My DEAR SIR,-I have not had one moment to write my third letter to the middle classes for this number of the Star. I thought this apology necesgary. I have not even time to write anything like an account of the meetings at Burnley and Colne. Suffice it to say, that in my life I never witnessed such brave and starving resolution. The people have been grossly and cruelly deceived about the conduct of the leaders of North Lancashire. I never met a set of men who have been placed in a more trying and awkward position; and, from the state of Chartism throughout the district, never did men deserve more credit. It is easy to censure youth and enthusiasm, but not so easy for the most sound to keep down the angry feelings of starvation, and neighbourhood, and other friends of freedom, have evening in the George rooms, on the effects of priest and at the same time to keep alive the spirit of agi- subscribed and forwarded thirty shillings to aid Mason | craft on the moral, intellectual, and physical contation. I shall next week give a full account of in his defence against the unconstitutional attack dition of the working classes. North Lancashire. We had 60,000 men and women at Burnley on Monday, if we had one, and I was at On Monday, I addressed the people of Halifax, of of the Charfer was carried unanimously. Todmorden, and of Burnley twice.

In conclusion, I shall be at Keighley on Wednesday next, the 6th of July; I shall be at Bingley cussed by the members on Sunday last, and at the close, at half-past twelve, speak there, and then go on to two new members were enrolled. Keighley; on Thursday, I shall be at Dewsbury at eight in the evening; on Friday, at York, at eight day, and on Sunday preached two sermons to overin the evening; on Saturday, at Hebdenbridge, at flowing and enthusiastic audiences. twelve at noon; and at Todmorden, on the same evening, at six o'clock.

over the barracks, and was guarded in by three to an assembly amounting to about five hundred per- Cardiff. There was a great number of the middle sentries, with fixed bayonets.

I am, dear Sir, Your's, most affectionately, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. Colne, Wednesday morning,

Chartist Entelligence.

July 29th, 1842.

turer, delivered a most powerful and talented address course of which he gave an interesting account of his unwise and impolitic, as it is the opinion of this He had a quantity of tracts for sale, at three for a meeting that the Executive are the only persons penny, but it was "no go." that ought to be recognised at the head of this great Association.

YORK.—At a special meeting, held on Thursday mond, of this town. evening, the 23d inst, it was moved, and carried unanimously:--" That the Sub-Secretary be requested to collect the various facts connected with the untimely evening last, when a variety of matters appertaining to death of Samuel Holberry, for the purpose of transmitting them to T. S. Dancombe, Esq., in order that through him they may be brought before the House of Commons, to be more fully investigated, the Chartists of York having strong reasons for supposing that "That a subscription be entered into, and that five the Secretary of State's orders respecting S. Holberry have not been attended to."

Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, delivered an able lecture to a numerous audience in the Guild Hall. chair, the subject of the lecture being class legislation, and the rights of labour. The lecturer was listened meeting separated.

AT A NUMEROUS MEETING held in the Association Room, Upperhead Row, the following resolution was given, to our brother Chartists of York, for the prompt, manly, and humane manner in which they came forof their martyred brother, Samuel Holberry's death, and provided for his funeral."

the following business was transacted:-Proposed by unrepresented millions; therefore the condition of manly declaration of his views and principles. penny per month extra towards defraying the incidental universal interests represented by means of the the root of the tree of corruption with an unsparing less. expenses of the town." Proposed by Mr. J. Carring. People's Charter become the law of the land; and hand, but owing to the extreme heat of the place he ton, seconded by Mr. Goodson, and unanimously this meeting therefore pledges itself to agitate for was obliged to curtail his address. carried, "That a deputation be appointed to wait nothing short of the People's Charter." Mr. Brown After the first meeting, Mr. O'Connor and a few upon our more wealthy friends in this locality to solicit; dilated at some length on the causes of the present! friends sat down to a good and substantial dinner at their support to the new Executive, to assist them in distress in which the country is enveloped, and con- the Mason's Arms Inn. After the cloth was withcarrying out their plans. The following persons to tended that the resolution pointed out the only true drawn, a select party of professional gentlemen and Joshua Carrington." The sum of two shillings was a lucid and elegant speech, shewing how those who glees.

