

UPON THE NECESSARY PURITY AND POWER OF THE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I am desirous, through the medium of the Star, to draw the attention of the public to the Charterists and the Chartists, to the powers of the press, in furthering or injuring our united work.

My apology (if one is needed) for addressing the people's elected officers, is that they are fallible men like ourselves, but that they are not infallible. It is not the Executive that they pay sufficient attention to, or estimate sufficiently the importance of, this subject—a subject second to none other.

That the waywardness of this publication did much injury in the West hath of late been too manifest; but the parchment movement, and therefore the Charter, and the National Charter Association, which come every Charterist will not admit would be fatal to that object for which numbers have sacrificed so much.

For the Editor of the people's paper must be one in whom they have the most implicit confidence; a man of talent, energy, and prudence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

SIR,—Permit me, through your valuable paper, to address a few remarks to the President and Secretary of the Irish National Suffrage Association, who must be either wholly ignorant of the English disposition towards my countrymen and particularly the Chartists, or for some other cause, best known to themselves, exercise so much generosity and kindness to them with respect to the Irish labourers who are driven to seek shelter in that country from their domestic tyrants.

Although some honourable exceptions there must be among the Chartists, I state it in the face of England, nineteen out of twenty of them are opposed to the welfare of Ireland. For six years that I have been amongst them in Yorkshire and in Lancashire, and in the last at the General Election in 1874. As to the true faith in politics, which they teach my countrymen, and its consistency, I will speak a few words. At the meeting in Huddersfield, in 1873, when O'Connell was charged with the charge of giving aid and comfort to the Radicals of England, at the request of one of their leaders, they gave three cheers for Ireland's most inveterate enemies, the Tories. If this be their true faith in politics, I hope my countrymen will remain without it. This is the only way to the truth, I believe, in Dublin, Dr. L. Moore and Thomas Conroy.

I remain, Sir, Yours, respectfully, MATTHEW O'CONNELL.

THE ENGLISH CHARTISTS AND THE IRISH LABOURERS.

IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE.

Moved by Mr. H. Clark; seconded by Mr. Woodard.—That having seen in the Daily Freeman of Tuesday last a letter in the editorial columns headed "Advertisement," signed Matthew O'Connell, in which an attempt, feeble in manner, as it is in fact, is made to establish the position that the Irish labourers are invariably ill-treated in England by persons of their own class, we have merely to remark upon this person's wicked effort to keep alive the ill-feeling which he says exists, that he quite knows that the English and Irish labourers have experienced by him during the seventeen years he resided, from necessity or choice, in the sister country; that were the 60,000 men who are obliged to transport themselves annually, in order to undergo work in England, to be treated by no persons other than the English labourers, he would have been attacked or mutilated in the same manner he describes, the newspapers would be apt to make a paragraph or two on the subject. With regard to railroad rows, we would remind him that "serenades" of that kind have taken place in Ireland itself—without the Drogheda Railroad some time since. As this person says he is not ignorant (like us), perhaps he has seen that the free city of Birmingham has just refused to allow a cargo of English workmen even to be landed there. It is not necessary for us to resort to such a display of vindictive nationality towards our poor countrymen, and notwithstanding the great Mr. O'Connell's threat, or the little Mr. O'Connell's letter, we were anxious to deprecate the natural result of his letter, and we feel that the author of the latter is desirous of following in the wake of Pitt, Castlereagh, and every subsequent tyrant and capitalist who has established his power and filled his waltzes by persecuting the religious differences and political ignorance of the people.

P. W. Dwyer, Secretary.

COLNE. TO THE CHARTISTS OF LANCAIRESHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

GENTLEMEN,—Having taken into our most serious consideration the deplorable meeting that has been announced in the Star to be held at Colne, on July 3rd, we beg leave to offer you our opinions (at the same time we would state that it is the opinion of a majority of the localities of North Lancashire), that the delegate meeting is unequalled for, and that it is a backward movement; and therefore recommend that no delegates should be sent; as a delegate meeting will in a short time be called by the District Secretary of North Lancashire for that district.

We remain yours, The undivided advocates of the Charter, WILLIAM BRASSLEY, District Secretary North Lancashire. THOMAS TATSELL, Burnley. JOHN SLATER, Clitheroe. JAMES MOONEY, Colne.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842.

THE APPROACHING "END" OF THE SQUEAKING OF THE SHOPOCRACY.

The shopkeepers are now holding meetings: meeting of themselves, and called by themselves. And for what purpose? To squeak out their suffering consequent on general distress! To declare that "something must be done to relieve the starving population; or irremediable ruin is their inevitable portion!" To call for the "united" efforts of all classes and parties, to press upon GOVERNMENT the imperative necessity for "speedy remedial measures!"

How times have changed! How loved is the tone, how humble the manner, of the once hectoring, blustering, shopocracy of England! How different now their bearing and language, to their bearing and language in the year 1817! Then all bluster, all boast, all feather; now "ruined," "bankrupt," "insolvent," "dark and gloomy retrospect," "still more dark prospect," and "hope entirely fled."

