in making use of these phrases. Before I conclude, I neutal nations—thear, hear, )—and how did they self on the tailor's shop-beard, and Lord Morpeth -(hear,)—that they had not sufficient intelligence— will make some few observations upon a subject on expect to produce at a less price without first reducing might go and work at the loom, to taste in his own gentleman has been unfortunate enough to help in ex-And now, Mr. "Extraordinary" Liar, if you hear, hear)—but they could, at all events, as soon which I think it right, not only to myself and to my wages? Not one of them would say they did not precious person the blessings of free trade. (Laughter.) And now, Mr. Large of the serve an apprenticeship to become electors as to become supporters, but to the West Riding, that I should not listend to reduce wages. (Cheers.) One of their Who were the parties who now might have votes, Mr. Thompson. Had Lord John Russell been fifth on leave entirely without notice. I have now fought the own authorities had shown that at Bonn on the whilst the producers of all the wealth of the country contest for the representation of this Riding upon two Rhine, the workmen's wages were fourpence a day; were forbidden? (Hear, and cheers.) The shopkeeper, Colonel Fox would have made his bow at once: but several occasions; on these occasions I have had my they had no taxes to pay out of that, consequently the who lived in a £10 house, and was able to pay his in an anti-Corn Law Parliament, or even in one which Noble Friend, Lord Morpeth, as an antagonist, and I wages in this country, at that rate, would be less than rent by handing over the counter the produce of their was to have something of an anti-Corn Law appearance have also had another Honourable Gentleman who has now been withdrawn from us, for reasons best known He could tell them the "monopoly" cry of the Whigs was cheap, and sell the fruits of it as dear as possible, but the presence of Colenel Thompson were scarcely less to those who have displaced him. Before the public a greater delusion than their cry for "the Bill." (Cheers. who himself did nothing. (Loud cheering.) The gin-requisite, if only as a matter of form, than that of Lord there are no apparent reasons whatever. We know To begin at the top was a bad system of reforming palace keeper, who dealt literally in death and destruc- John himself. pretty well now that has occurred, but let that pass. He knew the Corn Laws were bad, but they were not tion. (Renewed cheering.) The pawnbroker, whose Mr. George Julian Harney.

At the mention of Mr. Harney's name, a most tremended by the mention of the solution of hards continued for some time.

Mr. BENJAMIN PEARSON, of Mirfield, seconded the meglect of such a hint to disabuse the root of the evil—(hear, hear)—and it was sheer interest it was that no working man should have a sed with all the energy of a contest of conflicting folly to say that if they took off or reduced the taxes, second shirt, and who literally fattens on the miseries parties. In the course of my canvass I have heard in the working population would have cheap population would have cheap parties. In the course of my canvass I have heard in the working population would have cheap population would have second shirt, and the working parties. In the course of my canvass I have heard in the working of their wages, where halfpence worth more tread in a line work in the working the root of the evil—(hear, hear)—and it was that no working man should have a second shirt, and who literally fattens on the miscries in the working population would have a second shirt, and who literally fattens on the miscries in the working population would have a second shirt, and the working population would have a second shirt, and who literally fattens on the miscries in the course of the delusion which has been attempted the root of the evil—(hear, hear)—and it was that no working man should have a second shirt, and who literally fattens on the miscries it was that no working man should have a second shirt, and who literally fattens on the miscries in the course of the delusion which has been attempted to such that the course of the delusion which has been attempted to such the working the root of the evil—(hear, hear)—and it was that no working man should ha of unfair interference and undue practices, but none week, and took three shillings off their wages, where, hell, or, more politely speaking, a gambling-house, whip up to the poll, and write to the papers; and but such as all in a struggle must expect to hear. But he should like to know, would be their advantage? where the aristocracy of Whigs and Tories agend in the brutish vagabonds get drunk and breed riots here and by his friends; their cheers, however, did not seem to on this occasion some changes come over the face of (Hear, hear, and great cheering.) They wanted plenty company of sharpers and thieves that wealth which was there, pour encourager les autres, and to give the true sessing! Did it never occur to you Mr. Liar encourage the Noble Lord. He was evidently ill at affairs. We are not only now opposed by my Noble of furniture, plenty of clothing, and plenty of the neces-

him. He said, "What I conceive to be the question have introduced attempts like these should not be sources of his employment. (Hear, hear) The Whigs hearing. (Hear, hear.) If any elector has a candidate before the constituency of this Riding, and the allowed to carry through their portion of the contest had made a great outcry against a standing army in to propose, let him come forward, and he shall be heard constituencies of the empire at large is,—to decide be without suffering the penalties of degradation that must time of peace, and yet had established a rural police, tween the practical line of conduct set before them by follow on such a charge. After some other personal the most unconstitutional force ever before thought of. tween the practical line of conduct set before them by our opponents. (Hear, hear.) When observations, the Hon. Gentleman retired.

I talk of opponents, I mean to signify Mr. Wortley and Mr. Denison, because with all the deference which may be due to Mr. Harney and Mr. Pitkethly, I cannot consider them as our substantial and bong jide antagonists.

The show of hands for each party was not miserable exhibition platform, and certainly a more miserable exhibition the stood there as the advocate of the working classes—show of hands with vocierous cheering, for good didates. The show of hands for each party was never presented to an assembled multitude than the stood there as the advocate of the working classes—show of hands with vocierous cheering, for good didates. The show of hands for each party was never presented to an assembled multitude than the stood there as the advocate of the working classes—show of hands is in favour of Lord Morpeth and therefore who needed the most protection.

This appropries and by our opponents. (Hear, hear.) When observations, the Hon. Gentleman retired.

Cheers.) He was for cheap government, for good didates. The show of hands for each party was proposition, with the economists, whom the Chronicle proposition, with the economists. The show of hands for each party was proposition, with the economists. The show of hands for each party was proposition, with the economists. The show of hands for each party was proposition, with the economists. The show of hands for each party was cheering. The show of hands for each party was proposition, with the economists and the control of the was never presented to an assembled untitude than the stood there as the advocate of the working classes—show of hands is in favour of Lord Morpeth and presented himself, and proposed Lord Viscount Morpeth I talk of opponents, I mean to signify Mr. Wortley and Lord MILTON then mounted the rail in front of the | wages, for moderate emp'oyment, and for equal rights, GODFREY WENTWORTH, Esq., then came forward at the present election. (Hear, hear, and hisses from pable even for his friends; they would gladly have oppressed, and therefore who needed the most protecto propose Mr. Wortley. He spoke as follows:— the Chartists.) I might have adverted to some of the slunk away if they could, but the West Riding must tion. (Great cheers.) Lord Morpeth had not shown Electors and non-electors of the West Riding of York. topics which were briefly glanced at by the propesers be carried, and carried it only could be, if one iota of good which he and his colleagues had done-

twice essayed to speak, but was as often interrupted by

(Cheers.) Yet with all these imperfections on his head. he came to plead the cause of the working man-

engaged—the struggle of right against might—were but justice must be done to them at last. (Cheers.) He the Government told you that any man who made such up their breeches pockets, in order to stop the supplies. Were the clergy of the Church of England to be the (Laughter, and cheers.) And for writing, were the John Hanmer? or in Leeds, whence Sir William aristocracy to be the judges? There were very few Molesworth forbearingly retired, "not to let in a Tory," The hustings (a wreiched erection) were formed on that ground, but when the meeting was over, to and yet we are now arrived at the year 1841, and what ther William. (Hear, hear.) Henry (now Lord) aristocracy to be the judges? There were very few on a portion of the cattle market, and faced a prevent any disturbance being made by either Whig or is the change which has taken place within the limits. gradual descent, on which there was space for pro- Tory. (Hear, and cheers.) Peace, law, and order, was of that period? Was there no manufacturing distress roll in the dust sconer than the will of the people read; and fewer still who strung together twenty con- Tories"—and failed. If not so tractable as Mr. Hume's, secutive sentences in common sense English. (Laughter.) Sir William Molesworth's would have been a more convenue? These are what they tell us; and the para- the party in Leeds dressed the king in petticoats and Give them their rights, and with their rights they venient vote for the Whigs. especially in opposition, should obtain the power not only to educate them than Mr. Beckett's; while Ultra-Whiggish young Mr. selves, but their children. (Loud applause.) But then Aldam will hardly cut such an imposing figure in the they had no property. He was surrounded by "pro- heavy business" of genteel comedy in the House as sistible reason they had for making the proposal in 1841 did not say they gave him the axe and wished him to perty" gentlemen. (Hear, hear, and great cheer- Edward Baines. What consolation, again, can they rather than in the year 1840, and that is, Gentlemen, cut their heads off;—(hear, hear)—but the same faction ing.) The working classes were told they had no seek in Lincoln, where the great "literary Whig," Sir property by the gentlemen who prevented them from Lytton Bulwer, is thrust out, to make room for some having a vote. (Yellow interruption-cries of "Go on,"

and cheering.) Did they never hear of a property called labour? (Cheers.) That was the foundation of property, wrung from the toil of the millions, he had a vote, election-air to the season; but the hustings business sessing! Did it never occur to you Mr. Liar encourage the Noble Lord. He was evidently ill at affairs. We are not only now opposed by my Noble Extraordinary" that other people had travelled as well as yourself! The yellows—your hired ruffians on which he had so long stood was fast slipping from intended to have had a row, and greatly were they beneath his feet. The green flags were to him "the paraging—of whom I make no complaint as an antago."

\*\*We are not only now opposed by my Noble Lord. He was evidently ill at affairs. We are not only now opposed by my Noble Cherd. Friend, but by another Noble Friend of mine—the son of a Noble Lord of whom I wish to say nothing distingtion that the ground form the yellow-men, and on which he had so long stood was fast slipping from and further interruption from the yellow-men, and on the intended to have had a row, and greatly were they beneath his feet. The green flags were to him "the beneath his feet. The green flags were to him "the beneath his feet. The green flags were to him "the beneath his feet. The green flags were to him "the beneath his feet. The green flags were to him "the beneath his feet. The green flags were to him "the beneath his feet. The green flags were to him "the beneath his feet. The green flags were to him "the beneath his feet. The green flags were to him "the beneath his feet. The green flags were to him "the beneath his feet. The green flags were to him "the beneath his feet. The green flags were to him "the beneath his feet. The green flags were to him the total the mustings business sales of life foll themselves, before they thought of the mustings business sales of life foll themselves, before they thought of the mustings business sales of life foll themselves, before they thought of the mustings business sales of life foll themselves, before they thought of the mustings business are sales. The green of the mustings business sales of life foll themselves, before they thought of the mustings business are sales for the mustings business are s intended to have had a row, and greatly were they beneath his feet. The green figs were to him "the paraging—of whom I make no compliant as an angular many that saw from the force they hand-writing on the wall." In the introduction of his nist; but gentlemen, he comes not only backed by the stream, and think of themselves. The three proposition and the wall." In the introduction of the people, that would have to contend against, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that would have to contend against, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the people, that they should only with me, that can be no matter of complaint of the peop

He retired amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

Lord Milton. This announcement was received with not yet having taken place promised for "next session" demonstrations of applause on one side, and hooting on a "grave consideration" of the New Poor Law: what Electors and non-electors of the West Riding of York.

Tapics which were briefly glanced at by the propesers be carried, and non-electors of the West Riding of York.

Tapics which were briefly glanced at by the propesers be carried, and numerous assembly and seconders of those parties. (Great dissatisfaction car ied at all, by the Wentworth House purse, and interruption in various parts of the meeting.)—

which I see before me, I must claim a patient hearing, and interruption in various parts of the meeting.)—

which I see before me, I must claim a patient hearing, and interruption in various parts of the meeting.)—

which purse the silly dolt who owns it, would be opened, except the hor should be opened, except the heir should be opened, except the propesers be carried, and non-electors of the New Poor Law: what not one beneficial act that had ever emanated from the other, which lasted for some time. When it had say his colleagues, Lord John Russell and Mr. Baring, which purse the silly dolt who owns it, would be opened, except the heir should be opened, except the propesers by and secondary of the New Poor Law: what not one beneficial act that had ever emanated from the other, which lasted for some time. When it had say his colleagues, Lord John Russell and Mr. Baring, and interruption in various parts of the poor the propesers by and secondary of the other, which lasted for some time. When it had say his colleagues, Lord John Russell and Mr. Baring, and interruption in various parts of the other, who were not going to stand for any Lancashire town?

I say I might have adverted to some of the topics which and numerous assembly and secondary of the other, who were not going to stand for any Lancashire town?

Lord John, before the electors of London, adhered to called on to do so, I will promise to occupy but a little were briefly glanced at by the gentlemen who proposed traverse the length and breadth of the country, and the sooner they were Denisou, demanded a poil. The meeting was then his main principle, that it is right to enforce "indetime in my address to you. Gentlemen, the purpose and seconded the nomination of Mr. Harney and Mr. claim his sire's disgrace, and his own incompetency. displaced the better. The speaker then, after thanking adjourned. The poll was fixed to commence on Thurst pendence" among the p-or; and Mr. Baring refused to of my appearing before you here to-day, is to nominate Pitkethly; but as I do not think the real brunt of the Poer, poor Lord Milton! The laughter of his friends them for the patience with which he had been heard, day, and the declaration on Monday next, at eleven repeal the Poor Law, even if the Corn Law be not o'clock, at the hustings in Wakefield.

I name that gentleman to you, I am sure that you will to be directed to any side skirmishes, but I will pour without an embodyment in words. There is a speech himself, and was received with tremendous cheers by seconded, a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff, which Such are the ways in which the Whig Ministers be confident as I am, that he possesses all the abilities them at once on the real heat and heart of the fray." published for him in the Liar Extraordinary; it were his friends, and mingled groans and hooting by the ngnts or maring and Russell.

Such are the ways in which the Whig Ministers work out their "triumphs;" and the county elections

### THE LORDS of the Treasury have directed that Maryport be made a free and independent port, for

THE ARMSTRONG LIVER PILLS are recommended active liver, and are procurable at all Druggists, and at the Northern Star office. It is only necessary to see that the stamp has "Dr. John Armstrong's has never yet been seen. The Tories, indeed, have had Gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me to state to you we will get bread; "Tax property, ac. ac. the con-dwindled down from year to year and month, outlet windled down from year to year and month, outlet will, and give the speaker better and it is unnecessary for me to state to you we will get bread; "Tax property, ac. ac. the con-dwindled down from year to year and month, outlet will be still, and give the speaker better and it is unforted in the white letters, and to a hearing. The other gentlemen amongst the White letters, and to let no one put you off with any other pills.