met at the Democratic Chapel, Bice-place, and went Mr. Fairchild, sen., supported the resolution in a in opposition, as he supposed, to the views and opithrough the usual routine of business. Subscriptions powerful and argumentative speech, showing the mons of Mr. O'Connor on the same subject. were handed in, from various quarters, for the victims flimsy arguments used by its opponents, and calling Mr. O'Connon, in reply, entered into a length-Hindes and Duffy. A subscription was also entered upon the meeting to stand firm by the Charter, ened and convincing argument, showing the evil into for the defence of Mason and other friends, in The resolution was carried unanimously, and it effects of machinary on manual labour as at present terous state of the weather, there were a goodly number mustered on the occasion. On Monday evening, Mr. T. White, from the Potteries, delivered a very this meeting, that the true object of government is sent population, if properly cultivated, and showed, instructive lecture upon Priest-craft and King to produce the greatest amount of happiness to the in a striking manner, that the blind and besotted

ABNOLD, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. Duffy visited this place on Wednesday, June 22nd, and delivered a soul-stirring lecture. At the conclusion he enrolled fourteen new members. He also lectured, in Bulwell Forest, last Sunday, in the afternoon, to a good audience, and at the conclusion enrolled twenty new! members. In the evening he again lectured in the chapel, at Arnold, to a large audience.

bravely, notwithstanding such unfavourable circum- Hurrah for the Charter, name and all, and no the meeting broke up. stances as bad weather for open air meetings, and Mr. surrender. Cooper's indisposition from over-work. Our number is now more than 2,300. On Friday sen'night, Mr. Bairstew gave a thrilling lecture in the open air, to upwards of 2,000 hearers. The demonstrations of respect and attachment to Mr. B., on his leaving us for a complete period of three months—the term for which he is engaged for the West of England-were very great. Mr. Beedham's labours have been attended with increasing success in the surrounding villages, throughout the week. Mr. Rebert Jackson, a young local lecturer, visited Countesthorpe, and addressed a considerable assembly there, on Sunday morning. Mr. Cooper was merely able to deliver a few feeble words on Sunday evening, in the Market-place. A collection of eighteen shillings was made at the close, for Mrs. Holberry-a trifle more has been collected during the our funds, for Mrs. Frost, Nrs. Williams, and Mrs. four shillings and fourpence, was ordered to be sent also addressed them. The carriage then started for

taken place in behalf of our cause. Mr. H. Candy having returned, and procured employment, he is new among us; and, after his day's labour, he delivers powerful and energetic lectures in behalf of the People's Charter and the rights of labour. On Sunday, he preaches in the open air, and by his efforts many fresh members are added. A spirit of unity prevails in our camp, and we are determined to persevere more than ever. This last three Sundays, Mr. Candy has de-Lyered three excellent discourses; his audience increases more every time. On Sunday last, there were nearly three thousand present; and three times he lectured in the week; he is greatly approved of, and seems to give general satisfaction, and is capable of doing great good. Mr. H. Candy is appointed corresponding secretary for the ensuing three months. All letters to be directed to him, at Mr. J. Wilcox's, news agent, Worcester-street, Wolverhampton.

GLASGOW .- (BRIDGSTON.)-A public meeting of the Chartists of this district was held in the Chartist Hall, Dale-street, on Thursday evening, to consider matters connected with the movement. Mr. J. Rogers said the object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of immediately adopting steps to raise their proportion of the debt due to Mr. George Ross, as trea-Furer of the late Central Committee. It was moved by Mr. R. and unanimously agreed to, that they enter into subscriptions for the above purpose. A committee was then appointed, and Mr. D. Sheridan was appointed treasurer. Three-fourths of the stipulated proportion was subscribed on the spot. After some other trifling business, the meeting separated.

teresting lecture at this place on the ground acjoining sequence of which, it was agreed that the meetings | The members of the General Council, of the National the London Tavern, to a very attentive audience, composed not of women and children, but of intelligent Southwark-bridge-road, on Thursday evenings, adults. Where a lecture will be delivered on Thursday next.

Dorthern Star,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 242.