In the year 1817, upwards of a million-and-a-half of working Englishmen petitioned for a Radical Reform of the Parliament. The labouring portion of the country was then in a state of great distress. It was manifest to them that that distress arose from excessive taxation; from an enormous expenditure and waste of the public money; from pensions, dividends, sinecures, grants, and emoluments, and from other causes of wasteful expenditure; all which arose from a want of due representation of the people in Parliament; and that no remedy could be applied unless the Parliament was radically reformed. They traced the sufferings and the distress that then prevailed to the want of a Reform in the Parliament. They saw and loudly proclaimed that the distress then existing would spread; that ruin and misery would be the lot of all; that the earnings of no man ever could be called his own, unless measures of REMEDY and REFORM were passed, through the means of a Radically reformed Parliament. All this was seen and declared by the labouring class in the year 1817; and upwards of a million-and-a-half of them signed petitions to Parliament, setting forth in clear and distinct terms the reasons that prompted them to ask for such Radical Reform.

Where were the shopkeepers then? Did they "unite" with the labourers, to ask Government to aid impending ruin? Did they encourage and sustain the working people, in their endeavours to stop the progress of that system which was pauperizing the worker, stripping the cottage, and preparing to empty the till? Did they lead their aid to strangle the monster which, even then, was eating into the vitals of the nation; and which, it was plainly shown, would shortly raven up the shopkeepers themselves? Did they then "SYMPATHIZE" with the poor; give vent to their bowlings; and call upon Government to adopt "speedy remedial measures"? Did they then do these things? No! They basely calumniated the working people! They traduced, vilified, and persecuted the known Reformers. They denied the existence of distress. They applied the epithets "idle scoundrels!" "scum!" "worthless rattle!" "disaffected mob!" to those who complained of poverty and starvation. They "UNITED" TO LEARN HOW TO SHOOT THE RAGGED RASCALLY RADICALS! They mounted their horses, put on their "uniforms," dubbed themselves "CAVALRY," and with newly-ground sabres, and with "courage" inspired by drink, embred their hands in the blood of hundreds of the working people peaceably assembled to petition the Parliament for those "remedial measures" which these same "cavalry men" now so "humbly pray" for!

God! thou indeed art just! Yes! they then "united" to learn "military exercises"; to learn how to SHOOT. They then "united" in "VOLUNTEER Associations," to repress "disaffection" and "sedition" by means of the firelock and rifle! And they met in public meetings too! For what purpose? To applaud the Government for passing Power-of-Imprisonment bills; for passing the SIX ACTS; for cramming the dungeons with hundreds of Reformers; for driving poor RILEY to his throat; for shaking the bowels out of poor OODS; for employing OLIVER and EDWARDS to hatch plots and conspiracies all over the country; for hanging and beheading THISTLEWOOD, BRUNN, INGS, and DAVIDSON, in London; and for tugging up to the gallows BRANDRATH and his fellow martyr at Derby. Yes! the shopocracy then met not only to do these things, but even more. They LED THE WAY to the persecution of the Reformers! They did not wait till Government persecuted, and then applauded; but they paved the way; they hardened Government on; they called upon it to proceed; they pledged themselves to its support, should it do their bidding!

In this work, the shopkeepers of Manchester took the lead. They were followed by their brethren in London; and then throughout the country. Read the following account of the Manchester meeting, extracted from the Courier newspaper of the 18th Jan. 1817: Read it now, ye shopkeepers of Manchester! Read it now, ye "VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION" men! Read it now, ye "YEOMANRY CAVALRY" men! Read it now, ye who are squalling about distress! and especially ye who say that "your DISTRESS AND PRIVATIONS ARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE CORRUPTION AND MISCONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT!" Read it! ye base lick-spittle crew! ye crawling sycophants! Read it! ye whining, crying, bluffed tyrants! Read it! ye immeasurably base! and say if you ought to complain of any punishment, any ruin, that may fall upon you.— "A meeting took place, on Monday last, (18th January, 1817) at Manchester, attended by the most respectable citizens of that town, Salford, and their neighbourhood—the Borough in the chair. Several resolutions were passed with entire unanimity, and the following declaration agreed to, which CANNOT BE TOO HIGHLY APPLAUDED, and which we trust will be adopted by all other towns.— '1. We, the undersigned magistrates for the Division of Manchester, the Boroughs and Conistables of Manchester and Salford, and other independent magistrates, and their neighbours, being at all times fully sensible of the many blessings of the constitution, under which we live, feel ourselves called upon at this moment to express our firm attachment to its laws, as well as our utter de-