N.B. The Pills in the boxes enclosed, in marbled paper, and marked B., are a very mild aperient, ing some proposed good, and in their most active sallies and are particularly and universally praised. They are admirably adapted for sportsmen, agriculturists, men of business, naval and military men; as they contain no mercury or calomel, and require neither confinement to the house, nor restraint in diet.

# Spirit of the Press.

in Parliament (Cheers) Gentlemen, I certainly did the country by her Majesty's Government on that side laws might produce a temporary increase of their manucheering. He appeared on their behalf and as their was set up for supporters to rully around would be complain that the mover and seconder of the Right which has hitherto been deemed the unpopular one, factured goods; but the ultimate result would be to advocate; and he told them plainly, the masses had the very signal for concentrated attack? Of course the very signal for concentrated attack? Of course the Tories profited by the excitement which he helped unfit to govern if he fall to repeal the law which he glories in having assisted to page. Upon this flame, Honourable Lord should have made such long speeches; and I fear you will think I am something in the same hard that the people of the West Riding have ordially, for the patient and kind manner in which you have like men of sense and rational clissans. Lond that the people of the west Riding have condially, for the patient and kind manner in which you have like men of sense and rational clissans. Lond that the people of the west Riding have condially, for the patient and kind manner in which you have like men of sense and rational clissans. Lond that the people of the West Riding have condially, for the patient and kind manner in which you have like men of sense and rational clissans. Lond that the people of the west Riding have set up abroad. So highly did he value the home that the people of the came before the found John Rinary Way. I now thank you. Gentlemen, most heavily and that the people of the west Riding have set up abroad. So highly did he value the home that the people of the came before the found John Rinary Way. I now thank you. Gentlemen, most heavily and that the people of the west Riding have they alway in the same that the discontant way. I now thank you deleted in them as to any other? They have taken what I thought proper to disasse of Universal Suffrage. (Hence the labouring maxitous was the advocate of Universal Suffrage. (Hence the labouring maxitous was the advocate of Universal Suffrage. (Hence the labouring maxitous was the advocate of Universal Suffrage. (They have taken what I thought proper to the wind the section of the come the to give to the seath that the came before the found John Rinsell was passed. He came before the Minister will have cheering. They have taken what I thought proper to the Minister will have cheering. They have taken what I thought proper to the Minister will have cheering. I the to making any of the Minister will have the section of the Construction of Universal Suffrage. (They had all the other of the Minister.) They have the hadden the found on the maxitous

more: it appertains to him in virtue of his existence, \_ when he found himself safe\_reckless of the two who

either faction to ride over them roughshod so long. elections in the country. Whig faces began to look (Cheers.) Like the horse they had not known their long; Whig papers began to seek consolation in the dispelled by the glorious light of reason and pure which would of course go against Ministers: wait, said franchise by taking it. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) there a second Minister sought to win for the Governmore than eleven hundred. Coming forward on hypothetical grounds, preparing for defeat, is not the best

Defeated at Liverpool, what consolation do Ministers find in other large towns !-- in Hull, for example, where Mr. Hutt, safe himself elsewhere, makes room for Sir and whither Joseph Hume went to "keep out the obscure Tory as a colleague with Colonel Sibthorp? No-their consolation must be sought in Bath, and

in the return of Mr. Rosbuck, upon whose stern politics return of Mr. Cobden, the representative and prime mover of the policy to the skirts of which they have clung for safety; in Bolton, and the return of the Free Trader, Dr. Bowring. The glory of even these returns. however, will be tarnished by the exclusion of Colonel Thompson from their anti-Corn Law Parliament that was-to-have-been; the exclusion of the popular teacher and most ingenious illustrator of anti-Corn Law doctrines—the man who with the breath of his body has kept life in the coals which they are now blowing for their own comfort. Of course they, the neophytes in the faith, were zealous over-much? Of course, they over-exerted themselves to secure his return for Hullmade it a point of life and death; and will now find room for him somewhere else? It would be easy enough: there is one gentleman gone into the House fully prepared to vacate his place for a candidate better qualified-Colonel Fox. Besides, there would be a sort of compensation in the act, since that accomodating cluding the hereditary anti-Corn Law agitater, young

you had there with the name of reformers, is a farce; society, and every shade of opinion, should be submitted them. For the supported by the resources of an ample and inexhausting ment in the work of the moment, they had no other principle than to do your dirty to your choice and your decision. (Cheera) I have the principle than to do your dirty to your choice and your decision. (Cheera) I have the principle at all the princ was it just-would either party say that such a state of confidence has reduced the Whigs to their present be afforded to you of choosing a Chartist, as of remarkable that now on the third time, and under choosing a Tory Member. But the line of duty which these altered circumstances, do I hear of a new feature of the head everything off at once; but let them would not, (Cheers.) He had devoted 16 years of his of this time has been making ever since the Parliament seems to lie before me is, that holding opinions widely introduced into the case, and now for the first time beginning, and take off their own salaries, life to their service, and by the blessing of God he hoped was last elected—and before that: under the guidance distinct from either, I shall state before you, Gentlemen, have I heard, not from one district, or from one part, low of the Whigs, suicidally successful, Parliament has (Cheering.) The speaker then entered into an explana- been employed unceasingly as the instrument of disap-The HIGH SHERIFF (Frederick William Thomas
Vernon Wentworth, Esq., of Wentworth Castle), came
forward and said,—Gentlemen, in obedience to her

The High Sheriff (Frederick William Thomas

The tide of public opinion had now set in, and the character of notoriety that there has been employed unceasingly as the instrument of disappointment on nearly every question that could possibly he was stopped by the High Sheriff, who told him he hear.)

The tide of public opinion had now set in, and tion and defence of the principles of the Charter, when he hoped the people were determined to have a full he was stopped by the High Sheriff, who told him he hear.)

The tide of public opinion had now set in, and tion and defence of the principles of the Charter, when he hoped the people were determined to have a full he was stopped by the High Sheriff, who told him he hear.)

The HIGH SHERIFF (Frederick William Thomas

The HIGH SHERIFF (Frederick Wi forward and said,—Gentlemen, in obedience to her capacity. I make it both as a Minister of the Crown— For my part, Gentlemen, I fairly tell you that I look thing go out of the country. (Great cheering.) Mr. life concluded. Mr. Harney accordingly, after saying as the want of the moment, the need for keeping up Majesty's commands, we are met together for the pur
| Pitkethly then alluded to the exportation of machinery, that he should bow to the Sheriff, wound up his appearances in sight of the country while the routine of pose of electing two Knights of the Shire to represent flattery, is to me a still more valued title—I make it as I firmly believe that the West Riding is beyond the continue their Parliament exposed Ministers to the popular goze, had efforts, and pledging himself to meet his opponents passed by, so surely the approaching recess saw the counagain and again until the People's Charter became the terfeit flung aside; to be used again if possible, and orderly manner. (Hear, hear.) The occurrences hitherto denied, he alluded to the warm receptate that must attach to their conduct. I believe, as I said in Manchester to export machines, along with which law of the land. He called upon Englishmen to be firm or otherwise to be replaced be some new one. "Now which teck place at the last nomination for the West tion which he and his colleague had experienced before, that the voice of the West Riding is not to be the west that the voice of the West Riding is not to be the country England's best workmen, to to the country England's best workmen, to to the country England's period and side of the field, thing," saith the teacher, "is denied to well-directed and Sydney perished on the scaffold :- on Scotchmen, industry:" the industry of the Whigs illustrating the we shall not have to deplore the same results to day. turned to conciliate the Chartists, by a refe- on these hustings. (Loud cheers.) If I thought that but how to construct them for themselves, by which to support the cause in defence of which Wallace had futility of trusting to appearances had been unceasing; the independence of this vast district could be bought, means they were enabled to produce goods cheaper than fought and Hardy, Baird, and Wilson had and now they obtain their reward. Yet their industry fallen victims at the shrine of Tory despotism:—and cease not, even while they reap their wages: they do your own friends to be heard, you must likewise con- an assurance that "it was all humbug," and then, after picked up by the first man who thought it worth while kets, by which means, England, instead of being an on Irishmen, to rally round the cause for which Fitz their utmost to give their new Free Trade agitation the finding that he had got on a wrong tack, he at once to stoop. Nevertheless, I do not choose to leave these exporting country; gerald had suffered, and Emmett perished. (Cheers.) air of a humbug. Thus the Morning Chronicle, which began to show his teeth, and feigned to consider that hustings without allowing it to be known at least that about increasing the He left that good old cause with them; he had done exhorts all who want accurate information on election his duty; he did not doubt that they would do theirs. matters to consult its columns, adopts the new nomenclature which classes Ministerialists and Oppositionists The HIGH SHERIFF proceeded to take the show as "Monopolists" and "Anti-Monopolists,"—as if any of hands. Lord Morpeth's friends first were called readers of decent understanding would not see at a upon, then Mr. Wortley's, Lord Milton's next, then Mr. glance the folly of a pretence, which lumps the Wortley's, and lastly the supporters of the Chartist cansley Whigs, who will vote against Lord John's Corn repealed. Perhaps the Liverpool electors read Pal-Lord MORPETH proposed, and Mr. Wortley merston by the lights of Baring and Russell. are coming next week, to give more scope to their ingenuity.—Specialor.

# THE ELECTIONS.

From present appearances, it seems probable that the Tories will have a small majority, and it is certain that as an Anti-bilious medicine, to every sufferer from a small majority will not suffice to carry on Sir Robert bilious complaints and indigestion, or from an in- Peel's Government against the powerful opposition that will be arrayed against it.

A popular opposition, above three hundred strong a minority of that numerical force, but of far inferior capabilities, a Tory opposition being, from its nature, confined to an obstructive position, blocking out, defeatonly manifesting a wish beyond their strength for the accomplishing of some positive evil. But a Liberal opposition has a wider range of operations; it resists what is unpopular instead of what is popular, and it maintains principles and proposes measures which interest the people, and call forth their spirit. The Liberals will go into opposition with a just and

a great cause, and they will have ample power to com-bat for it. Every day, after the fermation of a Tory MINISTERS AND THE "CHEAP BREAD" CRY. Government, will add to their strength, and to the diffi-Tories, is also to be dealt with by the unhappy Sir

## Election News,

Bolron.-The election of the Borough Members

several of them closing their works on Monday eventensive riet, as very few of the many thousands of working men who filled the streets took any part in the disgraceful proceedings. On Tuesday evening a placard, announcing the "liberation of Feargus O'Connor," was posted on the walls, and staing that he would be in "Manchester on Monday of the came into town at nine o'clock, and this was six in the evening. The ruffian "peace preservers" having been thus finally beaten out of the town—the people went home and the town was quiet.

Leicester.—Messers. Easthope and Ellis, having Mr. Easthope to deput me tight to the Suffrage. week " calling on the " Chartists to do their duty ! week," calling on the "Chartists to do their duty! been severally proposed and seconded, by four memlook to their friends," and not "to be deluded by the bers of the Whig Coporation. Mr. John Markham, Tories." This placard certainly created a great advanced to nominate Mr. Coeper; and Mr. John the business of the nomination, but the great bulk of from the field. The business of proposing the candi-Bowring about three-fourths of the multitude

Brighton.—The nomination for members to represent this place in the Hense of Commons, took place on Wednesday last, June 30th, on the hustings erected near the Town Hall, and was attended by a larger number of persons that ever were present since Brighton has been made a borough, and great excitement was evinced by the appearance of a Chartist candidate on the hustings. The procesnarily seen at elections; bands of music, flags, drunken men, &c., were the order of the day, with the exception of the Chartist procession; this was indeed a solemn procession; all was calm and quiet; they well knew the importance of the business for which they had met together, and their procession needed no music to urge them on their banners Another splendid white flag bore in large silver had the motto of "Frost, Williams, and Jones;" one had on its flag staff the cap of liberty and the tricoloured cockade; with these flags in their prooession, the Chartists made their way through the town to the place of meeting, and on their arrival they found it completely blocked up by their opponents; but they were received with loud shouts of appliance; the people made a lane, and the Chartists marched through and took up their place in front of the hustings, which they kept till the meeting was over, being flanked on one side by the Tories, and on the other by the Whigs; and though the rain ponred, at times, in torrents, the gallant band withstood the pelting of the pitiless storm, unassailed by either party, though the Whigs had a go in at the Tories and beat them, destroying three of their orange flags, and more mischief would have ensued, had it not been for the inserference of the police, for both parties had a set of hired drunken bullies to annoy every one who belonged not to their party; the nomination having taken place, the Chartist candidate, C. Brooker, Esq., being proposed by Mr. Woodward, and seconded by Mr. Flowers, a show of hands was taken, and declared to be in favour of the two Whig candidates, though, next to Captain Pechell, every one most unnesitatingly agreed that Mr. Brooker was the next man; not so with the Returning Officer, he cannot countenance a Chartist, and so he gave it in against him, but Mr. Wigney declared himself that HB knew not which held a majority, Mr. Brouker or him. As for the Tory, Sir A. Dalrymple, he is so detested, so spurned by all parties in Brighton, except his own, that out of eight or ten thousand people, no more than one hundred hands were held up for him. His conduct on Mr. Duncombe's motion has so disgusted every honest minded man in Brighton, that no one is heard to give an expression of kind feeling for his welfare. When it is known that he was in the House the whole of the time Mr. Duncombe's motion for the release of the prisoners was under discussion, and though sent into Parliament by the Radicals of Brighton, he had not the honesty, the manliness, or courage, to give them one vote in return, the consequence was, the Chartists of Brighton left him and his party to the fate they deserve before the assembled people, to vote for the immediate repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Bill. Mr. Wigney has promised to vote for the immediate hamlet, for the recall of those unjustly exiled patriots. It is worthy of notice that the Charthe immense multitude, hired men and all, rapturously cheeserd every sentiment they uttered. The nomination of the candidates was as complete a Charust meeting as ever we saw. Mr. Brooker, at the close of the poll, said his object had been achieved, viz: the vindication of the principles contained in the People's Charter; and when the time again came, they would find him pursuing the same course of action; believing as he did that the prosperity and happiness of the country would be permanently obtained, through the establishment of the principles he advocated. No expence whatever was Mr. Brooker pas to, in getting poll clerks to attend the different booths; those were supplied from the ranks of the Chartists, who voluntarily gave their services on this occasion.