LONG BUCKBY .-- The Chartists of this place which has been made on him.

again visited this promising little village and received it from eight on Monday morning till half-past abundant proofs that his previous vists had not been in day evening last, at the Market-square, was held twelve on Wednesday morning, without stopping. vain. At the close of the lecture a resolution in favour in pursuance of a requisition to the chief constable,

> BRADFORD .- MASONS' ARMS, CLUBHOUSES .-The question whether machinery, if properly directed, would be a blessing or a curse to mankind, was dis-

BANBURY.-Mr. Bairstow lectured here on Satur-

HOLLINWOOD.—On Friday last, Mr. William Dixon, of Manchester, delivered a lecture on the vil- by Messrs. Thomas, Ellis, Gould, Evans (who spoke lage green.-Mr. William Booth, of Newton Heath, in English, and promises to be a valuable acquisition I forgot to say that I spoke last night at Colne, delivered an address in the open air, near Denton-lane, to the cause here), John, Williams, and Jones, from sons, and have great satisfaction. -- Mr. Littler, of classes present, and they seemed to be very attentive, Manchester, lectured in the Ralph Green Chartist and it is hoped the meeting made a due impression Room, in the evening, to a crowded audience. Seve- upon them, and convinced many of them of the jusral new members were enrolled.

Durham Chartists was called to a meeting that was Chartists intended making a physical-force display, to be held that evening at a small village by and burn the town, and a Whig clique had been sitthe name of Sherborne Hill. The person to speak ting some days previously to make arrangements, as was a Mr. Liddle, who is believed to be em- they said, to preserve the peace of the town. Nothing ployed by the coal proprietors of this district to can be more irritating than the conduct of these prepare the minds of the poor miners to a further reduc- gentry towards the working classes. Their odious SALFORD.-Mr. Bell, the South Lancashire lec. that must take place in consequence of the duty of two tist meetings, and this principally in the works of shillings per ton being laid on coals for export. The the liberal Whig Baronet, Sir John Guest; so great here on Sunday night, to a respectable audience, in the lecture was from first to last a tissue of humbuy, and at | was the alarm in consequence of the officiousness of the close a few friends to the cause of liberty, asked | these gentry, that they had caused several families mission through South Lancashire. At the conclusion the lecturer a question or two, when it turned out he to leave the town. But the good sense of the workof his address, the following resolution was unani- knew nothing about the matter. It was asked if he ing people completely disappointed them, and it mously passed:-" That this meeting having seen, could tell what the miners were getting per ton for was allowed by every one that nothing could be through the medium of the Northern Star, that the hewing z ton of coals, while the duty of eight shillings better than the conduct of the people. We are now inscribed in glaring characters. Mr. Southworth, on the Chartists of Presten have given instructions to their and fourpence per ton was paid on coals going abroad, getting so strong here that the tyrants are com- motion of Mr. Beesley, was called to the chair, and the delegate, who is to attend the delegate meeting to be and what they were getting when no duty was paid? pletely dumbfoundered. held at Coine, on the 3rd of July next, to move a pro- also what were the profits realised by the proprietors position, calling on the country to elect a body of men during the former or latter time? When he either to sit permanently, for the purpose of securing the could or would not answer one of the questions. After people their constitutional privilege of no taxation receiving a good lashing for his ignorance, he was to inquire into the distress of the working without representation; consider such a proposition left to himself, not in a very comfortable state of mind.

ON MONDAY EVENING, as usual, a meeting of and glorious movement for the principles contained in Chartists took place on the Sands, when there was a Every one gave it as his firm opinion that class the People's Charter." At the conclusion of the busi- good gathering, considering that there was no attraction legislation was the sole cause of all the distress ness several persons enrolled themselves members of the by way of a lecture. The meeting was addressed by a which now infests the land, and that things would friend from Sunderland, and our old friend, Mr. Rich- never be any better until class legislation was

> NEWCASTLE .- The usual weekly meeting was holden in the Chartist Room, Cloth Market, on Monday local business were entertained and discussed.

OLDHAM.—At the weekly meeting of the council the following resolutions were unanimously passed:shillings be sent to the Defence Fund, to aid Mr. Mason, and others, on their trial at Stafford." "That HUDDERSPIELD.—On Thursday, the 23d of July, Star, be taken up." "That a deputation of three lecture to a numerous andience in the Guild Hall

who are favourable to Radical Reform, and solicit their Committee with the means which will enable them more effectually to agitate and spread the principles of to throughout with the greatest attention, and all sp- Chartism in those districts where they are little peared highly delighted. The lecturer and chairman known." "That Mr. Samuel Yardley, Mr. Thomas and receive subscriptions for the above object."

the defence of Mason and others, at Stafford. A vote pangs of hunger to the refuse of the hog-tub or Hall, which was crowded as before, when the next resolution—" That it is the opinion of soil to maintain four times the amount of the preness to the great mass of the people, such govern- thunders of applause. ment ought to be reformed, or entirely abolished." Mr. Bedley seconded the resolution, which was ably supported by Mr. Price, and carried unanimously. chairman, who briefly returned the compliment. A the matter amicably ended.