testation of those mischievous attempts which are pursued with incessant diligence and ardour, to excite a general spirit of disaffection. We especially deplore the circulation of seditious tracts and the adoption of inflammatory speeches to produce AN IMPRESSION AMONGST THE LABOURING CLASSES, THAT THE PRESENT DISPLEASURES AND PRIVATIONS ARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE CORRUPTION AND MISCONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT, and may be removed by a system of representation, embracing almost Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, the unqualified exclusion of all persons, deriving emolument from the public, and consequently of his Majesty's Ministers. 2. The numerous meetings held for these purposes, both publicly and secretly, the organized system of committees, delegates, and missionaries, the contributions levied, particularly for disseminating pamphlets, calculated to mislead and irritate the public mind, the indecorous and highly unconstitutional reflections upon the exalted Personage now exercising the royal authority, the marked disparagement of the most extensive charitable relief in seasons of unavoidable pressure, the language of intimidation, not merely hinted, but plainly expressed, the appointment of popular assemblies in various parts of the kingdom on one and the same day, after the meeting of Parliament, and the previous assembly of deputies in London; all these circumstances afford abundant evidence of a general disposition to disorder and tumult, and bear no analogy whatever to the fair and legitimate exercise of that constitutional liberty, which is emphatically the birth-right and security of Englishmen. 3. The decided sentiments it is our duty to unite in supporting the laws and constitution against these wicked efforts, which we are convinced must be regarded with equal abhorrence by the great majority of His Majesty's subjects in every class and condition of life. We, therefore, severally PLEDGE ourselves to contribute, by the most effectual means our situations may allow, to the maintenance and tranquillity of these laws and their neighbourhood, from the unlawful and NEFARIOUS designs of those who are SEEKING TO INVOLVE US IN RIOT AND CONFUSION; and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of all friends of SOCIAL ORDER and good government."

WORKING PEOPLE; such were the purposes for which the shopocracy of England met in the year 1817! In nineteen days after the above meeting, the scoundrel merchants and bankers of London, "met" and issued their equally false and lying "DECLARATION." This was followed by similar meetings in all parts of the country. The base wretches who drew up and signed those "DECLARATIONS" knew that they were upholding oppression and corruption. They knew that they were upholding that which was the cause of infinite suffering to the poor. They knew that; but it was then profitable! They hoped to fasten themselves while the poor starved! They knew that the Reformers did not want to involve the kingdom in riot and confusion; nobody knew this better than they did; and yet they could deliberately and coolly be the first to put forth lies and false alarms, for the deliberate purpose of paying the way for measures to take the Reformers' lives, or to shut them up in dungeons! The above report is a sample of their attempts to cause the Reformers to be driven out of the country, or to be put in chains! Soon after the issuing of their never-to-be-forgotten "DECLARATIONS," CASTLEBRIDGE (whose horrid end all know of) opened out the Green-bag conspiracy; and the Power-of-Imprisonment Bill was passed! and SIMONDS crammed the dungeons! How many victims, good God! suffered under those terrible laws, of which these base and lying "DECLARATIONS" were the forerunners! When we think of these things, we can hardly refrain from wishing to see the whole group lie in the dust with horse-flesh or draft half-chewed in their mouths!

The men, however, who met for these horrid purposes in 1817, and again in 1822, have now a different object to meet about! They now see ruin staring them in the face! They now see property transferred from hand to hand, and cannot divine the cause! They now feel the pinchings of distress, and they have before them the prospect of speedy pauperism! They are now "humble" enough, God knows! so humble that "they do not even venture to express an opinion as to the cause of the widespread suffering now endured, or to dictate a remedy!" so "humble" that they will content themselves with barely stating what their condition is, leaving it to the WISDOM and EXPERIENCE OF GOVERNMENT to devise a remedy!

Strange fact; but so it is; the shopkeepers of Manchester have led the way in this new meeting business! Strange fact; but so it is! Manchester;—Manchester; that led the way to the dungeoning of the Reformers in 1817;—Manchester, that exulted in the deeds of the sixteenth of August;—Manchester, that chuckled at the OLDHAM inquest;—Manchester, that applauded the Grand Jury, of which Lord STANLEY was foreman;—Manchester, that next of cruelty, infamy, foolishness, and hypocrisy;—Manchester has been the first to cry out to the merchants and shopkeepers are RUINED! Never were malignant wretches more appropriately punished! Bear in mind that these tools of corruption—these cruel tyrants—sought to have the Reformers put in dungeons; harassed, chained, dragged from goal to goal; put out of existence this way, or sabbred or trampled to death, because they wanted a Reform of the Parliament to prevent that very ruin which has now come upon the shopkeeping class! because they ascribed the distresses of the country to the misconduct of the Government! O! God, is just! His judgments are manifest! The cup of poison which the base shopocracy prepared for the Radicals has returned to their own lips! The mischief which they had invented for others has fallen on their own heads! Into the pit which they had dug for their neighbours have they now themselves fallen!

Leeds has allowed the example of Manchester, in holding a Squeaking Meeting. Upwards of 200 of the shopkeepers and tradesmen presented a requisition to the Mayor, desiring him to call a public meeting of their body, "to make known the UNPARALLELED DISTRESS which prevails in the Borough, and the gradual DECAY OF TRADE consequent thereon; and to adopt such measures relative thereto as may be deemed advisable, regardless of all party considerations, with a view to avert impending ruin."