DUMPRIES BURGHS.-The Radical Ewart, late M.P. for Wigan, and who voted for the release of the political prisoners, has succeeded against the

themselves. After the return and the usual ceremeboth parties, but the people came off victorious; they made the pelice run in all directions taking shelter in the Town Hall and different places. The greater part of the men went out into the fields and armed themselves with large sticks and then came into the brutal provisions: I need not remind you how the town again, flourishing them over their heads and the wings! Aye, the wings—and the city of Bristol! they are the men to stand on the city of Bristol! they are the men to stand on the city of Bristol! they are the men to stand on the city of Bristol! they are the men to stand on the city of Bristol! they are the men to stand on the city of Bristol! they are the men to stand on the city of Bristol! they are the men to stand on the city of Bristol! they are the men to stand on the city of Bristol! they are the city of Bristol ter there. Amongst them was the Inspector of now. I occupied the time of some thousands of Trowbridge, to whom they gave a good thrashing you, in the market-place, last Sunday night, with and made him walk out; when the females outside the revolting details. But horrible as this law is,

of them to the public houses tolenjoy a glass of ale. cotton during the remainder of its life. ("No, no!" the Mayor, of course, decided that the shew of hands, people petitioned against the Cern Laws; when stabbed in several parts with knives; struck with appearance in front of the Hall. The news flew like several parts with appearance in front of the Hall. The news flew like several parts with appearance in front of the Hall. The news flew like several parts with knives; struck with the manufacturers would not join them. It was paving stones; and driven, barefooted, towards the manufacturers would not join them. It was paving stones; and driven, barefooted, towards the manufacturers would not join them. Bolton.—The election of the Borough Members was decided on Thursday evening week, after a formight's most intense excitement, in the choice of the ministeralists, the numbers being for the manufacturers would not join them. It was paving stones; and driven, barefooted, towards the manufacturers would not join them. It was demanded for the manufacturers would not join them. It was demanded for the manufacturers would not join them. It was paving stones; and driven, barefooted, towards the manufacturers would not join them. It was paving stones; and driven, barefooted, towards the manufacturers would not join them. It was paving stones; and driven, barefooted, towards the manufacturers would not join them. It was paving stones; and driven, barefooted, towards the manufacturers would not join them. It was paving stones; and driven, barefooted, towards the manufacturers would not join them. It was paving stones; and driven, barefooted to hand the manufacturers would not join them. It was form it was demanded for the manufacturers would not join them. It was form it wa Ainsworth (a nondescript Whig Conservative weapons and drove them back to their room again; and while they were proceeding up the stairs of the weapons and while they were proceeding up the stairs of the short weapons and while they were proceed to a contest.—The of the police was dispatched to Heywood to Mr. Bolling (Ditto)

The Tories have been beaten by weapons they so often. The Tories have been beaten by weapons they so often them hew the row originated with the police. While and that one effected by the Ne:tingham election, employed with success on former occasions bribery, the magistrates were in the Market-place with the front the device attempt to prolong the exisintimidation, drankenness, and trickery. The cotton people, some of the police were endeavouring to tence of the power of the Commissioners, and circumlords in the ministerial interest were most active, make their escape the back way out of the town and were seen running as if after a thief. The people saw (Tremendous cheering by the Chartists and Coasering; from Thesday evening all business was sustine and ran dewn the road and met them; when a varives, and great irritation and uproar among the pended by both parties. Free drink was to be had tremendous scaffle ensued. Several of the police Whige.) I fearlessly avow that no Conservative in abundance in all quarters of the town, and the were dreadfully wounded and several of the inhabidrunkenness and fighting which followed has no
parallel in the election annals of Bolton. The
up for dead but recovered in a very short time: The
violation of the spirit of British 'liberty; as the Chartists understanding how the game was to be police then took to their heels and made the best of destable Whig Poor Law. (Renewed cheering friends among whom headen the man headen the played, came to a resolution on Sunday evening to their way home, over hedges and ditches; the peo-take no part in the election proceedings, but to ple following them, throwing stones, mud, sticks, for Conservatives at this election! vote stand aloof from both Whigs and Tories, they being and anything that came in their way. When they alike enemies to universal justice. This resolution came back, they found three or four walking about was placarded on Monday afternoon, a few hours in plain clothes, whom they instantly collared and And now I have told the Whig candidates and their previous to an attack which was made on the colours made them deliver up their truncheons which they supporters of some of their faults I shall claim the of the Tories at the Swan Inn, the Chronicle office, did, begging the mob not to hurt them, telling them privilege of stating my own principles. (Loud vociand several other places, by a number of drunken they obeyed the orders of their Inspectors; one of ferations from the exasperated Whige.) No, no, I roffians belonging to the Ainsworth party, and them cried like a child and said he had not eaten or defy your throats. I shall tell my tale to the end, must have had much effect in preventing more ex- drunk since he came into town at nine o'clock, and and I shall not give over till my strength is ex-

sensation, and was the only one which elicited a Dear, a freeman of the borough, seconded the no-cheer on its appearance. On the same evening, a mination. The Censervative candidates (Lord Formeeting of the friends of Dr. Bowring was held in rester and the Hon. Spencer Horsey de Horsey) meeting of the friends of Dr. Bowring was need in the Temperance Hall, at which he was present, and the news of O'Connor's liberation afforded matter for congratulation, three cheers being given by the broad cloth for "the liberation of the Chartist prisoners!"

Hypericical humbugs! After this it was no doubt the meeting.—Mr. Cooper presented himself to the multitude, and said, "Men of Leicester, I stand here, to-day, as the champion of working men, as the advante of the rights of my own order, and I hoped that all the working men would take part in the advocate of the rights of my own order, and I stand here, likewise, as the determined opponent of the people appeared there only as spectators, and Whiggery. (Yells from the hirelings of the Corpo- one year's repentance" have created in England; I allowed the Whig and Tory colour bearers to fight ration, answered by tremendous cheers from Charfor precedence before the hustings, without taking tists and Conservatives.) The reasons for Charsinning without being forthwith nipped in the bud. I the voice of the people in Parliament; and as one sinning without being forthwith nipped in the bud. I the voice of the people in Parliament; and as one sinning without being forthwith nipped in the bud. I the voice of the people in Parliament; and as one sinning without being forthwith nipped in the bud. I the voice of the people in Parliament; and as one demand the Ballot. Not because I desire the shield instance, he might notice his defence of Lord Cardinates that the Tory party had the triumph, the Government are manifold, That opposition is not of secrecy myself, not because all desire it; but be. Sabbath. And who apologised for that in Parliament. Whigs, after the loss of many flags, retiring first grounded, merely, upon the ruthless persecution cause there are many who would need it, even with from the field. The business of proposing the candiwhich the people's advocates have experienced from Universal Suffrage. But I understallingly proclaim dates was then gone on with; the show of hands the men who are called their "natural friends." It a steadfast opposition to the Ballot without Unibefore them? (Hear and clamour.) He called it a was for Ainsworth about one-fourth; and for Dr. is founded on broad political charges; on the faith-versal Suffrage. Since I hold it unjust, and I hope bared he fangled the Hon. Gentlemen would have lessness of the Whigs to their promises; on their Mr. Easthope does, that Members of Parliament bitter disappointment of the people's hopes, and their should be allowed to vote secretly, so I regard it vile betrayal of the people's liberties. (Cheers.) as equally unjust that a few thousand electors, who, The Whigs were fondly recognised as the sincere virtually hold the franchise as a trust for the miladvecates of popular rights, and were borne into lions, should be allowed to set under the veil of office by the full tide of the popular will. The secreey. (Cheers from the Chartists.) I also de so that if Mr. Macauley had voted the other way people believed their professions, and joined them mand the abolition of the Property Qualification for in the cry for "the Bill-the whole Bill-and Members of Parliament. I challenge any man to nothing but the Bill."-and the prayer of that shew me any atom of reason why a man who posominous cry has been but too fully realised. After sesses so many acres of land, should, despite his "the Bill"—Coercion for Ireland followed—the idiocy or dishonesty, be adjudged more fit to bemons were of the usual character, such as are ordiBastilelaw succeeded—wars were commenced—and as come a member of a legislative body than a man their years increased, this traitorous Government who is upright and intelligent, though pennyless, only grew more complete in their delinquency. The Idemand, also, Payment for Members of Parliament; two millions left them in the treasury, by their prede- because, thereby, every man might be rendered indecessors were squandered in shameless profusion— pendent and become proof to corruption: might be regardless of the people's toil and suffering,—and fairly sent about his business when he had received they are now about to be driven from office with a his wages; and because the work of a legislator were of white, with one exception, that was a the nation, as the record that their evil shadow has splendid blue flag, trimmed with white, the motto's once darkened the council chamber of the Sovereign. Instead of retrenchments, they have exhibited an a new division of the Kingdom into electoral districts, members of Edinburgh. The former members had deficiency of six millions on the annual income of demands not less capacity than the duties of a judge, atter recklessness of economy, and have far out in lieu of the present custom of returning members stripped the Tories in their officious disposition to for boroughs and counties. I do this because it is got peerages; and, he had no doubt, that, in course letters the motto of "The People's Charter." On stripped the Tories in their officious disposition to for boroughs and counties. I do this because it is letters the motto of "The People's Charter." On gratify the expensive tastes of royalty. They took unfair that some constituencies of a few hundred others were inscribed "Universal Suffrage."— office under the most solemn pledges to preserve electors should return two man while several office under the most solemn pledges to preserve electors should return two men while several Brooker and the Charter,"—Brooker and the universal peace, and they are quitting it after plung-thousands can do no more, in some other constiRepeal of the New Poor Law,"—"Brooker and the ing the nation into four expensive wars—one of tuencies. And now having very hastily addressed which is yet unfinished. And for what objects, myself to the Six Points of the People's Charter, 1 under what pretences, were these wars entered upon! come in the last place. [An uproarious hubbub was The war in Spain had no other object than the here raised by the Whig hirelings, who had contrived support of the accursed funding schemes: the during the various skirmishes which occurred furtherance of the plans of meney-lords, the great throughout the day,—in one of which all their green bloodsuckers of the nation. (Cheers.) The war in flags, save one, had been torn to ribbons, and the Canada was commenced to put down the staves shivered in pieces,—to secure a position imme-people's struggle for liberty. (Hear, hear.) diately in front of the hustings. "Aye, aye, your people's struggle for liberty. (Hear, hear.) diately in front of the hustings. "Aye, aye, your Oppression was borne, till it could be endured no last Cooper, your last!" exclaimed some of the paltry longer; and when resistance was made, the liberty- crew, "you understand that!"--- Mr. Cooper conleving Whigs over-ran the country wih fire and tinued—My last, do you say,—you poor tools sword, and thus once more stilled the patriotic Ca- of the manufacturing tyrants? Know, then, that I nadians by the administration of terror. Legitimacy rotten legitimacy! was the object of support in entering upon the Syrian war! The successor of Mahomet, forsooth! must be supported, in preference to a man, who, whatever may be his faults, has displayed more of European mind and of spirit hustings, and had railed it off in a of civilization and of commercial enterprise than gentlemanly way, from the rest—) that I say if they any Eastern monarch for several generations. Lastly, came the war with China: that most iniquitons war which had no other professed object than a tyrants that if they had once been on the stall they determination to slaughter people with the sword would not, as I did, have taught themselves five who were unwilling to be poisoned with opiam! languages while bending over the last, nor acquired, (Cheers.) Would you, as Euglishmen, regard any as I did. a knowledge of the elements of general attempt by a fereign nation to force a contraband science, while using the awl. (Prolonged cheering, trade in one of your ports, as less than an impu- and chop-fallen looks among the Whigs.) I proclaim dent affront? If a foreign power resolved on intro- again that I stand here as the candidate selected by be cured by Universal Suffrage. He next adverted dent affront? If a foreign power resolved on introducing a poison into your country, in spite of legisworking men;—that I shall esteem it the high honour to the laws of primogeniture and entail, and contouched that were the land more subdivided, wages lative enactments probibiting the attempt, would you not regard your Government as a coward crew of traitors, if they neglected to seize the poisonous article and throw it into the sea! The Chinese government were not guilty of such criminal neglect; native town, in the British senate. (Uproar among but the Whig Government have stamped themselves the Whigs, and a stone thrown at Mr. Cooper.) Let with lasting infamy by commencing a wicked agthe dastard who threw that stone know that I am not
gression upon a nation because its Government to be intimidated. (Mr. Cooper then held the stone became the faithful guardians of its morals. The up in his hand, and taking off his cap, laid open his Whig Government have entered on a course of bosom, and advanced it over the front of the hustings.)
national extermination of the Chinese, because they Let any working man who believes me to be his refuse to be poisoned; and as the war is still un- enemy strike here!—shower your stones if you finished, their successors must scamper out of the choose,—for unless you slaughter me, I shall speak difficulty as well as they can! So much for the on till I have done! (A rending shout burst blessings of Whiggery bequeathed to Conservatism! from the ranks of the Chartists and Con-(Cheers.) Blessings ! aye, the Whigs had ever been servatives, and the Whigs looked more the industrious forgers of machinery for oppression, abashed and woe-begone than ever.) I tell you against a mock representation, which did not and invariably left the Tories to make use of the that your tyrants with all their prate about cheap represent them. He then adverted to Mr. Macauley's from men of sound principles, and he is no longer Member for Brighton, two Whigs being returned by overwhelming majorities. This election has not been without its effect. Captain Pechell has promised, before the assembled people, to vote for the immein abeyance. It is a rotten cry-(cheers from the tell you, that although I am a fee to all monopolies, Whige) - and its death-note is approaching; but and I hate the accursed Corn Laws, as well as all while it is kept up, every one knows what it means, other wicked laws, yet their repeal, without other release of Frost, Williams, and Jones; and we do But the Whig note is a deceptive one. They will great preparatory measures, would only involve you dated with petitions from every town, village, and hamlet for the recall of these uninsity eviled. Tory will not compromise his principles. (Cheers from the Tories.) We have been charged and thousands of acros of land would be thrown tist candidate and his proposer and seconder the preparation for this election. I hurl back the fitless. The peasantry would then swarm into your were the only parties heard, with silence, and false charge with disdain. I here most unequive- towns,—machinery would still be increased, so as Phillips,—and he is the only one of the party with gates of competition were once open, the glut must being understood or agreed to-that gentleman, in tyrants would reduce your wages to the continental four several conversations, of his own accord ut- level. (Prolonged cheering.) These are arguments tered sentences to the following effect: -Mr. Cooper, as common as dust among you, and you know they you and I differ as widely as light and darkness from | cannot be gainsayed; but yet, unfortunately, a part each other in politics—and we make no compromise of you are still so blind as to yield yourselves of our principles—you will not give up your Chartist the slaves of those who only seek to grind principles, nor shall I give up my Conservative ones you more completely to the dust. (Renewed uproar —we merely agree to oppose the Whigs as a common enemy." I state this, before the thousands for the present. I had intended to tell your tyrants here congregated, by way of public testimony to the something about their renegadism. But as person-gentlemanly character of a Conservative who has ality is but a poor game, and I should only be been maligned in the vilest mannner, by the Whig imitating the bad example set and followed by others, principals in Leicester, and their tools. (Cheers.) I shall say but little by way of reminding your No, no; there is no hypocrisy about the Tories—tyrants of their past professions. Mr. Paget's protyrants though they be—it is the Whigs who are and mises of "plumb-pudding," after the passing of the have been the deceivers; it is the Whigs who are Reform Bill, are vulgar things; every one is ac-Whig Sir Alexander Johnston, by a majority of 59. the changelings—the squeezable gentlemen! I say quainted with them. Your Mayor and your Town The Tory Johnston will again be returned for the changelings—the squeezable gentlemen! I say quainted with them. Your Mayor and your Town to Tory Johnston will again be returned for the boldly and fearlessly, although an unflinching Char- been heard to advocate, some Universal and some county without epposition. The shire of Kirkcudbright will be contested by the Tory Maxwell and
the Whig Murray, the late Member.