> THE MEMBERS of the Walworth locality met at their large room. Ship and Blue Coat Boy, Walworth-road, on Monday evening. Mr. Shaw in the chair. Minutes were read and confirmed. Mr. Brown gave in a report from the Surrey council, which after some discussion was received. Mr. entry into Burnley among the hearty plaudits of at preside, and the following toasts were given and re-Keen read the letter from the Star, of Feargus least 60,000 people. Never since Burnley stood was sponded to:-O'Connor, respecting Mason, when it was unanimonsly agreed that five shillings should be voted for sion, his defence. The sum of ten shillings was voted as national tribute to the Executive, and several new

without the aid of the middle class?" BROMPTON.—The members met as usual, on Tues- ment, and addressed hundreds, who had assembled, week. We have also sent two pounds this week from day evening. Mr. Heath in the chair. The sum of from the window of the White Hart Inn. Mr. Beesley to the political victims, being a further portion of Burnley, and when within two miles of the town was "The People's Charter, and may it become the law." On SUNDAY after next the real Chartists of the the proceeds of the festival held for their benefit on met by scores of pioneers, who on perceiving the car-South intend to meet their brethren of North Leicester- January 3rd. The sum of five shillings was voted riage, returned by its side until it reached the processhire, at the Mount Sorrel camp meeting. A delegate to the Executive, and two and sixpence to the Lon- sion, which had halted about a mile from the town. meeting will also be held there during the day, in order don delegate council. A committee, consisting of the scene on the arrival of the carriage, beggars all to consolidate the whole county into one active Chart. Messrs. Whitehorn, and Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. description. The masses, anxious to get a hold of his ist union. It is hoped that every real Chartist Association in the county will send a delegate to this important meeting and W. Matthews, were appointed to get up a lall along the line reverberated through the woods raffle for a violin, united with a concert and ball, and made the welkin ring. for the benefit of the political victims. After the The road, as far as the eye could reach, was one solid WOLVERHAMPTON.—A spirit of re-action has transaction of other business the meeting ad- mass of human beings, which it is in vain to attempt iourned.

Monies received by Mr. Cleave for the Conven-

Liverpool, per E. Davis Deptford and Greenwich Beerslane, Bristol ... Bath, Galloway-buildings ... 0 10 0 ... 0 5 0 Norman Ventuor, 2nd sub. ... 0 3 0 Yeovil, per Mr. Campbell ... 076

N.B. Dr. M'Douall received the £6. 16s. from the Theatre Committee, and, all expences being paid, there will be a balance of a few pounds to the Executive.

£3 10 6

DONATIONS received by Ruffy Ridley on account of Provisional Committee Fund :-

Mr. Dobson of Hammersmith..... 1 0 Please to add to the list for Mr. Mason and his friends by Ruffy Ridley:-Mr Banker 0 6

This money is paid into the hands of Mr. Cleave.

Total for Mason, &c..... 5 4 SOUTHWARK .- A meeting of Chartist silk music mixed amongst them, for with all the efforts of hatters was held on Tuesday evening at the King's the marshalls it was impossible, in consequence of the Arms, Gravel-lane. A report was given in to the immense numbers, to keep them in form. effect that the police authorities had intimated to the landlord that his license was in danger if he Mr, O'Connor, Mr. Baesley, Mr. Chaffer, Mr. Holland, SHIPLEY. On Friday, Mr. Doyle gave a very in- allowed the Chartists to meet at his house; in conshould be held for the future at the Brown Bear,

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842.