The Mayor (seeing that they were not Chartists) granted their request, and gave them the use of the Court House to meet in. He moreover presided over their meeting, holden on Wednesday night last. It was numerously attended; principally by shopkeepers. The platform or bench, was crowded by the Leeds lawyers for "Extension of Commerce"; nearly every one of them was present; "clever" PLINT and "clever" STANFIELD being amongst the only persons absent. They seemed to be congregated together to proclaim their own shamelessness, and the credulity of the dupes who have joined them in their bawling. "Extensions of Commerce" were placed upon their trial; testimony was adduced as to their effects upon the condition of the people at large; and sorry testimony it was! Two overseers of the poor testified that more than one-fifth of the whole population was pauperized; that the shopkeepers were without custom; that the spirits of the poor were broken; that certain ruin awaited all, unless relief was speedily obtained. Their statements were borne out by several different tradesmen, whose opportunities of judging were ample. One of the visitors connected with the late relief-fund in the Borough gave in as a fact that he had found many families whose united income, derived both from labour and from parish-pity did not exceed 55d. per head per week! Another statement, made on the authority of some few operatives who had made the examination, was that thirty-four families, comprising 304 individuals, were found, in a very circumstanced district, without any income at all; and that 207 families, comprising 1,609 individuals, had incomes, derived from both labour and the poor-rates, amounting only to 1s. 3d. per head per week! And this is the state of the working people, after all the "Extensions of Commerce" that we have had! During the last fifty years we have increased our Foreign Trade nearly SIX TIMES OVER; and this destitute and starving condition of both operative and shopkeeper is the price! Hurrah, Jads, for "Ex-

tension of Commerce"! If increasing our foreign trade six times over in one fifty years brings both operative and shopkeeper to the work-house; how many more "Extensions" will it need to bring us to anarchy and dissolution? There is a question for you, "Extension" men! Solve it! Let us have the answer! and meanwhile we will cry out— Hurrah! for "Extension of Commerce"!

The meeting was unanimous in its resolves. The speeches of the speakers were but detached portions, as it were, of the horrible picture portrayed; but the meeting put them together in one connected whole! Let it be attentively looked at! Let it be thoroughly scanned! View it in all its phases! Contemplate its every feature. Reflect upon what is thus presented to view. Here we gaze the resolutions of this meeting as the

TRIUMPH OF "EXTENDED" COMMERCE.

"That this meeting views with alarm the present unparalleled distress and suffering experienced by the productive classes in the manufacturing and commercial population of the United Kingdom, more especially those who reside in the borough of Leeds, many thousands of whom are entirely depending for their subsistence on parochial relief or charitable contributions, without having the most remote prospect of again obtaining employment.—That vast numbers of sober, honest, and industrious artisans in this borough have received parochial relief during the last twelve months, who have never been chargeable to the parish on any former occasion; and very many others are already reduced from comparative comfort to the most abject poverty, who have not yet applied for parochial aid, although their scanty income does not enable them to purchase a sufficiency of the necessities of life.—That it is a well ascertained fact that in the township of Leeds, at the present time, there are not less than 4040 families, comprising upwards of 16,000 persons receiving parochial aid. This shows that about one-fifth of the whole population of the township are reduced to the condition of paupers, and there is every reason to believe that nearly all the other townships in the borough are in an equally distressing situation; and, although this is the most favourable season of the year for procuring outdoor employment, the number of paupers is charged on the increase.

2. "That in consequence of the extreme poverty of so large a population, and the numerous failures of merchants and manufacturers in this district, tradesmen are deprived of a large portion of their former trade, and have now to contend with insuperable difficulties; for the shopkeepers and innkeepers pay a larger amount of local rates and taxes, in proportion to their means, than any other class in the community, and they are aware that their local rates must shortly be augmented to a larger amount than has ever been known before; that for a considerable time past their trade has been gradually diminishing with reduced profits, and many of the most honourable, industrious, and intelligent amongst them, have already been brought from comparative affluence to poverty; and as there does not appear to be the slightest prospect of any improvement in trade, this meeting is of opinion that unless the Legislature can speedily adopt remedial measures to remove the distress then generally prevailing, nothing can save tradesmen in manufacturing districts from impending ruin; and no one can contemplate the awful consequences that must ensue from such a state of things, without entertaining the most serious apprehension for the continuance of public peace and order.

3. "That this meeting, solemnly believing that the safety and well-being of the community will be seriously endangered by the much longer continuance of the existing state of things, turns with the utmost anxiety to the Legislature, beseeching it most earnestly to institute an immediate and searching inquiry as to the extent of distress amongst the manufacturing population, in order to ascertain the causes thereof, and to the instant application of such remedies, as its wisdom and experience may suggest.

4. "That a Memorial be transmitted to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and that Petitions be sent to both Houses of Parliament embodying the foregoing Resolutions, and signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting."