boldly and fearlessly, although an unflinching Charbeen heard to advocate, some Universal and some
tist. Whether in or out, you cannot make a patriot
of a Tory; but we shall convert the Whigs once
these matters, and all join in the one deceitful
more into flaming patriots in the course of six ditty about the repeal of the Corn Laws—the ditty Westbury.—The designing knaves of faction succeeded here, during the election, in provoking the copie to physical resistance in self defence. A large people to physical resistance in self defence. A large body of police had been imported doubless for the purpose of exciting the ill feelings of the people by this insolent implied distrust of their peacefulness. In this however they were disappointed, the people though displeased saw through the trick and refused to gravify them. The police nowever seemed leth tow for saily them. The police nowever seemed leth tow for saily them. The police nowever seemed leth tow for saily them. The police nowever seemed leth tow for saily them. The police nowever seemed leth tow for saily them. The police nowever seemed leth tow for saily them. The police nowever seemed leth tow for sail assert our right to Universal Suffrage. But they will go with us for what we want when they of class legislation, benefit the working man. If the meeting, assuring them that whatever opinions of the desire that whatever opinions of the meeting, assuring them that whatever opinions of the people in sain sinceures which year by care of the desire of the House of Commons, or, at least, a fair of the House of Commons, or, at least, a fair medicine was notent or open was notent or open was noten to open which year of the does not believe this. House of the does not his some was noten or open was noten or ope remember that thereby hangs another proof of Whig as long as any ory is deceptive, we, as Chartists, ask his friends, did they think the industrious men nies consequent therenpon, the electors dispersed to delinquency! Sir Robert Walpole, the great minister shall sing but one song "Universal Suffrage and no the different inns, to partake of some refreshment, of George I., procured the passing of the Sep-One of the electors called on a brother of his and tennial bill—the enactment by which the whole invited him to come in to him. The poor man was essence of the old constitution was sapped—the proceeding along the Market-place, to accept grandest effort for corruption and abuse that ever then they are, at heart, glad to know that the the invitation of his brother, when one of was made by a British statesman. (Cheers by the working-classes are treading on the heels of the midthe police ruffians struck him a tremendous blow Conservatives and Chartists.) What the vile Whigs dle-classes, and of the Government, and impelling over the right eye which felled him to the ground, then began, they have lately been striving to con-This was the onset of a desperate row. On seeing summate—the utter destruction of old English say, Vote for Conservatives at this election. Only this the people were exasperated; and went to work liberty. You have been told that the Tories joined get the recreant Whigs out, and they will become right and left with their walking sticks and fists. the Whigs in enacting the Bastile law. But who patriots again. O yes, they know how to revolutively flored several of the police and split some of the Whigs in the Whigs of the Whigs tionise the country! they know how to raise the They floored several of the police and split some of the Whigs—and the W

then made their way to the Hall again through the backway and locked themselves up in the magistrates' of apprenticing the child, and making the English silew of finding the condidates were put to the private room, while the mob separated, going, many of them to the public houses tokenjoy a glass of ale. oction during the remainder of its life. ("No. no!" the Mayor of course decided that the show of hands a rights. If the people disarmed, driven to the street, stript of his clothing, of apprenticing the child, and making the English silew of hands a considerable majority appeared for had been represented, these laws would have been with the exception of his trousers, beat in the most with the exception of his trousers, beat in the most with the exception of his trousers, beat in the most with the exception of his trousers, beat in the most with the exception of his trousers, beat in the most with the exception of his trousers, beat in the most with the exception of his trousers, beat in the most with the exception of his trousers, beat in the most with the exception of his trousers, beat in the most with the exception of his trousers, beat in the most with the exception of his trousers, beat in the most with the exception of his trousers, beat in the most with the exception of his trousers, beat in the most with the exception of his trousers, beat in the most with the exception of his clothing. vented the additional treason devised by Lord John. against the responsible framers of the devlish LEICESTER.-Mesers. Easthope and Ellis, having Mr. Easthope to deny my right to the Suffrage. demand Universal Suffrage as man's birthright; I demand it because every man is taxed : I demand it because every male inhabitant of England is liable to be balletted for on the militia. I challenge Mr. Easthope to show why any man should be governed without his will; taxed without his consent; or drawn out to expose his body to fire and sword, without having any share in creating war-makers. I demand Annual Parliaments, as the only means of destroying the fangs of the canker which the Whig Septennial bill has planted and quickened in the constitution, as the only means of destroying the giving a plain answer to a plain question. He was evils which "Parliaments for six years sinning and not enough of a John Bull for him; his answers demand Parliaments so short that there could be no

am proud to stand here and proclaim that I was a shoemaker till three-and-twenty years of age, and tell your tyrants,—and let your tyrants know (turning towards the Mayor and the members of the Universal Euffrage, we should all become as Che-Whig Corporation who had secured part of the rokees. (Cries of "No, no.") Well, if it was not had once been shoemakers they would have been shoemakers still. (Shouts and cheering.) Tell your

with a dishonest compromise, as Chartists, during out of cultivation in this country, -as utterly pro- poor. (Cheers.) Mr. Macauley said he would cally declare that in my interviews with Mr. to employ the extra numbers,—but, when the flood- would not wish him to do so; but he would wish to Phillips,—and he is the only one of the party with gates of competition were once open, the glut must see the same law applied to the rich that was whom I have conferred—so far from compromise soon come in the foreign markets, and then your applied to the poor. If the Dorchester labourers being understood or agreed to—that gentleman in tyrants would reduce your wages to the continental had been rightly sent abroad by the Whigs, why was

shall sing but one song "Universal Suffrage and no surrender." (Tremendous cheering.) Aye, and if the Mayor and Mr. Easthope, and Mr. Ellis be Radicals, if, as they say, they are not Whigs, why then they are, at heart, glad to know that the to carry out the Reform Bill? And the reason the to carry out the Reform Bill? And the reason the

stocking-weaving into the gaol to starve you, now; Proceeded to the head inn and beat all the policemen out that were there. They then went to the other public houses and beat out some that had taken shel-Conservatives at this election, as the great step to men moving in a different sphere, who could not towards getting your rights. (Loud and long-conwith them, to show their feelings, or to sympathise
with them, to show them that their interests and and made him walk out; when the females outside the revolting details. But horrible as this law is, what would it lave been if the recreant Russell had another drubbing. At length he made his retreat to a druggist's shop; where they followed him and gave him a few more blows. The police of the revolting details. But horrible as this law is, what would it lave been if the recreant Russell had the recreant Russell had the people. Lord Forester, on the Conservative welfare were knit and interwoven with the people. Lord Forester, on the Conservative welfare were knit and interwoven with the people. Lord Forester, on the Conservative welfare were knit and interwoven with the people. Lord Forester, on the Conservative welfare were knit and interwoven with the people. Lord Forester, on the Conservative welfare were knit and interwoven with the people. Lord Forester, on the Conservative welfare were knit and interwoven with the people. Lord Forester, on the Conservative welfare were knit and interwoven with the people. Lord Forester, on the Conservative she had him in an good and loyal subjects; and until the Charter becomes the law of the land, there can neither becomes the law of the land, there can neither becomes the law of the land, there can neither becomes the law of the land, there can neither becomes the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the law of the land, there are not seen the

proceeded with, in presence of a large concourse of spectators, who manifested throughout the most perfect good humour. Pithy remarks and commen-

taries, on particular observations, were occasionally made, but not a single expression which could be

designated offensive reached our ears; and though

the speakers were more than once interrupted, there

was less ground of complaint on this account than on almost any previous similar occasion. At twelve

friends, among whom, besides the members of the aggregate committee, we observed the Lord Provost, Bailie Thom, of Leith, Bailie M'Donald, of Mussel-

bargh, Mr. Veitch, of Woodside, and others, appeared on the hustings. Mr. Lowery, the Chartist, accompanied by Dr. Glover, of St. Patrick Square, Mr.

Macintosh, and others, also appeared on the hust-

ings-tickets of admission having been given them by the Sheriff.—The Sheriff having read the writ and acts against bribery, Bailie Grieve stepped forward to propose the Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macauley, as a fit and proper person to represent this city in Parliament. (Cheers and hissing.)-Mr. Gifford, master of the Merchant Company, seconded the nomination. — Mr. Adam Black proposed Mr. Gibsen Craig.—Dr. Maclagan seconded the nomination of Mr. Craig.—Dr. Glover, St. Patrick Square, was received with loud cheers by his friends. He rose to propose, as fit and proper persons to represent the city in Parliament, Colonel Peronet Thompson and James Lowery, Esq. (Cheers and laughter.) Robert Lowery is the name. At the Waterloo Rooms, on Saturday, he did not think it necessary to state any serious objections to the gentlemen proposed on the other side; but he had good and decided objections against both of them. (Cheers ) In the first place, Mr. Macauley had a difficulty in were more like those of the sophists of ancient Greece. Then he had in several instances opposed Sabbath. And who apologised for that in Parlia-ment but the honourable gentleman who now stood before them? (Hear and clamour.) He called it a bared, he fancied the Hon. Gentleman would have thought it something more than indecorum. Then Mr. Macauley voted against addressing the Crown for the pardon of the political prisoners confined in England, and the numbers were equal on a division: the address to the Crown would have been carried The Hon. Gentleman had a great aversion to pledges; but he recollected at his first meeting in the Assembly Rooms, that he came forward as a supporter of the Whigs, and declared that while a shred of their banner remained, he would fight under it. (Cheers) Mr. Macauley then had pledged himself to fight for the Whigs as their slave, and not as a freeman. With respect to the other gentleman, he objected to him that he was the nominee of a person who had put forward members for Edinburgh; and not members only,—but who had attempted to give them a Lord Provost; and his intended Lord Provost had members of Edinburgh. The former members had of time, Mr. Macauley would be raised to the House of Lords as Lord Edinburgh, or Lord Madrid, or Lord Calcutta, or some such title; as to the other gentleman, he, of course, would be Baron Riccarton. (Great cheering and laughter.) The great object of the electors should be not to send men to Parliament to get situations for individuals, and gratuities for themselves; but to send men who would benefit them. (Laughter.) They came before the electors now with the argument of cheap bread; but what was the measure proposed! They laid a duty of 8s. per qr. on wheat, while the half of all the corn imported since 1828 had only paid a duty of 2s. 8d. and Is. per quarter. So it was with sugar; all the difference, in fine, would be from a farthing to half a that, it was something like it; and he said that he would leave the country and go where? Why, to New York-the very place where there was already Alison, to show that crime had increased; also fever and destitution; all of which he contended would would be better, and the people more comfortable. (A voice in the crowd,—"What say you to France.") The French were not sufficiently civilised. We had the Bible; and if with that and our advanced civilisation we had Universal Suffrage too, this country would then be happy. He concluded by proposing Colonel Thompson and Mr. Lowery, amidst great cheering.) Mr. Macintosh seconded the nomination of the other candidates; whereupon the Sheriff intition. Mr. Macauley and Mr. Craig then addressed the meeting. Mr. Lowery was received with cheers. He commenced by disclaiming any wish to give noisy interruption to the proceedings; but if any class of his fellow-subjects considered that they were unjustly excluded from their portion of legislative power, they had a right to come forward and protest observations, that the non-electors were bound to show, by their calmness and propriety of conduct, that they were fit for the franchise. But Mr. Macauley must be aware, that there were feelings in their nature which might be driven to desperation: that there was such a thing as tampering with their better feelings, till these were overturned; and he was afraid that this had taken place, first, by the oppression of the Tories; and then by the hypocrisy and truckling of the Whigs; and, lastly, had come under the condemnation of the law. He escape when when they broke the same Act! The Hon. Gentleman, in speaking of the measures proposed by Government, said, if the reduction was but a farthing in the pound, it was something. He admitted that. But what man of common sense would accept a farthing from the hands of a man who had robbed him of 21d. The question was not whether a farthing could be taken off, but whether there might not be a reduction of 3d.—not whether there should be an 8s. duty on wheat, but whether there should not be a total repeal? How could the Whige claim their suffrages? All they could say for themselves was, that they were not quite such villains as the profligate Tories. But if they had should love the jackall or the wolf? (Loud cheers.)
The Hon. Gentleman had also said, he wished the people could get food cheaper; and asked what would ally themselves with the Tories or monopolists? people left them was, they truckled to the Torieshey fell back upon the doctrine of finality, and Lord John Russell declared that the Reform Bill was passed to give a prependerance to the landed interest. Let them, then, retrace their steps-if the they were leagued with the Tories. He scarcely thought it worth while to repel the calumny. He knew that if the Tories or Whigs supported them, by proclaiming the rights of the people to elect their representatives, they would cease to be either Whigs or Tories; and he would take the assistance of any man who would help his class to regain their

virtuous men than they were the day before? (much the most prudent plan.) All is now quiet. Assuredly not. They could not measure men's brains by the length of their purses; and why who have solicited the suffrage of the electors of this who have solicited the suffrage of the electors of this mean virtue! (Cheers.) Why should the masses be forbidden to exercise the political franchise, betion of this corrept nature to lord it over the other but he told them that men were starving, and they had no time to talk of patience. There were thousands of them without the necessaries, and thousands have entered into with the Tories. more without the comforts, of life. He begged those who enjoyed the franchise to look at their own wives and children, and ask themselves how they would like to see them in rags and wretchedness? He knew they would not-he knew they had them to believe that the rest of their fellow creatures difficulty standing in their way; and to remove it the people must stand forward and protest against these proceedings. When once they brought a system into contempt, its days were numbered. Two or three years ago, when they started the system of protesting against the mockery of representation,