COVENTRY.—Mr. Starkie lectured on Friday,

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—MEETING TO ADOPT THE SOUTH NORMAN .- On Sunday Mr. J. Simmons REMONSTRANCE AND THE MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN. -This important meeting which took place on Monsigned by nearly forty of the middle classes, but who refused on the ground that the requisitionists, wished to interfere with the prerogative of her Majesty because it mentioned as one of its objects, the dismissal of her present Ministers and the substitution of men that would make the People's Charter the law of the land. The chair was taken by Mr. F. Argent, bootmaker; several resolutions were passed, and the remonstrance to the House of Commons, and the memorial to the Queen were unanimously adopted. Excellent speeches were delivered tice of our demands. Before the meeting took place DURHAM .- On Friday last the attention of the there were all sorts of rumours abroad, that the tion of wages, to meet the masters half way in the loss espionage, and discharging men for attending Char-

> meeting of the inhabitants of this place, and the mously:surrounding neighbourhood, was called by placard, classes; Mr. Wild was in the chair. The meeting was held in the Methodist Ckapel. It was agreed that no party politics should be entered into. a most alarming extent, is clearly traceable, and entirely A great number of cases were made in public. removed by equal representation.

COLNE.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

On Tuesday last, notwithstanding the very unmen of Colne and its vicinity gave ample testimony of their attachment to the principles of the "People's Charter" by giving a hearty welcome to the noble and disinterested O'Connor.

speech, during which he was much applauded, moved dwelt with pleasing effect on the capabilities of the scarcely hear is own voice as he proceeded along. class-legislation will always fail in securing happi- their entire ruin. Mr. O'Connor sat down amidst

Mr. O'Connor's reply, and would leave his and Mr. O'Connor's views and opinions to the good and it by the misrepresentation of a mean jack-in-office, The thanks of the meeting were then given to the sound judgment of the assembled audience, and thus who had the letting of it. No time was to be lost. locality was immediately formed, and about twenty A vote of thanks was unanimously given to Mr. persons took up their cards. Another meeting was O'Connor by clapping of hands and repeated cheer-

GRAND AND IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION. On Monday last, the above gentleman made a public

such animation manifested as was shown on this occa-

At half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, a carriage drawn by two greys left Burnley to meet the four o'clock members were enrolled. The subject for discussion train from Halifax, at Todmorden, to convey Mr. on Monday evening is, "Can we obtain the Charter O Connor to Burnley. He arrived, accompanied by Mr. Beesley at the appointed hour, took some refresh-

describe. It was with the greatest difficulty that the carriage could take up a suitable position. The marshals attempted to form the procession, but was compelied to give it up, so closely wedged and packed was the road; however it began to move. The living mass proceeded slowly towards the town, and every wall or elevated position where man, woman, or child could

get a foothold, was crammed to get a view. On entering the town, the living mass had to pass Canal, the bank being raised considerably above the road. Here was a picture—here was an imposing spectooned with thousands of human beings. The procession reached the town about half-past five o'clock, and the marshals had succeeded, with the utmost exerious, to place it in something like the following order :-The Demonstrativn Committee

wearing splendid green sashes, with the six points of the Charter inscribed in gold. beautiful green and gold flag bearing the following inscriptions on the obverse:-"Demonstration Committee."

The reverse-"Peace, Law, Order." Then followed a moving mass, as closely packed as they possibly could be, with fings, and banners, and

The Carriage, containing and Mr. Rickard. Charter Association. Followed by the Members of the Association with Flags, Banners, Music, &c.

The Bacup Chartists with Flags and Band.

The Padiham Chartists, with Flags and Band. Processions, with Flags and Bands, from several of the places within six or eight miles of Burnley. To attempt to give the number of Flags, Banners, &c. would be impossible, but amongst the number we notic-

ed the following inscriptions:-"Come, let us be united; our rights and liberties to gain." "Whig dungeons may entomb the body, but not

the mind."

"More Pigs and fewer Parsons." " We demand the Charter." "Justice and Equality." "Tyrants, look and tremble." "Bad laws make wise men mad." " O'Connor and the Charter." "Sweep out the House of Corruption."

surmounted by a broom. Englishmen, injured Justice demands the release Frost, Williams, and Jones." "The hand-loom weavers of Burnley." Better to die by the sword than perish of hunger." "Carsed is he who grindeth the poor."

Tyrant's chains are only strong, while slaves submit to wear them." A loaf given to the Padiham procession, by a military officer as they passed the Barracks, was stuck on a pole,

and carried in the procession. this part of North Lincashire.