WELL done, "Extension" men! Can you add to your own picture? Remember it is painted after a SIX-TIMES increase of our foreign trade during the last fifty years! Remember that you yourselves tell us that we were "well to do," when we began to "extend" our commerce! Remember that you yourselves tell us that even when bread was 7s. per stone, the working man could get it; BECAUSE HE HAD WAGES FOR WORKING! Remember that you yourselves tell us, that the workman's pride was to have a good furnished home; and that an eight-days clock was an indispensable! Remember that you yourselves describe him now as being without bed, without clothing, and without food! Remember that this is AFTER A SIX-TIMES-OVER INCREASE OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE; and remember, also that YOU tell us that ANOTHER "EXTENSION" will set us all right!!!!

One peculiarity attending this meeting we cannot but notice. Great pains were taken to make the meeting believe that the parties calling it were influenced by no party considerations; that their one and sole object was to give an opportunity to the shopkeepers of Leeds to detail their present sufferings; and to paint their ruin in prospect; and then leave the Government to devise a remedy. ALL politics were to be eschewed by the meeting. Wise foresight! The causes of the "impending ruin" are not political ones, of course! The remedy, even though it should be another "Extension of Commerce" through a Repeal of the Corn Laws, will not be a political one! Politics have nothing to do with the wide-spread misery and poverty everywhere abounding! O, no! no politics! And thus the shopkeepers are gulled! The parties calling the meeting first met in secret, and send up HAMER STANFIELD and Co. to London, to attend another anti-Corn Law Conference; and to press a Repeal of the Corn Laws upon the Minister; when they have taken this step, they call together a meeting of the Leeds shopkeepers, and get them to pass resolutions to strengthen the hands of HAMER and his associates, to procure for themselves "another Extension of Commerce"; and they do this on the pretence that political considerations are to be held in abeyance! Famous foxes! and gaping geese!!

The third resolution drawn up by the Leeds "Extension" men, and agreed to by the Leeds shopkeepers, we commend to the especial notice of the Ten Hours' Committees' Deputation that waited upon Sir ROBERT PEEL and the other Ministers in the month of January last. We remember the yell of disapprobation raised by the "Extension" men, and especially by the Leeds ones, because that Deputation ventured to recommend the Minister to propose to the Parliament to "institute an immediate and searching inquiry as to the extent of distress amongst the manufacturing population, in order to ascertain the causes thereof, and to the instant application of such remedies as its wisdom and experience might suggest." And, at the end of the Session, WHEN THE INQUIRY CANNOT BE HAD, these same "Extension" men of Leeds, notwithstanding their yells and execrations, propose the same thing in the very words of the parties whose actions and motives they so recently maligned!

BUT, WORKING PEOPLE, the shopocracy now want UNION! They feel distress. They see certain ruin before them. Their profits have failed. Trade is done up. Incomes are gone. Capital is being wasted. Savings are dwindling. One by one are the shopkeepers dropping into the Gazette and into the Insolvent List. They now want UNION! You asked them to unite with you to prevent all this in 1817. They insolently and persecutingly refused!

They were then in high feather. They thought to have subdued you for ever. They deceived themselves; and little did they imagine that their ruin was to be the consequence of their own attempts to enslave you! But it is so! They are confessedly on the brink of ruin. They now want UNION to avert the horrible consequences hanging over their heads. What say you? Shall we unite? Not to learn to SHOOT! Not to malign, and traduce, and vilify, and pave the way for dungeons, and hangings, and beheadings! Not for these things; but to rescue our common country from that fate we have so long foreseen and foretold! Shall we "unite" for this? Yes! as soon as ever the Shopocracy are ready! Notwithstanding their former conduct and treatment; notwithstanding the miseries they have been the cause of inflicting on millions of their fellow-creatures; notwithstanding that they, and THEY ALONE, have stood between us and justice; notwithstanding all these things; as soon as ever the shopkeepers are ready, we will "unite"! BUT THEY MUST BE READY! They must be up to the mark! They must know the cause, and be agreed upon the REMEDY. They must be prepared to go head-to-head! No sallying. No squabbles about "politics." They must be prepared to help to obtain the CHARTER; to use it, when obtained, for the EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT of the debt; for the reduction of our taxation to 4,000,000 per annum; for the keeping at home the vast heaps of wealth we yearly create, to be enjoyed by our own people, instead of being given to the foreigner; and for the obtaining of the LAND to enable our own people to grow their own food! Whenever the shopkeepers are ready, and will enter into proper terms and arrangements, we will unite; but not before!

Shopkeepers! what say you?—Not ready!—Down with your noses to the grindstone!—You soon will be ready!

HOW MANY MORE VICTIMS!

HOLBERRY is already dead, and BROOK and PEDDIE, the Bradford victims, now lie in North-lorton and Beverley Gaols, pining away, and apparently fast sinking into the Victims' Tomb. If we do not timely bestir ourselves to effect their liberation, or an amelioration of their treatment, they may soon be beyond the reach of our sympathies and aid. If such an event should happen, could we have the consolation of knowing that we had discharged our duty. Let us do our duty now.