they were sneered and laughed at; but they had kept their ground in defiance of the prosecutions of the Government. Was not that much to boast of ! sight was imposing; but, then, the most tyrannical Formerly it was deemed wrong for a poor man to enter on a platform at a public meeting. But these days were passed; and it was found that working are always ready to do the dirty bidding of their men were capable of stating their sentiments justly. They had passed the platform, they had entered now designated) the workmen were called together. the pulpit, and had turned its corrupt artillery and informed that they would be expected to be against himself. (Cheers.) It was not fair of the ready to go to Wakefield on Monday morning, and Whigs to attack them for infringements of the law. He begun his political life at the time of the Reform Act; and he remembered reading in the Merning Chronicle, the Whig organ, the letters of Colonel Measurement to a him the letters of and lest some should not hold up their hands, or slip Colonel Maceroni, teaching the people how to handle the pike and to barricade the streets. (Cheers.) men, to call over their names, and see that they Yes, and he had sat in a committee of the Political were at their post, and to note how they acted : and Union, with Sir John Fife, who had received a title if not found at their post in the yellow ranks, their since, in which they were told how they could day's wage was to bestopped, and they must take what easily thrash the Tories, and seize the barracks, too, would follow. Such were the measures taken by Whig if need were. Having been so tutored, he asked the Whigs in charity to allow something for their ignor. Heaven save the mark! Many, many—very many Whigs in charity to allow something for their ignorance, considering that they had been taught were they of the good and true thus compelled to political warfare by such a class as themselves. wear the damning badge of Whiggery, whilst their (Loud cheering.) The working men tilled the hearts and wishes were with their comrades in the fields and plied the loom-they had borne the ranks of the Chartists. So jealous were the factory every tyrant but their own—(ckeers)—they had carried the flag of England from the shores of the Mediterranean to the gates of Paris, and were they now to be told that they were to be slaves in their object, that rather than be beaten, one of the lords, standard of Britain round the ocean, and chastised father land ! that they were not to be admitted within and a leader of the Wesleyan body in this town. the pale of the constitution which they had toiled to stated that they would spend a quarter of a million rear and bled to defend?! (Cheers.) In conclusion, of money. Facts like these speak for themselves. he asked them whether they were prepared to sub. Is not this intimidation and tyranny of the worst he asked them whether they were prepared to submit to slavery! (No, no.) What did slavery mean if they were not slaves? Did it not mean that one class could seize the persons of another class, and Mr. Barmby, requesting him to offer himself as a seize upon their toil? And if they were taxed candidate in the Chartist interest, he answered it without their own consent, was not that a seizing by an address which was placarded about Ipswich upon the fruits of their toil! Then with regard to and diffused in every possible way; in which he their persons. Were they not liable to be called to the declined standing at present on account of ill health militia and impressed for the navy! If this was not which precluded the possibility of his sustaining the slavery, he did not know what was. But, thank harrassment of an election contest, but avowed his heaven, the eyes of the people were now opened; and the Government had hesitated to train the didate for the future." After the publication of this didate for the future." gentlemen was, that they refused to the people their just and inalicnable right of representation. Mr. Macauley said at a former election, that if we had been wronged, and could not be trusted with arms. Macauley said at a former election, that if we had been wronged, and could not be trusted with arms. The didate for the future." After the publication of the factions riot and absence, together with the factions riot and debauching corruption reigning throughout the town (Laughter.) After alluding to the state of affairs debauching corruption reigning throughout the town between this country and Russia, Persia, and Turkey, the honest Chartists of Ipswich determined not to to show that foreign affairs had not been properly support by word or deed either of the Whig or conducted, he concluded by advising the peo-ple to keep both factions weak. The Whigs scenes of political villary, that they should not Universal Suffrage. (Cheers.) He had better go to in opposition made excellent members; and if New South Wales. (Cheers and Laughter.) Dr. merely the dread of losing office made Lord J. Rus-disgraces the very name of representation." This sell a fixed duty man, he had no doubt that his impatience from his own friends, to give various exclusion from office would make him a total secretary of Mr. Barmby's election with the signified by a placard signed Wm. Garrard, secretary of Mr. Barmby's election would make him a total secretary of Mr. Barmby's election would make him a total secretary of Mr. Barmby's election would make him a total secretary of Mr. Barmby's election would make and secretary of Mr. Barmby's election would make him a total repealer. He thanked them for their patient hear-ing, and advised them to protest against the election nie, were returned, but next election success to of every man for whom they were not allowed to

Barmby and the People's Charter!

When they were not allowed to

Barmby and the People's Charter!

Hyde.—This town was visited on

Sheriff then called for a show of hands for the four

Stopley the Whig candidate for Charter. candidates successively, when a decided majority of those present appeared for Colonel Thompson and Mr. Lowery. The Sheriff then declared the show of

police, they were checked and kept back. Market-place quite equalled in bustle the morning of a determination to be revenged on the parties congeneral; but during the day no opportunity offered, therefore peace was maintained. In the evening, a public meeting was held in the Market-place, which. in point of numbers, stands unrivalled in the list of been torn by the tiger, was that a reason why they first speaker, and withdrew. The business immekeep aloof. He again thanked them for their de- tingham became remarkable, though a few days precorum, and trusted they would depart in peace, re- vious, body-snatching was carried on here extensively.

preserve him from that avarisions class, whose still remains for protection. After Doverwas rescued, a ledgers were their Bibles, whose counters were their slight demand was made for Whiting, (the seconder.) latters, and whose money was their God. (Loud but it did not take effect. Some few were captured; cheers.) He would ask the ten pounders if, on the hour or the day when they entered on their ten mately tranquillity was restored. Mr. Whiting, not the latter than the seconder. pound houses, they found themselves wieer or more not wishing to meet the same fate, has left Norwich,

should the houses be more esteemed than the men that reared them! (Loud cheers.) With regard to intelligence, he must remind them that, if they surveyed the history of literary men, they would be leader offered himself as the advocate of cheap and captain Rous, (Conservative.) Was not that a proof that intellect did not always frage! and the Ballot to protect it. General Evans would not go a step beyond "free trade." (?) whilst Captain Rous, who, to use his own words. offered cause a section of the people set themselves up as himself at the eleventh hour," and had not one lords over them, and said we are wiser than you are. single meeting! took his stand against the infornal When he entered a church, he found the parson preach that all men were corrupt: he hoped, then, that neither the priest nor the peer would exempt was at the head of the list, Leader second, and Evans in a most woeful minority; consequently Leader and Rous were declared duly elected, and and the larger pertion? (Cheers.) It was well to "free trade." (!) Evans sent to the "right about." talk of time and of patience as a remedy for all this!

A portion of the Whig press is quite in a quandary about Captain Rous's election, and protest that it s all owing to the wicked alliance the Chartists

HUDDERSFIELD,-THE WHIGS AND THEIR DOINGS .-Much has been said of the tyrannical conduct of the Tories, in sending up their tenantry like serfs of the soil, to do their masters' bidding at nominations and kind hearts, and wished to do justice to the elections. Such conduct has been condemned, and people, if their perverted intellect would but allow most justly, by the Whigs; they have been the mest could be as honest as they were. That was the difficulty standing in their way; and to remove it picture. Monday morning last was a busy one in Huddersfield; soon after four o'clock the Chartists were parading the town with music and banners. to rouse the sleepers for Wakefield. They started for Wakefield a little before six o'clock. Shortly after the Whigs began to muster, with bands and banners, and waggons, carts, and every description of conveyance, loaded with their workpeople. The measures had been resorted to by their employers, through their lickspittles and Jacks in office, who masters. In many of the barracks (for so they are description ? "O Whiggery, where is thy blush ?"

IPSWICH.-A requisition having been presented to scenes of political villany, that they should not identify themselves with "that felon-system which HYDE.—This town was visited on Thursday by

Stanley, the Whig candidate for Cheshire. The meeting was holden in the Working Man's Institution. In answer to questions, he declined promising to vote for hands to be in favour of Colonel Thompson and Mr. hands to be in favour of Colonel Thompson and Mr. Poor Law. He would vote for a reduction of the Lowery; and a poll being demanded, he appointed the same to take place on Monday. Dr. Glover for duties on corn, sugar, and timber. Mr. Bradley addressed the electors and non-electors in an excellent Chartist speech.

NOTTINGHAM .- For the last six weeks, society mated that the two candidates had withdrawn; and has been one continued scene of drunkenness, riot, there being now only Mr. Macauley and Mr. Gibson and disorder; happily, however, this disgusting Craig in nomination, he declared the gentlemen to state of things has again subsided since the recent and be duly elected. Mr. Macauley presented himself, unexpected resignation of the two Conservative canbut was received with hootings and yells, which didates, who did not continue the poll a full half entirely prevented him from being heard; and Mr. hour. Party spirit is settling down, business re-Gibson Craig met a similar reception. After several suming its wonted vigour, the people begin once ineffectual attempts to obtain a hearing, they bowed more to mix in the domestic circle, no longer subjected and retired. On proceeding from the hustings to the to the fears of the horrid system of lawless Merchants' Hall, the members were surrounded intimmidation, which has been the order of the with a crowd pressing roughly forward, but no day for some time. The Chartist body have been actual violence was shown. As they entered the surrounded by the fiercest hostility imaginable; so lobby leading to the Hall, a rush was made at them | that it must not be supposed that justice will be by some young men, but through the firmness of the shown by the "press-gang" to any effort of theirs in carrying out the glorious principles of democracy. Some few, who have long been regarded as sound Nonwich.-The same Correspondent from whom and sterling democrats, have not been able to suswe received our last week's intelligence, writes us as tain that character, but have fallen before the golden under :- In my last, I informed you of the proceed- bait which was thrown out from the treasury; by having one law for the rich, and another for the ings of the nomination day, allow me now to describe but the great majority of men advocating Chartist poor. (Cheers.) Mr. Macauley said he would the following day. Although Norwich has long never interpose his voice to protect malefactors who been noted for its electioneering tricks, no precedence in the protect of the great majority of men advocating Chartist principles, have manifested a firmness of character and stedfast virtue almost without a parallel, more dent can be found for the excitement which this day especially, as numbers are out of employment and prevailed. Early in the morning, the streets and in deep distress. Hobhouse and Larpent exhibited Market-place quite equalled in bustle the morning of any former contested election. Dissatisfaction and afterneon, June 29th, in gaudy triumph; but what sort of a triumph has it been in reality! Why, a the Duke of Cumberland and his friends allowed to nected with the nomination, seemed to be very positive triumph of gold and bludgeon-law ever moral public opinion and principle. The moralforce Whigs exultingly chuckle and cry, that they have achieved a glorious victory over the combined powers of Toryism and Chartism: we however. Norwich meetings. Mr. Goat being called to the can laugh them to scorn, while we reflect upon the chair, he impressed his audience with the necessity base, bloody, and brutal means which they have put of keeping order, preserving the peace, and con- in practice throughout the election. The Whigs are vincing the magistrates (before whom he had that also constrained to confess that the skilful exercise day appeared) that they were men; and however of Chartist influence, in wielding the balance of day appeared) that they were men; and nowever of Chartist influence, in wielding the balance of much they might feel themselves betrayed and insulted, they had sufficient sense to know there was a better mode of action than meeting abuse with abuse. After treating upon the subject which called them together, he introduced to their notice the true to themselves, will keep the pledge-violators in the confidence of the sovereign people, who, if, but true to themselves, will keep the pledge-violators in the confidence of the sovereign people, who, if, but true to themselves, will keep the pledge-violators in the confidence of the sovereign people, who, if, but true to themselves, will keep the pledge-violators in the confidence of the sovereign people. first speaker, and withdrew. The business imme-diately before the meeting was an exposure of the Pory squeezing. Nothing short of this will make various characters connected with the compromise them good boys; and then, ere many months, they and tracherous withdrawal of the nomination of will be placed as front rank men in the Chartist votes of his had a tendency to make them dearer! Mr. Eagle, after which an extensive view of the had not the increase of the civil list to Queen Charter and its effects upon society, was taken by no mistake." Of late our streets have been crowded Victoria, as compared with that of William, a several speakers. The Chairman then rose and re- by a kind of army, called lambs, but it would, pertendency to make food dearer? Had not the quested to know if any present wished to address haps, have been a more proper appellation to have the meeting, assuring them that whatever opinions called them wolves, or bloodhounds, their business shown to himself; but more particularly did he thank them for that great self-command which they had that night evinced, notwithstanding the allurements through the streets. Almost every third person has thrown on one side by a mock-chairing to attract their a mark to show, and which is the distinguishing attention, and discordant noises given by persons mark of a lamb's favour or Whig impartiality. On drinking at the upper windows of the inns on the other, whose interest or ignorance induced them to of the intelligent electors of the borough of Nottire to their homes, or elsewhere; but leave the Market-place with that prudence which they had hitherto manifested, and he and his immediate Charlton had given up; though but a few hours hitherto manifested, and he and his immediate friends would continue there until the Market-place was somewhat cleared; then, wishing them a good night, bowed, and retired. The assembled thousands were dispersing, each taking his own road, when a person arrived, and stated that John Dover was at home, at the King's Head; that he was seen speaking from the window to a man in the street. The ing from the window to a man in the street. The sovereigns each for a rascally ten-pounder. Such are the present representatives of the people of England and such the constituency. Let the noning from the window to a man in the street. The report ran quickly through the multitude, and, seeing the danger, several of the Chartists ran to the spot, reached the house before any mischief was done, and endeavoured to prevail on the people not to break the peace; but their efforts were useless. Revenge was their determination; one good fellow have the power to discontinue all such disgraceful who resisted their endeavours to force an entry, was proceedings, and the sooner they begin to show their knocked down, and trampled on, in their eagerness authority, the better for each and all of her Majesty's

#### DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT BOTHERHAM. FIFTY LIVES LOST!

[The particulars given below respecting this most deplorable event, were collected on the spot by our own Reporter, who attended from Leeds for the purpose:}

We have this week to record one of the most melancholy events which, for a long series of years, has come under our notice. Monday last was fixed upon as the day for the launching a vessel which had been built in the yard of Mr. Chambers, at Masbro', for Mr. Henry Cadman, of Sheffield, and the eccasion was made one of more than ordinary rejoicing; alas! that so sudden, so fearful, so totally unexpected, so fatal a termination should have

The vessel, about one hundred tons burthen, was built, as we have stated, in the yard of Mr. Chambers, adjoining the canal side, and near the junction of the rivers Rother and Don, on the Masbro' side of the river. The canal is only about five yards wide, and the vessel was launched sideways. The launch was fixed to take place at three o'clock, and previous to this time, and as is usually the custom, a number of persons assembled on board

to ride off the stocks into the water, and we believe John Holroyd Haywood, 13, Glass-house-yard; John it is also necessary that they should be on board, in Gillott, 17, Rawmarsh-lane; John Smith, 40, waterorder to weight and give motion to the vessel. man, do.; Charles Smith, 8, Henry Smith, 5, sons of On this occasion, upwards of a hundred had congregated on board, consisting of men and boys, the latter generally from about eight to sixteen or seventeen years of age. All being ready, preparations were made for the launch, and those on the vessel were in high glee at the expected treat. But how fearful the result—how futile their expectations how unthought-of the destiny which awaited them! The whole party were gay and light-hearted; plea- waterman, do.; James Yates, 11, Crofts; Wm. Wood, sure beamed on every brow! The fastenings were 11, Masbro'. let losse, but from some cause or other, instead of the boat sliding gently down into the water, she suddenly upset, amid the screams of the unfortunate beings on board. In a moment the whole body of people on the deck were precipitated into the water,

many of them falling beneath the vessel. The consternation and alarm, which at once took possession of the spectators, may be conceived—to describe it is impossible. For a moment, every one seemed panie-struck; all were powerless, paralysed, and stationary. The lull was but the presage of a storm of wail and woe-of consternation and dismay. The scene, from one of gladness, was suddealy converted to one of lamentation. Women were running in every direction, uttering wild cries for their husbands, who they had reason to suppose were on board; brothers and sisters were anxiously inquiring after the relations they had missed, but for a moment; and parents were running about distracted after their missing children. The terror and grief of the parents of those known to be on board (for they were chiefly boys) can more easily be imagined than described. Here and there might be seen almost heart-broken relatives eagerly looking for their lost ones, and occasionally a countenance beaming with joy, when they had snooeeded in finding their children, whom they anticipated were

among the sufferers.