The precession halted about seven o'clock on a large

"FEARGUS O'CONNOR"

following resolution was proposed in a brief speech by Mr. Holland, seconded by Mr. Beesley, ably supported MOTTRAM.—On Monday evening last, a public at some length by Mr. O'Connor, and carried unani-

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, after years of painful experience that the deep distress we have attributable to class legislation, and that nothing but the People's Charter will destroy it. We therefore stitutional means in our power to cause it to become law; and while we thus pledge ourselves to act legally and constitutionally, it shall also be firmly and determinedly; being fully convinced that nothing less than an entire change in the representative system of the

which the following is a copy:favourable state of the weather, the good and true The Members of the National Charter Association resident in Burnley, to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. RESPECTED SIR,—We hail with satisfaction and ciples of the Charter. (Cheers.) with joy your visit to our town. Long have we watched

through the habitable globe.

The Members of the National Charter

Association, resident in Burnley,

Signed on their behalf, C. WEBSTER. Sub-Secretary.

voted to Messra Duffy and Hindes, and one shilling for created all the wealth were driven to satisfy the In the evening, another meeting was held in the [This announcement was received with tremendous that we once had possession of was now faded away, cheering, which made the welkin ring] He also as a mist before the sun. The people of Germany and stated that he hoped the moment they saw him devi- many other places, in fact nearly all those countries of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting the dog-kennel, whilst those who never created a separated.

Mr. Laycock, a gentleman of the town (and a stated that he hoped the moment they saw him deviment of the chairman, and the meeting the dog-kennel, whilst those who never created a stated that he hoped the moment they saw him deviment of the chairman, and the meeting the dog-kennel, whilst those who never created a stated that he hoped the moment they saw him deviment ON SUNDAY MORNING, the United General Council concluded amid the continued cheering of the meeting. his views and opinions on the effects of machinery, advocated that they would then throw him overboard (the people) would suffer ten times greater depreciation and desert him. when the meeting separated.

Mr. O'Connor walked, along with his friends, from

THE SOIREE.

The Chartists of Burnley have been all along very ill greatest number, and as a government founded upon policy of the landholders would ultimately prove put about to obtain a meeting room capable of conclass-legislation will always fail in securing happilitheir entire ruin. Mr. O'Connor sat down amidst taining any numbers they therefore determined to taining any numbers, they therefore determined to build a pavilion forethe occasion; they took a plot of ground in the Market-place for the purpose, and when about to begin their building, was refused the use of a mean jack-in-office.

Shilling. He met another with a load on a trada, which he had combed it and taken it back fifteen miles, which would be thirty miles, he received for the whole of that labour the enormous sum of seven shillings; Mr. LAYCOCK rose and seemed quite satisfied with The committee set about to get another plot, and after various applications and refusals, succeeded in obtaining a piece. They set to work to get wood for the LEICESTER.—Our "Shakspereans" increase announced to take place on the ensuing week. ing. Thanks having been given to the Chairman, building, and the timber-merchants, to their shame be it said, refused to lend wood, either for love or money; that circumstance to a gentleman, and asked him how but the committee was not to be done this way; they it was? Oh, said he, it was because the Government sent off to Padiham, three miles distant, and got wood, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., AT BURNLEY. worked night and day, and the result was, that they succeeded in erecting a calico-bound tent, in which the

It was past eight o'clock before the business commenced, when Mr. Holland was called upon to

"The people, the source of all legitimate power." Air by the band-"Auld Lang Syne."

among the hearty plaudits of the assembly. Song by Mr. Lancaster-" When my old hat was

new." and powerful speech, but very brief, as all were anxious Curtis, from Ohio, in America, that the Southern and Permission had been given by the Mayor in conseto hear Mr. O Connor; he, however, made some excel- Northern States were connected by railway, which quence of there not being a room large enough to hold lent hits, which had the desired effect upon the audi- afforded facilities for the manufacturers to take their the people, the purport of the parties convening it was ence, and sat down amidst their cheers.

Song-" When the Sons of Old England." Our distinguished visitor, Feargus O Connor, Esq., the Champien of Democracy and the tried Friend of the People."

This toast was received by tremendous bursts of applause, the band playing-

O'Connor rose, which was the signal for another burst

"See the conquering hero." After the cheering had somewhat subsided, Mr.

ping, and patching, and crutching in order to keep it together, and that Sir Robert Peel had put the tariff crutch on the one side, and the income tax crutch on that the distress of the shopkeepers and others would

delivered in Burnley amid the hearty cheers of the assembly.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

the toasts he had on the list, and to conclude the business with "Frost, Williams, and Jones, and may they soon be

restored to their native land," but energetic manner.