Brook has a wife and a large family; Peddie has a wife—a most excellent and deserving woman. They have both been steady, and good, and worthy men. Let memorials for their liberation be immediately got up from every district, town, and village; and let them be firmly, but yet respectfully worded, and sent to the Secretary of State. Holberry's death may make some impression, even on Government officials. At least, let them be asked whether it is their purpose to make any more such sacrifices.

Meanwhile forget not that poor Brook needs present aid, even in his miserable home. He is allowed to have aid if he can get it; though Peddie is denied even that poor privilege.

Mr. Isaac Wilson, weaver, Brompton, will supply any information respecting Brooks' case. He has been named as a fit person to be made Central Treasurer for Brook. We have no doubt that Mr. Charles Connor, of Bishop-Auckland, Mr. Bragg, Priestgate, Darlington, and Mr. E. Burley, York, will each in their respective localities receive subscriptions; Mr. Williams will act for Sunderland. Let all collected be forwarded to Mr. Wilson, Brompton, he can visit Brook every week, and will doubtless see that the money collected is properly applied.

WATKINS' TESTIMONIAL.

We understand that a Committee has been formed and meets every Sunday morning at 55, Old Bailey, in order to raise funds from all persons disposed to present to Mr. JOHN WATKINS a suitable token of respect for his services, sacrifices, and sufferings in the cause. The Committee are wishful to raise the requisite means for the Testimonial previous to Mr. WATKINS' departure for the provinces, and as a sense of their appreciation of his services in London particularly.

We have been sorry to learn that Mr. WATKINS has suffered recently an amount of pecuniary inconvenience greatly exceeding, we are quite sure, anything of which the Chartist public, who owe much to him, have had any conception. Reared in the lap of comparative affluence, Mr. W. has been excluded the pale of what is called "society"; and cast out even by his own parents, for his attachment to our principles. Mr. WATKINS, though himself from the middle classes, has had the merit and the virtue of standing poor, amidst all temptation, against all the various "new modes" which have led off some on whom the people had much reliance, and who, we believe, had less trial of their honesty and clear-sightedness than Mr. WATKINS has had. We do think that the people are in duty bound to pay respectful consideration to honest merit struggling with adversity, and to patriotism fighting the battle of liberty without fear of consequences, wherever and in whosoever it may be exhibited.

THE STAR AND ITS ESTIMATION BY THE PEOPLE.

We still continue to receive gratifying testimonies of the confidence and estimation of the people. This week we have the following from HULL: "At a public meeting held in the Chartist Hall on Saturday, the 25th instant, Mr. Richard Puddie in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—'That this meeting, taking into consideration the efforts made to discredit the Editor and Proprietor of that palladium of the people called the Northern Star, and recognising the untrammeled liberty which is due to the surveillance of the public press, desire to express emphatic admiration of the many integrity, unsparring faithfulness, and distinguished energy, so eminently characteristic of both and express unfeigned hope that they will continue the same undeviating course till it results in final triumph.'"

To Readers and Correspondents.

A CHARTIST, Barnbury.—The "new mode" men know the matter to be a death struggle. They must either destroy the Star or the Star will destroy all the cobwebs by which they hope to catch the people. There is therefore no wonder at their ravings. Let them go on; it's all well. The face never looks more ugly than when unmasked by themselves. JAMES MONARCH, Bishop Wearmouth.—Thanks, for his kindly expressions of confidence and esteem. We hope ever to deserve the confidence and esteem of good men. A CHARTIST AND A CONSTANT READER.—'Tis not alone in that locality, that the game of petty and malevolent detraction is going on; reports of a like character reach us from other places. It is a game at which the players are losing. They never eventually injure any but themselves. As to the fact of Mr. Hill's being or not being a member of the National Charter Association, the printing sundries must have known themselves to be lying; because the question has been three times answered in the Star already. Mr. Hill was a founder of the present National Charter Association, and has been a member during the whole period of its existence. If our readers will read the Star carefully, they would have seen that Mr. Hill is a member of the General Council. DERBY.—Letters for this place are requested to be addressed to Thomas Briggs, at Mrs. Parry's news agent, Cheapside. LECTURES visiting Bromsgrove, are desired to give three days' notice thereof. WILL MR. P. M. BROPHY of Dublin, send his address to the Chartists of Warrington as soon as possible, as they wish to correspond with him. MESSRS. SMART AND SKYNGTON.—We cannot insert their letter, they must send it to the paper in which appeared the letter and called it forth. We have not seen that paper, and consequently know nothing of the letter to which theirs is a reply. GREENOCK CHARTIST YOUTH.—We have no room,

GEORGE ANDERSON.—Mr. Hill's "Fifteen Lessons on Analogy and Syntax" is not out of print. It may be had, price two shillings, from John Cleave, London, through any bookseller who gets a London parcel. Faton and Love can have it any week, but it is not to be had elsewhere. Work we cannot let him about, not knowing the Publisher, and not having a copy at hand for reference.