The first alarm, however, soon subsided, and to the panic succeeded the most energetic measures in aid of the sufferers. Each side of the Canal was crowded with hundreds of persons anxious to render every assistance in their power. Mr. Chambers, the builder of the boat, was among the most conspicuous in directing the exertions of the vast multitude who were trying to right the boat. As soon as it was possible, anchors and other implements were fastened to her side, in four or five different parts, and several horses, and some hundreds of men began to pull at the ropes, which had the effect of raising the boat a little more than a foot; but the fastenings being only attached to the thin wood-work which runs along the edge of the vessel, they all gave way. In consequence of the movement of the vessel, however, seven or eight of the sufferers were dragged to the surface.

Scores of persons now rushed to the water's-edge, anxious to catch a glimpse of the sufferers as they were removed. Surgical aid, and the most efficient means, were at once applied to endeavour to restore animation, and to the medical gentlemen of Rotherham great praise is certainly due.

Effort after effort was then made to right the vessel. Each time, as she was partially lifted up, the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers kept floating from beneath; and when it was set right, eight or ten bodies were taken out in the space of as many minutes. Every moment the extent of the calamity became more awful, and as each corpse was taken to the tenement which the living body had so lately inhabited, another tale of heart-rending distress was addded to those which had preceded it.

Every movement, and every unsuccessful attempt to turn the vessel to her right position, only served to heighten the agonising feelings of those who had missing friends; and it was not until about five o'clock that the men on the top of the boat succeeded in gaining a firmer hold on a strong portion of the woodwork, and by great perseverance and hard labour they at last effected their object, and the hoat was righted. The most awful sight of all was then presented; body after body was drawn to the surface, and conveyed either to their homes or to some other place until they were owned by their friends. Great praise is due to an individual, whose name we could not learn, for his intrepid conduct in assisting to save others, after he had extricated himself from a

Watery grave.

It was not, however, until the day after the accident had occurred, that all the bodies were recovered. Some of them were shockingly braised, by being thrust down to the bottom of the canal by the vessel; and one, we were informed, a listle boy, had his head nearly severed from his body.

On Tuesday afternoon, fifty bodies having been then recovered, and there being no outcry of more being missing, Mr. Thos. Badger, the Coroner, summoned a jury to inquire into the circumstances of the awful bereavement. The evidence was short, but to the point. The ramours of carelessness and were completely falsified, and the whole affair was would have passed safely and joyously off. The Jury gave a verdict of "Accidental Death" in each

It is due to Mr. Chambers to state, that his conmore regret, or a greater desire to do all that was possible for the recovery of the bodies.

iron-founder, a fine little fellow, eleven years of age; mote the interest of any good cause. his parents are nearly distracted at the melancholy bereavement. The names and ages of the dead will be found below, amounting to fifty in number. One young man named John Greatorex, of Furnivalstreet, Sheffield, was of age on Monday, and would shortly have come into the receipt of considerable property; his relatives and friends are in the greatest distress; the occurrence appears to have cast a gloom over the whole of the inhabitants of Rotherham, and in every street are signs of mourning and affliction. In fact, to give an accurate description of it would be impossible; to depict the misery and sorrow it has brought on scores of human beings. would be out of our power; and our readers must imagine for themselves that which we are unable to

The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace were opened at Rotherham on Monday morning, and intelligence of the melancholy event was conveyed to public duty. Text-Romans, 37, 3. the Court House immediately after it had occurred. The court was almost instantaneously cleared— at six to-morrow evening. magistrates, barristers, attorneys, jurymen, witnesses,

persons were instantly at the railway station, anxious to satisfy themselves, by a visit to the place, that none of their relatives were amongst the victims, hall, on Friday; and Sedgeley, on Saturday, every as rumour had announced the number of sufferers at upwards of one hundred. The contiguity of Sheffield and Rotherham, also, (six miles,) and the quick transit by railway, cause the two towns to be so nearly allied, that the excitement in one was quite

paralleled by that in the other. During Tuesday and Wednesday, hundreds of dress the persons visited the canal side, scarcely seeming to evening. credit the extent of the direful calamity; the fatal boat was rigidly scrutinised, and various were the opinions expressed by parties who considered that had they been there the accident would not have

happened. On Wednesday afternoon, the greater part of those | Saturday, the 17th. whose lives had been thus prematurely cut off, were interred in Rotherham Church-yard. Thirty-five graves were dug; and it was indeed a sad sight to witness. The Church and Church-yard were crowded to excess, and a muffled bell tol-ling at minute-time during the ceremony, tended to add to the solemnity of the scene. The service occupied several hours. Others of the bedies were interred in Masbro' Chapel Yard, and three, John Smith, and his two sons, Charles and Henry, were removed for interment at Greabrough.

ferers which we give below, that most of them are landers. The two bodies had risen to the amount of rising into manhood. Also that four families more than a thousand on each side, with the purpose have lost two children each; that one poor of a determined battle, but were prevented by the lost two children each; that one poor of a determined battle, but were prevented by the lost two children each; that one poor of a determined battle, but were prevented by the lost two children each; that one poor of a determined battle, but were prevented by the lost two children each; that one poor of a determined battle, but were prevented by the lost two children each; that one poor of a determined battle, but were prevented by the lost two children each; that one poor of a determined battle, but were prevented by the lost two children each; that one poor of a determined battle, but were prevented by the lost two children each; that one poor of a determined battle, but were prevented by the lost two children each; that one poor of a determined battle, but were prevented by the lost two children each; that one poor of a determined battle, but were prevented by the lost two children each; that one poor of a determined battle, but were prevented by the lost two children each; the published, price is., An APPENDIX to the First Edition; comprising all the published, price is., An APPENDIX to the First Edition; comprising all the published, price is., An APPENDIX to the First Edition; comprising all the PEERS being found on the surface. It is supposed they had likely a published, price is., An APPENDIX to the first Edition; comprising all the published, price is., An APPENDIX to the first Edition; comprising all the published, price is., An APPENDIX to the first Edition; comprising all the published, price is., An APPENDIX to the first Edition; comprising all the published, price is. woman has lost her husband and two children; and timely interposition of the military in sustainence both had their clothes on. Verdict-" Found another her husband and one (her only) child.

The population of Rotherham and Masbro' is about five thousand; most of the families have been brought up in the place, and all are more or less inimately connected. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the distress and poignancy of grief should be so general. There are few families that out opposition. have escaped a lesser or greater bereavement. The following is a correct list of the names and ages of the sufferers:-

Thomas Straw, aged 10, Masbro' Common; Charles

Robinson, 11, do.; James Argott, 15, Masbro'; George Brown, 15, do.; Joseph Furness, 12, Pool Green; Thomas Woodger, 13, do ; Wm. Woodger, 11, do.; Geo; Barnshaw, 7, do.; John Jacques, 11, Jubb's Fold; Charles Hanley, 12, Masbro'; John Pox, 16, do.; Wm. Greenfield, 18, de.; Alfred Greenfield, 5, do.; Thomas Bradbary, 15, Old Holland; Wm. Bowler, 10, New Holland; Thomas Dale, 7, do.; Joseph Earnahaw, 10, Quarry-hill, Rotherham; John Pattison, 10, Wellgate, Rotherham; Wm. Hall, 9, do.; George Nixon, 7, do.; Andrew Dobson, 9, do.; Henry Goodall, 8, do.; Wm. Bradshaw, 14, do.; David Cundell, 13, Pigeon-lane, do. Henry Crowther, \$, do.; John Kent, 10, Market-place; Joseph Buckley, 23, Oil Mill Fold, joiner; Alfred Buckley, 6, his son; Samuel Heathcote, 41, Crofts, joiner do; Robert Lancaster, 13, Westgate, do; Samuel Dobb, 16, Westgate Green, Rotherham; the above John; George Curtis, 16, son of a potter; Samuel Freeman, son of a waterman; Wm. Freeman. 8, de.; George Ramaden, 14, Tinaley Lock; Richard Shaw, 17, Masbro'; John Greatorix, 21, Furnival-st. Sheffield, joiner; Charles Matthewman, 14, Well-gate, Rotherham; Samuel Woolhouse, 18, do.; John Shillito, 14, Richard Shillito, 9, brothers, do.; Stephen William Blackburn, 14, Wesgate; John Parrott, 19,

THE ELECTIONS.

TORY GAIN AND WHIG LOSS.			
DISPLACE	MENT	OF	WHIGS BY TORIES.
Barnstaple	•••	•••	Gore v. Chichester.
Bedford	•••	•••	Stuart v. Crawley.
Bradford			Hardy v. Busfield.
Blackburn		•••	Hornby v. Turner.
Buckingham		• • •	Chetwode v. Verney.
Cambridge		••	Sutton v- Pryme.
Cambridgeshii	re	•••	Allix v. Townley.
Falkirk	•••	•••	Baird v. Gillon.
Glocestershire	(East)	•••	Charteris v. Moreton.
Haddington	***	• • •	Balfour v. Stewart.
Harwich	•••		Attwood v. Eilice.
Honiton	•••		M'Geachy v. Stewart.
Horsham	•••	•••	Scarlet v. Hurst.
Holl	• • •	•••	Hanmer v. Hutt.
Knaresboroug		•••	Lawson v. Rich.
Knaresborough	h	•••	Ferrand v. Langdale.
Lincoln	•••	•••	Collett v. Bulwer.
London	•••	***	Lyall v. Crawford.
London	•••	•••	Masterman v. Pattison.
Leeds	•••	•••	Beckett v. Baines.
Ladlow	•••	•••	Ackers v. Solway.
Montgomery	•••	•••	Cholmendeley v. Edwards.
Midhurst	•••	•••	Seymour v. Spencer.
Newark	***	• • •	Manners v. Wild.
			Martin v. Hawkins,
Newport (Isle	of Wig	(ht)	Hamilton v. Blake.
Peterafield	•••	•••	Jolliffe v. Hector.
Pontefract	***	•••	Pollington v. Stanley.
Reading	•••	•••	Chelsea, Lord v. Taiford.
Reading	•••	•••	Russell v. Palmer.
Rochester	***	•••	Bodkin v. Hobhouse.
Rochester	•••	•••	Douglas v. Bernal.
Scarborough	•••	•••	Johnston v. Style.
St. Alban's	*** *********	•••	Repton v. Masket.
Staffordshire			Adderley v. Buller.
Shrewsbury	•••	•••	Tomline v. Slaney.
Southampton	•••	•••	Bruce, Ld. v. Duncan, Lord.
Westbury Westminster	•••	•••	Lopes v. Briscoe.
Winchester	•••	***	Reus v. Evans. Escott v. Mildmay.
Windsor	•••	•••	Neville v. Gordon
Wigan	•••	•••	Greenhall v. Standish.
***	•••		Crosse v. Ewart.
	RNTS	0F	TORIES BY WHICS.
		~-	
Andover	•••	•••	Paget v. Pollen.
Bolton	•••		Bowring v. Bolling.
Beth	•••	•••	Duncan v. Powerscourt.
Bath	•••	•••	Roebuck v. Bruges.
Berwick	•••	•••	Forster v. Holmes.
Beverley	•••	• • •	Townley v. Fox.
Brighton	•••	•••	Wigney v. Dalrymple.
Cricklade	•••	• • •	Howard v. Goddard.
Falmouth	•••	•••	Piumridge v. Freahfield.
Glocester	•••	***	Berkeley v. Hope.
Greenwich	***	•••	Dundas v. Attwood.

Houldsworth v. Lascelles Wakefield ... Scott v. Gladstone. Walsall ••• ... Drax v. Calvert.

Mangles v. Scarlett.

Rennie v. Cochrane.

Biphinstone v, Fitzroy.

Harford v. Cantalupe.

Napier v. Teignmouth.

Hobbouse v. Burr.

Wason v. Kelly.

Harris v. Miller.

Barnent v. Walter.

Strickland v. Parker.

Curteis v. Monypenny.

Ricardo v, Davenport

Howard v. Mathew.

Villiers v. Bailey.

Sombre v. Tomline.

Guildford

Hereford

Ipswich

Ipswich

Lewes

Lewes

Presten

Sudbury

Sudhury

Marylebone

Shaftesbury

Newcastle-under-Lyme

Nottingham ...

Stoke-upon-Trent

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,-The following letter was sent to the Rev. Daniel Hearne, Catholic priest, to which he, for reasons best known to himself, has not condescended

34, Lomas-street, Bank Top, Manchester.