O'Connor, for visiting Burnley.

the evening's entertainment. behalf of the New Executive, when 11s. was collected | two shillings less than their value, and were compelled

vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was given.

for their aid. an armed force, clearly shewing them that it was by a tion.) After giving many more such appalling narrafirm union that our Charter was to be gained. We tions, he concluded, to make way for Mr. O Connorcounted nine bands of music in the procession.

MR. O'CONNOR AT MANCHESTER.

CARPENTERS' HALL .- On Sunday evening, the above Hall was densely filled with an attentive and respectable audience. A large number of ladies occupied a from time to time suffered, and which now prevails to portion of the gallery and platform. Mr. Thomas Wittker, an intelligent and working man was called to the chair, who rose and observed, that he felt proud to see so many assembled there that evening. It must be solemnly pledge ourselves to use every legal and conof the Charter at heart, to know how they were spreading throughout the country, and to know that the trades of Manchester were coming out to join the National Charter Association. Since they last met. a few other trades have come out. The carpenters and country will destroy the evils that now exist in society. Joiners were the first, the fustian cutters and mechanics followed. They had sent deputations to the smiths, An address was then presented to Mr. O'Connor by painters, and boiler makers, who had also joined. The Mr. Holland, on behalf of the members of the Naresolutions having been carried without a dissenting of the industrious but still starving people—(hear, meeting to consider the subject, and likewise other trades, and he had not the least doubt that in a very short time, the whole of the trades of Manchester would be formed in one union, to agitate for the prin-