BRISTOL CHARTIST YOUTH, write us thus:—"It is stated in the Star, that we did not vote for the Executive. A resolution was passed at the meeting in the Guild Hall, of which we were not a member. We had no objection to it. We cannot insert his letter to Mr. Joseph Andrew. ROBERT HUNT, Nottingham.—We have not room for the address he has sent us. J. C. GRADY, near Frisco Park, County Roscommon, Ireland, would be glad if the friends who send him Stars, would write to him. THOMAS BRIGGS, Derby, has received 2s. for James Duffy, from Mr. Gorse and Mrs. Duffy. CHARLES LUCAS, Newcastle, should have told us what the meeting in the Guild Hall, of which we complain that we have no report, was about, and then we could have made enquiry into it. ANBROTH.—We have a little modified one of the resolutions. As we suppose our friends have no great wish to see us "mashed up" by a government prosecution. G. W. Sheffield.—It will make no alteration in the present system of voting for members of Parliament.

MR. MARTIN wishes to inform the Chartists of South Lancashire, that all letters for the district secretary on business connected with the delegate meeting, must be addressed to him, B. Roberts street, Bank Top. Mr. D. W. Lob send his address to Mr. Markham, Leicester, without delay, as a letter bearing York post mark is received. THE BIRMINGHAM FROST, Williams and Jones' committee, would feel obliged to Ernest C. Conway, Esq., to state at what time he thinks it probable the memorials he has in his possession will be forwarded. J. SMITH, Aitcham.—Thanks. We had previously received a notice of the meeting. JAMES SAUNDERS, Birmingham.—Better let the matter drop. W. C.—His communication is an advertisement. A IRISH CHARTIST.—We should think he and his friends safe enough from any harm on account of the letters. "AN O'BRIENITE." Brighton.—There were other parties present upon that occasion, besides those to whom he refers. We know all about the matter. The original motion proposed by Mr. O'Brien, that the time he should reside in O'Brien's was proposed as an amendment, by Mr. Morling. The "row" was kept up for five evenings; every epithet of opprobrium and abuse, such as "traitor," "hypocrite," " villain," &c., was hurled at him, and he was obliged to leave the meeting without putting any resolution to the vote at all. The sixth night therefore was simply a musler of O'Brienites, after the meeting. They, of course, had all their own way; and the fourteen of them who were facts from parties who were present all the time, and saw it all. "An O'Brienite" is not to suppose that because we were not there, that we were no longer members of the Executive, and an accompanying address from the Secretary, but are compelled, from the state of our columns, to reserve them for next week.

E. STALLWOOD.—The letter he posted on Monday was not "pre-paid." SPECIMENS TO AGENTS.—The specimens will be sent to many of the agents during the next week, and the remainder will receive them as soon as they are completed. Agents who do not receive their accounts immediately, will not receive any papers on Saturday, July 9th. JOHN WALKDEN, BURY.—Send address to this office. A letter has been returned from the General Post Office, which was addressed to Bury, and the letter-carrier could not find him. PRESCOT.—Mr. Traversé should refer to AGENTS.—Several of our Agents have sent light gold; they are all credited with the amounts the gold weighs.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE.

From the Chartists of Mold, Flintshire	2	0
FOR MR. HINDLES.		
From the Bristol youth	1	0
Doncaster Chartists	2	6
NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO THE EXECUTIVE.		
From the Chartists of Hull	5	0
R. and G. H. Norwich	5	0
FOR DEFENCE OF NASON AND OTHERS AT STAFFORD.		
From J. M. London	1	0
FOR JAMES DUFFY.		
From the Chartists of Ramothorn	1	0
Heddonville per Mr. Penny	1	0
The Bristol youth	1	0
The Chartists of Sutton in Ashfield	2	6
Prescot	1	0
Doncaster Chartists	2	6
Nottingham	1	0
FOR MRS. PROST, MRS. WILLIAMS, and MRS. JONES.		
From the Shropshire Association of Lecturers	2	0
FOR MRS. HOLBERRY.		
From Hull, collected after Mr. Hill's sermon	16s.	1d.
Chartist funds	5s.	11d.
FOR DEFENCE OF HOLYOAKE.		
From the Doncaster Chartists	2	6
FOR MR. MASON'S DEFENCE.		
From the Cockerworth Chartists	2	6
The Chartists of Somers' Town locality London	3	6
WIVES AND FAMILIES.		
From S. M. London	4	0
FOR THE POLITICAL VICTIMS.		
From the Bromley and Kensington locality S. M. Wheeler	4	0

ADDRESS OF THE NORTH CHESHIRE DELEGATE MEETING, TO THE SURROUNDING DISTRICTS OF THE SAME DIVISION.

FRIENDS AND BROTHER DEMOCRATS.—Now is the time to try men's souls—now is the time for action, my friends; union and perseverance on the part of our leaders, with the united efforts and support of our friends the people, must be the order of the day. Another meeting will be held, at which we do receive and entrain the people, another blow is about to be aimed at our ranks, another attempt to paralyze our efforts, to swamp our agitation, to lessen the number of our leaders by bribery, intimidation, and persecution, has commenced. Mr. W. has been arrested, poor Holberry has been sacrificed!!! and some of those who a short time ago were the acknowledged leaders of the people, have ceased to be members of our Association.