STR,-Pursuaut to a resolution, passed by a commitmisconduct on behalf of Mr. Chambers's servants, tee composed of working men, assembled in Brown- fore Smart, Skevington, and Martin, had better apply street, June 8th, 1841, I am authorised to communicate for one pound each, at the Stur office, which, if paid, shown to be purely accidental—arising from the with you, requesting most respectfully your opinion will leave the Star minus 7d. circumstance of a great portion of the persons on relative to the late lamentable disturbances which have board having crowded to the side of the vessel taken place in this town, and more particularly the nearest to the water, in order that they might see stopping of a public meeting, at the Carpenter's Hall, 11s. 6d. and owe the Star effice 7d. her "dip," it having been said that when on Saturday, June 5th, and likewise one in Tib-street, she entered the water, the bottom of the canal would June 6th. The Committee have taken this step, in be visible, occasioned by the sudden plunge of so order to give you a chance of clearing yourself of a Martin, and McDouall, are due £1 each, Morgan, of large a body. It was distinctly proved that every charge which has been made against you, viz that such Bristol, 15s. making a total of £4 15s. Deduct the precantion which prudence could suggest had been proceedings met with your sanction and approbation. £4 3s. 6d., and the balance due to the Finance Comtaken to prevent the possibility of accident. It was We believe such charge to be false; judging from your the opinion of the most experienced persons, that had standing in society, we feel convinced that you would those on board not run to the side so as to make her not stake and endanger your reputation by encouraging "heel," no accident would have occurred, and all such disgraceful work. We are sorry, too, that some malicious persons, no doubt for the worst of purposes, circulated a report amongst our sister countrymen, that t was the intention of the people, when assembled at the Carpenter's Hall, to burn the effigies of yourself duct on the melancholy occasion, and his attention and Mr. O'Connell. We, therefore, take the liberty of to the sufferers by the accident, were highly praise- assuring you, that such a thing was never contemplated. worthy. It is impossible for any one to have evinced or even mentioned, by the parties who convened the meeting; believing, as we do, that such conduct is beneath men who are seeking their political rights; Among the sufferers is the only son of Mr. Yates, unbecoming rational men, and not calculated to pro-An answer to the above will oblige the committee on whose behalf

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant, To the Rev. Daniel Hearne, Manchester,

Brown-street Room, June 9th, 1841. P.S. As the business is public, probably it will be bedsilduq.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

LEEDS .- Mr. T. B. Smith will preach to-morrow evening, at half-past six, in Vicar's Croft, on God's promised reward to the faithful performance of

HUNSLET.-Mr. Parker will preach on the Moor, BILSTON.-BALL COURT.-Mr. Candy will deliver

nesbury, on Tuesday; Wolverhampton, on Wednesday; Ball Court, Bilston, on Thursday; Wiltonweek until further notice. HALIFAX.-Mr. William Martin will lecture at

Halifax, on Monday, the 12th instant, and at Hud- porary insanity." dersfield on Tuesday, the 13th. Dalston.-Mr. George Julian Harney will address the Chartists of Dalston, near Carlisle, this

CARLIELE, -- Mr. George Julian Harney wil address the Chartists of Carlisle on Monday, July 12th; of Winlaton, Tuesday, the 13th; Newcastle, Wednesday, the 14th; South Shields, Thursday, the 15th; Sunderland, Friday the 16th; and Darlington,

DENBY DALE.—We are requested to notice that the Rev. J. R. Stephens has been invited, by a number of friends, to visit Denby Dale, and that he will there. Verdict, "Accidental death." The de-

SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday afternoon, an address will be delivered at the Life Boat House, at halfpast two o'clock.

of the peaceful remonstrances of the contractors. | drowned."

## Electoral Becisions.

and Col. Anson, a Whig, have been returned with-

NORTH DERBYSHIBE.—The former members, the Hon. G. H. Cavendish and Mr. Evans were returned on Monday without opposition.

EAST GLOUCESTERSHIRE has returned two Tories. Codrington and Charteris. South Hampshire has returned two Tories. Flemng and Compton. South Northehamshire has returned its former Tory Members, Lord Lincoln and Colonel Rol-

East Kent has returned its former Members, Sir E. Knatchbull and Mr. Plumptre, both Whigs. BERRSHIRE has returned its former members, Tory, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Pusey and Lord Barrington. South Warwickshire has returned its former

Fory members, Sir John Mordaunt and Mr. Shorley. DEVONPORT has sent two Whigs, Mr. Tuffael and Doncaster .............. 799 CAMBRIDGESHIRE, MONDAY.—Three Conservatives

were returned to-day for this county without opposition—Hon. Elliot Yorke, Richard J. Eaton, and J. P. Allix, Esqrs. The last-mentioned gentleman is a new member, who fills up the vacant place caused by the resignation of Mr. Townley, the late Whig

Cockernouth has returned two Whigs, H. A. Aglionby and E. Horsman. NORTH DEVONSHIRE has returned its two late

members, Sir T. D. Acland and Mr. Buck, both 

West Kent has returned two Tories, Lord Marsham and Sir E. Filmer. NORTH HANTS has returned two Whigs, Lefevre and Heathcote. NORTH SHROPSHIRE.—Sir Rowland Hill and W.

O. Gore, Esq., have been returned. WEST NORFOLK .- Two Tories, Chute and Bagge. NORTHUMBERLAND (SOUTH).—The former Tory member, Mr. M. Bell, and the new Whig candidate, Mr. S. H. Ogle, who offered himself on the retirement of Mr. Blackett, have been elected without op-

position. Northinghamshire (North).—The old Tory mem bers, H. G. Knight, Esq., and T. Houldsworth, Esq., were re-elected without opposition.

WEST WORCESTERSHIRE.—Lygon and Knight, two Tories, elected without opposition. WEST SURREY has returned its old Members, Denison, Whig, and Trotter, Tory. Monnouthshire.—Two Tories, Lord Somerset

and Mr. Octavius Morgan. NORTH WARWICKSHIRE.—The late Tory Members, Dugdale and Wilmot, returned without opposition.

DUNDER has returned G. Duncan, a Tory. and Craig. FALKIRK has returned a Tory-Baird.

HADDINGTON has returned a Tory, J. M. LEITH has returned the Whig Lord Advocate. Montrose has returned a Whig, P. Chalmers. PAISLEY has returned a Whig. A. Hastie.

St. Andrews' Burghs have returned Ellice, the STIRLING BURGHS have returned the Whig, Lord Dalmenv.

IRELAND. CARRICKFERGUS has returned a Tory, P. Kirk. CASHEL has returned a Whig. Dr. Stork. CLONMEL has returned a Whig, D. R. Piggott. COLERAINE has returned a Tory, E. Litton. DUNGANNON, the Tory Lord Northland. DUBLIN UNIVERSITY .- Right Hon. F. Shaw, and

Dr. Lefroy, both Tories. Enxis.-Hewitt Bridgman, Whig. KILKENNY .- John O'Connell. Whig. Dungarvan.-Mr. Sheil walked over. YOUGHAL.-Mr. Cavendish (Whig) walked over.

DR. M'DOUALL AND THE CONVENTION

The following letter from Dr. M'Douall was re-

That shilling was inquired after by a correspondent in the previous Star, and he will now perceive that t has been received, and accounted for. It was the secretary's business to answer all such letters, not mine. Secondly, "One country delegate, part of one week's wage, £2 6s." ought to have been only £2 5s. I have paid the door-keeper and Mr. Ridley in full, and 2s. to Cleave, subscribed for Mrs. Frost, by Messrs. Booker, Martin, and Bartlett. Mr. Cleave has since received 5s. from a tailor's shop, West Register-street, Edinburgh, which, with the last balance, will make £2 1s. 7d. in all in our hands. Deduct Ford and Ridley's dividend of 17s. 6d., and the real balance is £1 4s. 1d. Ten shillings have been voted to us from Aberdeen. I propose, therefore, to hand that sum to Wall and Rose, leaving Smart, Skevington, Martin Morgan, and myself, to be paid from the Slar office, and from the balance in hand. £2 19s. 5d., I perceive, is subscribed in the Star of June 5th; that, with the balance, will make us really worth £4 3s. 6d.; there

I will advance Morgan his 15s. when I reach Bristol on Monday first, and the country will then owe me Thus, the estimated balance now in hand, and at the Slar office, amounts to £4 3s. 6d. Smart, Skevington, mittee will then be 11s. 6d. Heping that this statement may prove satisfactory to

the country, and that you will give it publicity, I remain. Dear Sir. Yours in the Sacred Cause. P. M. M'DOUALL. The Rev. Wm. Hill, Editor.

P. S. Mr. Cleave has, since I wrote the above, received 10s. from Dundee, which he has handed over to me, thereby reducing the sum due to me to 1s. 6d. P. M. M'DOUALL.

Local and General Entelligence.

cognizances of prosecutor and his witness discharged, and the prosecution abandoned as he (Mr. Wasney, along with Mr. Hall) did not think the case would come within the statute. The Court

O'BRIEN TRIBUTE FUND.—The Committee have received from Mr. J. Fright, of Sittingbourne, 5s.; from Mr. William Brook, 3s. 2d.; from a few friends at Lincoln, per Mr. William Harriss, 10s. 6d.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, an inquest was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Thomas Hodkinson, a heckle pin maker, residing in York-street. The deceased was thirty-six years of age, and was very near sighted. He had gone, on Saturday last, to crane door, a height of fifteen feet, to the ground. He pitched upon his head, and though immediately removed to the Infirmary, he died before he got

Robbert.—During the proceedings at the West Riding nomination at Wakefield, on Monday last, Mr. Alderman George Goodman, of Leeds, had his South Starrordshire. Lord Ingestrie, a Tory, packet picked of a double-bottomed engine-turned gold watch, with an enamelled dial and seconds

> Barnsley...... 505 Birstall ..... 403 Bradford ...... 848 1038 Dent ..... 105 101 410 Halifax ...... 507 Hebden-Bridge ..... 124 Keighley...... 289 374 At Three, p.m.
> Pontefract ................................... 389 359 299 95 208 266 799 378 Sheffield ..... 595 Skipton ...... 333 **3**32 127 583 Snaith ...... 477 Wakefield ..... 623 603

11075 10777 9738

Majority for Wortley...... 1309

Majority for Denison ...... 1011 The above statement is issued by the Blue Committee. The Yellows declare the numbers as follows :--

Wortley..... 11,104 Denison...... 10.811 Morpeth..... 9,783 Milton..... 9,801 Majority for Wortley...... 1,303 Majority for Denison...... 1,010

BOLTON.—THE ANCIENT ORDER OF ODD-FEL-Lows opened a new lodge, No. 119, called the "Cot of Content," on Saturday night last, July 3d, at the house of Mr. Hemmingway, Carr-lane, Low Moor, near Bradford; thirty-four new members were initiated; after which the officers and members sat down EDINBURGH has returned two Whigs, Macaulay hostess. The harmony continued to a late hour,

BUNDERLAND .- On Sunday afternoon, Mr.

Binns delivered an excellent address to a large audience at the Life Boat House. Public Dinner to Mr. Binns.—It has been determined by the constituents of Mr. Binns, M.P. for Sunderland, to give him a public dinner as a token of their respect, and there is no doubt it will be numerously attended. Let the people show they know how to appreciate talent and honest worth. WHO IS THE MEMBER !- Mr. Binns, at the recent election for Sunderland was returned by show of hands, and declared by the Mayor to be duly elected. The majority in his favour was many thousands. On the election being declared by the Mayor, Mr. Binns was asked whether he intended going to a poll. He replied in the negative. It is said that Mr. Alderman Thompson, regarding the proceedings on the Chartist part as a farce, thought it quite unnecessary to demand a poll. By this omission, it is generally believed that the Alder-

man will find that the farce is likely to assume a

serious character. DUBLIN.—At a meeting of the Universal Suffrage Association, held on the 4th of July, 1841, Mr. P. M. Brophy in the chair, Mr. John Robinson, secretary, it was moved by Mr. Patrick O'Higgins, seconded by Mr. Thomas Lee, and carried unanimously,—"That it is a duty we owe to the working classes of Ireland to declare that we shall consider every candidate for a seat in Parliament, as aiders ceived in accordance with its date, and has been and abettors of the cruel and heartless system purmislaid: by turning out their tenantry, and banishing them from the land of their forefathers, and DEAR SIR,—In the balance sheet given by Mr. Smart and myself in the last Star, there were two errors. First, "remitted to M. Douall £1," should have been one shilling.

The balance sheet given by Mr. also as enemies to the freedom, happiness, and prosperity of the country, who will not pledge themselves, in writing, to support no Administration but one that will give its avowed. and official support to Universal Suffrage. Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal Representation. No Property Qualification for Members of Parliament, and Payment of Members." Moved by Mr. Wm. Woodward, seconded by Mr. G. Haughton,-"That this Association shall not cease its exertions until, by legal and constitutional means, it shall accomplish the repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, which measure t declares to be one of its ultimate objects."

SHEPLEY, NEAR HUDDERSFIELD.—DEFRAT OF THE " LEAGUE."-A meeting of the Huddersfield Itinerant Anti-Corn Law League was held at Shepley, a few days ago, at which several speeches of a "Plague"-like kind were delivered by various speakers, but they all smelled so strong of the shor that though the meeting had been carefully packed expressions of dissent manifested themselves to the utter discomfiture of the leaders of the party. who ventured upon a challenge to their opponents to come forward. One of the opposing party, with whose name we are not furthen rose and clearly proved that the Repeal of the Corn Laws and Free Trade, under existing circumstances, would do more harm than good: that the ruinous state of Agriculture under a Repeal of the Corn Laws, and the ruined state of the silk and other trades, under a system of Free Trade, together with the improvements in machinery, which are every day brought into operation, would more than counterbalance any good which might be attendant upon such circumstances, even in the manufacturing districts; and that it was folly to expect to trade and compete with other nations under the pressure of the present national burden. In reply, one of the "Plague" uttered a few of the grossest absurditie lossible, after which, his friends arose, and put on their hats as the last words came from his lips. The people cried out for an opportunity to reply, but in vain. They found they were beat, and in answer to a question one of them said, that it was a private meeting, and that they would not be examined by us. So much for the dirty Whigs and their scheme to entrap the people.

STOCKPORT.—Since the election at this place, the "cock-tailed gingers" have been busy circulating reports in reference to Mr. Bairstow and The wise conclusion of recommending ner majesty to of causing Yarns to be less abundant, and the truth, one of the Manchester Executive wrote to Mr. O'Connor on the subject. In reply to his Majesty, were the parties to decide, induced me to Piece Market—In lieu of a market, we have the prosecution, applied to the Court to have the re- letter, he has received the following, which he has handed to us for publication :-

York Castle, 5th, 15th month. Sin.—I have just received your letter, and to it I granted the motion. This was a case in which the give the following answer :- I got a letter from a defendant was charged with obtaining goods under person of the name of Burton, in which he stated false pretences, but in which the prosecution broke that it was reported by Bairstow and Mitchell, completely down.

and believed, that I was the ir asurer of some Tory jund, from which I supplied Bairstow, in an attempt to aid the Tory candidate for Stockport. I had some suspicion as to the motive of the writer, of whom I knew nothing; and I replied as nearly as possible in the following words:-" Sir, if your Suicide.—On Monday morning, an inquest was held at the Court-House, before John Blackburn, and give publicity to it. I never saw Mr. Esq., on the body of Wm. Elliott, residing in Lower Bairstow more than once, and then for cified between the two thieves. The Whigs won't galers, and every person except the prisoners, has a lecture on Labour and its Rights, Monopolies and their Evils, to commence at seven o'clock on Sunday morning; ten words to him; I never wrote a line to him; I never sent a message to him; I never sent him or cause which I love, and which they both hate with a love. went into the cellar. His wife, who had sat up for any one else money to assist at any election. Indeed, him. fell asleep in the chair, and not finding him I should not know him if I met him in the street; when she awoke in about half an hour, she went into and as for Mitchell, I was not aware that such a the cellar after him, and found him suspended from a crook by a rope. He was then quite dead. Verdict, "Hanged himself whilst labouring under temdirected all their movements. I have quite enough to do and to think of, without being dragged into such a foolish correspondence; but while my hand is in, I must say that I am much more inclined to suspect those who complain of Bairstow, than I am to suspect Bairstow; and what, after all, is he charged with? Only with some nonsense, that answers itself: with being paid to do the Tories' work! the mill of Mr. Sowrey, at Wortley, and whilst descending the stairs to go away, he by some means turned in a wrong direction, and fell through the pay for the hustings. !! But give me leave to ack who has charged the real offenders with these delinquencies? Who has attacked those who favoured the bloody Cobden ! that's the question. I suppose it is preach there on the evenings of Monday and Tues- ceased has left a widow pregnant, and five small a high offence to take satisfaction for that ruffian's cruelty and cowardice! and no offence at all to back | Spectator. him! Now, once for all, hear me. If I had the DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Monday night last, an casting vote between Cobden and the Devil, I would inquest was held at the Fleec: Inn, Burmantofts, vote for the Devil; and I rejoice that Bairstow before John Blackburn, Esq., on the bodies of has earned some Whig unpopularity for opposing William Smith, four years of age, and Joseph Sut- a worse imp than the Devil. Pray let me hear no RAILWAY RIOT.—The Scotch papers tell of a cliffe, ten years of age, who were taken out of a more of this disgusting stuff. When Bairstow or On Thursday morning, the remainder of the bodies serious disturbance among the labourers employed pend in a brick-yard at Burmantofts, belonging to any other man behaves wrong, the people will soon on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway; arising Mr. Atack, on Sunday morning. The lads had been tell him so. He has really done good service to the missing from three o'cleck on Saturday afternoon, cause, and in proportion is he sure to be maligned.

EARGUS O'CONN'OR.

TO THE UNREPRESENTED, AND THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST-RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN, -Feeling as I do the high benour conhand. The maker's name, "Daniels, Liverpool, ferred by selecting me as a candidate for the repreNo. 2481." Attached to the watch is a gold chain sentation of this immense Riding in Parliament, I selections: The best judges give, on the clear return and two gold seals, one set white cornelian, the trust you will indulge me a few moments while I a majority to Peel of twelve; whether or not signi-

> men, and to compel them to go, en masse, to save a falling faction from extermination; knowing, as I did, that a regularly organised plan was in exist-75 ence to that end, and that having reduced the working class by the most cold, mercenary, and traitorous 413 system of legislation, to a worse condition than the 121 serfs of Russia, they had resolved to place upon them the badge of Bastiles, and drag them, slave-like, the lesson, no doubt, will have its proper effect, and to show their hands for their most cruel tyrants; will eventually place the people in their true posiknowing that with their own subscriptions, con-jointly with the stakes of that burlesque upon no-boldly told, we hate both the factions, and are debility, Milton, they had concected a plan unequalled in extent and atrocity by any other in modern times; knowing that the liberal "Anti-Monopolists" (resolved to monopolize all legislation!) had ordered their son, going, and for the sake of livers many total, we nate both the factions, and are determined to act for ourselves. The election of the Tower Hamlets is disgraced by the circumstance of men having pledged themselves to vote for Thompson, going, and for the sake of livers. workmen to appear on their appointed parade at their appointed hour, there to have the roll called over and to be marshalled by tens, twenties, and hundreds, and placed under their twenties, and hundreds, and placed under their operations, want of means on the part of the Commasters or overlooker's command, by companies mittee, and the treachery of a great number of the masters or overlooker's command, by companies and by sections, so arranged that every man must follow their fugleman, and be carried, fed, and ordered in military rashion,—and that the poor fellows had no escape but by discharge and consequent starvation, or the bastile; while thousands and tens aristocratic of any in the kingdom. The wonder is aristocratic of any in the kingdom. The wonder is a starvation of these whom they had no power to the command of the borough of thousands of those whom they had no power to that the brave and spirited lads worked the borough coerce, were entirely destitute of the necessary as they did, for they frightened the Whigs by the means to enable them to go to Wakefield, a distance, activity they displayed. In Lambeth, for want of an to many, of from ten to thirty miles—an impossible organised plan, there was no Chartist proposed, but task to those with empty pockets and empty stomachs: knowing that the drones had kept the bees at hard labour for various periods, and after robbing them of the honey, they were applying the proceeds to their degradation by saving that faction from annihilation whose underlings boasted that they would, by their plan, take no less than 10,000 men from Huddersfield, and make them carry their colours too, -a pretty pass this for the advocates of retrenchment and reform to have brought themselves and the people THE REAL QUESTION FAIRLY STATED! to!—knowing that yellow cards and commands were delivered at the same instant by the lowest and meanest employers to their workmen; that some had as much for the day as they could earn in a Sugar, and Timber" Question, and the effect the week; that free traders and cheap corn merchants Whig Scheme would have upon Farmers, Lawere threatening blue manufacturers with "exclu- bourers; Shopkeepers, and Owners of Money in sive dealing," unless they voted yellow, while the blues were busy purchasing goods in the market in order to obtain converts; -knowing all this; -know ing that such efforts and influences were at work, and seeing all those base and barefaced influences in

comforts of a modern Bastile. My Friends, this explanation will, perhaps, enable you to judge why there were not ten to one of our friends over those of any other; the proportion in which star.

they stand in this Riding.

I now feel it my duty to beg that you will be so kind as to pardon in me any sentiment spoken, or action done, which may have in any way or manner given to any one the smallest offence; and while I assure you, one and all, that my errors are alone attributable to the head, and not to the heartthat my only object is the emancipation of the unenfranchised by the destruction of every species of monopoly; the abolition of every Sinecure, Place, and Pension; the dismissal of the Army and of "Lord Finality's" Assassins, called "The Rural Police;" by compelling the Aristocracy, lay and clerical, to disgorge the Church Lands, and the same order to place the Crown Lands at the disposal of the State, for national purposes; and the so called National Debt, to be entirely taken from the shoulders of those who, neither by themselves nor their ancestors, had a voice in contracting it, and left to be disposed of by those who contracted and increased, and who pledged their lives and properties in support of the French American, and other wars, for the purpose of destroying liberty at home and abroad. I would permit no faction to stand in the way of justice to the masses, and would use them all for the public good. My aim is the regeneration of my country and the happiness of the whole people; and to that end the first essential step is Universal Suffrage; the

second the proper distribution of wealth. Gentlemen, pray accept my best thanks for your conduct on the day of nomination, and for your ardour and forbearance on all occasions. For your FOR NEW YORK, kindness to me personally. I am truly grateful. While you stand by your own order and your own interests, be assured you shall always have in me a HIBERNIA Hawkins 551 humble but sincere supporter, I implore you to go NORTH vigorously in your onward course, for upon your- CAROLINA, Drummond 675 selves alone depends your happiness or misery; GLASGOW, Barker depend upon any other, and you lean on a broken B. AYMAR, Carver

I thank the Central Committee for their great exertions and wise arrangements, and assuring them and my kind and numerous friends that I am at all times ready to be used as an instrument in their hands for the public,

> I remain, My kind friends, Most sincerely and devotedly, Your obedient servant,

Huddersfield, 7th July, 1841.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF OLDHAM.

MY DEAR FRIENDS.—I received your letter inviting me to dine with you during your Wakes, in the month of August next. I thank you with all my heart for your kindness; but I fear that one short playful sentence of mine, in a business letter to Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, has led to the erroneous supposition that my time of incarceration is likely to terminate before the period fixed by the Court of Queen's Bench. Since my incarceration, Mr. Heywood's usefulness and attention to me has been unbounded; indeed, I never thought that any man could have so cheerfully devoted himself, (frequently at great inconvenience) to my service. Some two weeks ago I at the elections still occupy a large portion of public had occasion to write to Mr. Heywood upon business; attention, and until these are decided, and confiand, mindfull of his services, I again thanked him, and dence in some degree restored, we must be content playfully said "I hoped shortly, I should have the to remain with things as they are. pleasure of acknowledging those services in person." I subsequently had a letter from Mr. Campbell, of the Executive, as to my grounds for such expectation, Market .- Although there is no increased activity, and I told him I had none whatever of being among and no improvement in the demand, yet prices are you till November. The playful expression above alluded to was grounded upon an article which has gone the round of the whole Whig presss, to the effect that "her Majesty's Ministers had at length come to diness. Yarn Market.—The spinners are still conthe wise conclusion of recommending her Majesty to tinuing to work short time, which has the effect believe that it might be so; but hope I had none. I election going on for the West Riding, which has wood, to which I refer, has given to my fustian asso- are glad to learn that the caution exercised by the ciates the impression that we shall meet before manufacturers has had the effect of not glutting the

tations, all of which I will cheerfully accept when Saxonies-are without any material alteration in the time arrives; which, believe me, will not be till either demand or price. the 11th Nobember, and subsequent days. You know me longer than the people of any other town in England; and you know that I have declared Wheat and 10,596 barrels of Flour, the duty on my determination, not to walk out of York Castle one day before the 11th November, if I am to owe my addition there are 11,834 barrels of Flour from addition there are 11,834 barrels of Flour from liberation to a Tory Government; and you know that Canada, the whole of which are entered from the cause which I love, and which they both hate with a rency of this day se'nnight. Flour was likewise in most venomous hatred. I shall endeavour, as far as fair request, and the previous quotations obtain-

My dear, my old, and faithful friends, Your attached and faithful servant.

Just Published, a NewlEpirion, in One Volume. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

A Biographical and Historical Sketches of each Member of the HOUSE OF PEERS, and an Ac- The Wool market remains the same as that of the count of the Places and Emoluments distributed previous Monday. amongst their Families. Revised and Corrected up to the present Month, July, 1841. By WILLIAM CARPENTER.

"A useful and well-timed work, written in the broad and popular manner of Mr. Carpenter,"-

"The book has great talent, is smartly written, and there is a forcibleness in the style of argument." -Conservative Journal. "The Peerage for the People is a sign of the times." Literary Gazette.

"Mr. Carpenter's able and impartial book requires no recommendation from us."- Westminster Review. Also. Just Published, price ls., An APPENDIX

London: W. Strang, 21, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

PROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Thursday, July 81h. The town is remarkably dull; two subjects alone engross public attention and conversation: The 

IN MY last, I alluded to the election at Banbury; the loss of Vincent for that place is attributable to want of firmness, and the fear arising from the bugaboo cry raised by Dan and the Whigs, of—
"The Tories are coming." Such was the case at Northampton, where, if any judgment had been exercised, the return of M'Doualt was certain; but son, going, and for the sake of lucre merely, supporting Hutchinson, and, I blush to say, they called themselves, at least, some of them, CHARTISTS. Mary. lebone, from the lateness of the period of commencing this will, on any other occasion, be remedied.

MIDDLESEX ELECTION.—The Middlesex election began and terminated yesterday by the unopposed return of Byng and Wood. THE CHARTISTS residing in St. Paneras meet every

Monday evening, at the Feathers, Warren-street, Tottenham Court Road. Inlectors and non-electors, if you

Would learn the real merits of the "Corn. other people's hands, read AN ADDRESS

To the Electors and Non-Electors of the County of By FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

to a good supper provided by the worthy host and hostess. The harmony continued to a late hour, when all separated in peace and contentment.

BY FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

Which, together with a Letter to Mr. Thomas the tyrants' vengence, who would cast them upon the world with no protection but that of the Rural Police, or the one penny. ONE PENNY.

Printed and published by Joshua Hobson, Pub-





GRIMSHAW & CO., 10, GOREE PIAZZAS, GEORGE'S DOCK

LIVERPOOL, DESPATCH fine First-Class AMERICAN SHIPS, of large Tonnage, for the following Ports, namely: - NEW YORK, PHILADEL-PHIA, BALTIMORE, BOSTON, and NEW ORLEANS, in which Passengers can be accommodated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, second Cabin, and Steerage. Persons about to emigrate may save themselves the expence and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, addressed as above, which will be immediately answered, the exact day of sailing, and the amount of Passage money told them; by remitting a part of the Passage Money to Liverpool, Berths will be secured, and it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till the day before sailing.

N.B. The Ship never finds Provisions for Second Cabin or Steerage Passengers, and Emigrants are

Tons Tons Ship. Capt. Register. Burthen. To Sail. 850 13th July 1100 19th ... 950 25th -435 700 lst Aug.

FOR BOSTON, ELIZA WAR-WICK.....Davis 530 800 lst Ang. Apply as above. Liverpool, July 7th, 1841.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, JULY 6TH .- The supply of Wheat to this day's market is smaller than last week, Oats and Beans larger. Wheat has been in fair demand, and rather more money has been made.

Very little alteration in Oats and Beans. THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 6TH, 1841. Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Qrs.

Qrs. 110 £ s. d. 3 4 5 1 13 0 1 3 11 0 0 0 1 16 10 1 1 18 0 LEEDS CLOTH MARKET.—There is not any alteration to notice in the business at either the White or Coloured Cloth Halls this week. The proceedings

Bradford Markets, Thursday, July 8 .- Wool understand that the sentence, in my letter to Mr. Hey- tended greatly to retard business operations. We November, and also that it has been widely circulated; market. Fancy goods made from Mohair and Alpaca and in consequence I have been inundated with invi- wools are still in request. Figures—Merinees and

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JULY 3. work, zeal, energy, and perseverance can make up for able. The inquiry for Oats was of a very limited character, and the sales made in Oatmcal were chiefly to supply the demand for present consumption without material variation in prices. In Malt, Beans, and other articles, there was but little pass-FEARGUS O'CONNOR. ing, and there is no alteration in value.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 5. -There has been a rather slack attendance of buyers in the market to-day, but something like the A PEERAGE FOR THE PEOPLE; comprising usual quantity of business has been transacted. Prices have undergone no change since last week.

> LEEDS: - Printed for the Proprietor, FRARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print ing Offices, Nes. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brig gate; and Published by the said Jeshua Horson, (for the said FEAREUS O'CORNOR.) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5. Market-street. Briggate: as internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

All Com un ions must be addressed, (Post-paid) to J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds. Saturday, July 10, 1841.