The agents of Satan are stalking through the country, and sowing the seeds of treachery and deceit in every corner of our land, where for the want of a pilot, or a shepherd, our friends are not able to mention the noble position they have assumed.

Wilmot, Northwich, Middlewich, Nantwich, Congleton, and Cuddesley, where Association has been formed, are almost politically dead for the want of lecturers. Some of them are broken up altogether, and have suffered themselves to be led by the hand to Corn Law meetings, where our opponents have always provided themselves with some who have gone to cause the timid and the weak-minded to hold up their hands, in favour of their deceitful projects.

Knutford, Sandbach, and many other places, where good Associations might be formed, and thus add numbers to our ranks, are lying dead for the want of political information. Six weeks' agitation would rouse the whole of them to a sense of their duty, and would enable them to maintain a lecturer of their own.

A provision must either be made for these districts, or we must give them up as lost to our cause.

Staten of Stockport, Ashton, Hyde, Duxford, Stalybridge, Hazelwood, Mottram, North Mills, Glossop, Compall Bridge, Hooley Hill, Audenshaw, and Mosley, at a delegate meeting held at Hazelgrove on Sunday last, on which occasion there were delegates from Stockport, Duxford, Marple, Glossop, Hazelgrove and New Mills, it was agreed that for the better organization of this county, each of your localities do appoint a delegate to meet in the Hyde Chartist Room, on Sunday, July 10th, when the steps will be taken on the formation of a permanent union of this division of the county. It is mentioned that the next general meeting of the county will be held at Hazelgrove on Sunday, July 10th, when Mr. Mitchell be empowered to draw up the short address, which is now before you, and that in the absence of Mr. Swindhurst, of Macclesfield, he be appointed to act as county secretary, and will such districts as have not yet formed Associations, be invited to send delegates to the meeting. It is requested that all such districts as have not yet formed Associations,

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

Mr. JOHN WATKINS will deliver a lecture on Saturday, (this evening), at the Craven's Head, Drury-lane, on which occasion the masons and the public are respectfully invited to attend. Chair taken at half-past six o'clock.

ROUPE OF W. D. TAYLOR - Warrington, Sunday, July 3rd; Bolton, Monday, 4th; Rochdale, Tuesday, 5th; Halifax, Wednesday, 6th; Manchester, Thursday, 7th; Bradford, Friday, 8th; and arrive in Doncaster on Saturday, the 9th, to commence labour on Sunday, the 10th. The secretaries will make the necessary arrangements; and, if needful, make a charge of admission, and a list of names to be taken on the 10th. Mr. D. E. is on his way to Doncaster to commence labours for the North and East Riding.

BIRMINGHAM - FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES' RESTORATION COMMITTEE - There was a good attendance of the members of this committee on Tuesday evening, Mr. Bough in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, after which a letter was read by the Secretary from Sheffield, containing the resignation of Mr. Shaw, both as secretary and member of the committee, on account of leaving this town for Sheffield, which was resolved that the resignation of Mr. Shaw be accepted, and that the best thanks of this committee be given to him for the valuable services he has rendered to the cause of the Chartist, and the Assistant Secretary in the room of Mr. Shaw. It was also resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee be called for the 12th of July, at half-past seven precisely, when it is requested that every member of this committee will attend, as business of the utmost importance is to be brought forward. The members of Frost, Williams, and Jones' Restoration Committee would wish that all places, where committees have been formed, should correspond through their Secretary with this committee, and press upon the attention of their honorary members that much good might be done by their exertions in the formation of fresh committees, and likewise in the collection of funds to aid the general committee in the execution of a general system of haemorrhaging and member of the committee cannot do unless the committee be furnished with proper means.

On Sunday evening last, Mr. James Cardale of Manchester, lectured to a large and attentive audience in the Association room, Hope Crofts. The subject was the productive powers of land when cultivated with the spade over that of the plough.

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LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, JUNE 23. - The supplies of all kinds of grain to this day's market are larger than in the week. There has been a fair demand for fine fresh wheat, and last week's prices fully supported, but all other descriptions have been dull. Oats a half-penny per Stone lower. Beans very dull sale.

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS - KINGSTON UNITY OF OLD FELLOWS. - The independence of the Kingdom of England, and all in every health and flourishing state, hold their second anniversary at Hull, on Monday last, when nearly 300 of the brethren with a great display of regalia, banners, and flags, accompanied by the celebrated band of Manchester, and a large number of the principal streets of the town and its environs, all of which were crowded with spectators, looking with wonder and admiration.

Chartist Intelligence.

BRADFORD - On Wednesday evening last, Mr. James Leach, from Manchester, delivered an eloquent lecture in the Social Institution, Mr. Joseph Moxon in the chair. The meeting took place at nearly two hours, and at the close of his remarks a delegate was appointed to represent them at the delegate meeting, about to be held in Colne, on the 3rd of July, at 8 o'clock, near New Church, Bradford.

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