Mr. JAMES LEACH then rose and addressed the

The procession, accompanied by bands of music, your praiseworthy exertions on our behalf; long have meeting. He went on to say that it was apparent to Mr. Vevers, senior, was unanimously called to the aid, for the purpose of supplying the new Executive and a great number of flags and banners, marched we witnessed your honest, manly, and straightforward every reflecting mind that they had arrived at a period the manual training the new Executive and a great number of flags and banners, marched we witnessed your honest, manly, and straightforward every reflecting mind that they had arrived at a period of the leature being leading to the purpose of supplying the new Executive and a great number of flags and banners, marched we witnessed your honest, manly, and straightforward every reflecting mind that they had arrived at a period of the leature being leading to the purpose of supplying the new Executive and a great number of flags and banners, marched we witnessed your honest, manly, and straightforward every reflecting mind that they had arrived at a period of the leature being leading to the purpose of supplying the new Executive and a great number of flags and banners, marched we witnessed your honest, manly, and straightforward every reflecting mind that they had arrived at a period of the leature being leading to the leature being leature being leature being leature being leature being le out of the town upwards of two miles, on the Burnley | conduct, and the closer we have watched, the more | that must speedily determine their triumph over des-Road, amidst drenching rain, which continued with- convinced we have been that you are-"The Poor potism, and establish their rights-(cheers) He had out intermission for several hours. The lads endured Man's Friend, and the Oppressor's Foe," though you been in Yorkshire, and he had found that there had the wind and rain with the greatest good humour, may be opposed by the factions, sneered at by the been a great depreciation in wages since he was there together received a unanimous vote of thanks, and the Smith, and Mr. Leonard Haslop, be deputed to visit and when the carriage containing Mr. O'Connor and proud, and willified by the envious, yet, while your about four months since. In some instances it amounted to the envious of thanks, and the Smith, and Mr. Leonard Haslop, be deputed to visit and when the carriage containing Mr. O'Connor and proud, and willified by the envious, yet, while your about four months since. In some instances it amounted to the envious of thanks, and the same was a supplied to the envious of the envious o other gentlemen came in sight, the shouting was conduct is marked with that magnanimity and disin- to as much as 6s. per week; and in others, amongst tremendous. The procession returned through Bar- terestedness which you have hitherto manifested, so the woolcombers, many who previously could earn from LONDON.—Surrey.—A public meeting was held rowford on its route to Colne, and when it approached long as you stand firmly by us and our principles, in 30s. to 35s. per week, could only get about 10s., and in passed:—"That a vote of thanks is due, and hereby on Tuesday last, at Lower Mitcham Green, the first near the town the spectacle was truly grand, and our hearts your endeavours will be aided by a warm many cases not more than 6s. (At this statement exmeeting ever held in this place for the advancement imposing; the assembled thousands greeted Mr. response; and, in spite of the factions, the proud, or pressions of sorrow and disapprobation were heard of the principles of Chartism. Mr. Dron occupied O'Connor with repeated cheers through the town. the envious, you shall have our warmest gratulations, from end of the spacious hall to the other.) What was ward, and demanded an investigation into the cause of such depreciation? The cause of such depreciation? The cause of such depreciation? The cause was one -" That it is the opinion of this meeting that Mr. O'Connor delivered a soul-stirring and eloquent health, strength, and prosperity, that you may live to which had occupied his attention for some time. He the present unparalleled amount of distress arises adddress to the assembled audience. The hall, see the fruits of your exertions ripened by an indisting found, from statistical accounts, that in Germany the not from the want of means, nor from the which is capable of holding near 2,000 persons, soluble Union, and the reward of that Union be such woollen weavers were working for 33. 9d. per week, and NOTTINGHAM .- The Chartists meeting at the inability of the nation to support itself, but from the was crammed almost to suffocation, and the heat as will secure to you the pleasing satisfaction of having they in Germany worked fifteen hours per week longer Rancliffe Arms, held their usual weekly meeting on existence of class legislation, which protects class was intolerable. After Mr. O'Connor's address, been instrumental in producing happiness, peace, and than those of Yorkshire. The rents of houses were Saturday evening, Mr. G. Atkinson in the chair, when interests alone, to the injury of the interests of the Mr. Beesley, of Ackrington, made a powerful and prosperity, through the British Isles, and ultimately much larger in Yorkshire than in Germany: in the former place the workman would have to pay 2s. 61. Mr. Goodson, seconded by Mr. Carrington, and unanithe industrious classes can never be permanently mously carried, "That each member do pay one-half-improved until class legislation is abolished, and an impassioned strain of eloquence laid the axe to believe us sincerely devoted to the Charter, and nothing and another sixpence for candles and soap, which they per week for a house; it would take sixpence for fire, would perceive was 3s. 6d. Now, if those men in Yorkshire should be brought down to those wages it would only leave 3d. to live upon. It was then impossible for the Yorkshire weavers and woolcombers to compete with those of Germany. Hence it was that they were being ruined by foreign trade. How was it Mr. O'CONNOR briefly replied to it, pleaging himself that the home trade had gone? Because of the exform the deputation-Messra John Wall, John King, remedy. Mr. Rainsley seconded the resolution, in entertained the company by singing several favourite to go on as he had hitherto done until the Charter tremely high taxation on the one hand, and the extremely should be won-name, title, designation, and all, low wages on the other. The supremacy of commerce in the next ten years than they had in the last, if the A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, system continued. He would tell them how the working men of Yorkshire had been brought to six shillings per week. They were now combing wool of the place of meeting to his inn. The rattle of clogs, or that quality which took five, six, or eight hours to Staffordshire. Mr. Harrison presched two sermons, on the Forest, on Sunday, and notwithstanding the boisinferior they were expected to take it in as well finished as if it was the best material in the world. He met a

man with a bundle on his back, which he said would take him from six in the morning till six in the evenbeside, they were so jealous of him having a bit of soap, they were so niggerdly about his having as much soap as would wash his shirt, that they compelled him to wash the wool before he took it away which made it much heavier and made him nearly sweat himself to death to drag along. The speaker said he mentioned would not let them have free trade, and consequently there was not trade enough. A Manchester gentleman writing on the trade and commerce of America, and by way of showing his extensive knowledge of Geology. two years ago, remarked that it was impossible for the Americans to compete with the English manufacturers, alledging as a reason that they in America had no coal, besides they had to come to England for iron. It was nonsense to think of such a thing. Now, he had got some statistics from an American writer, which stated Mr. Beesley responded in a soul-stirring and enthu- that there were 5,000 acres of coal from seven to nine slastic speech at considerable length, which told well feet thick, so near the surface, that they could be got upon the audience; the greatest enthusiasm prevailed without the trouble and expence of sinking pits. He during the delivery of the address; and he sat down did not know what the great Solomon of Manchester would say to that; he wondered if he would say that it had grown within the last two years or not. There were also not fewer than eighty-two iron works. A gentleman now in Manchester, who had lately come from America, had told him (Mr. Leach) that they were building fifty-three new factories in the State of New | Monday evening the above meeting was held pursuant to Mr. Tagg, of Bacup, responded to this in a laconic York; he found, from a pamphlet written by Mr. advertisement. The hour appointed was seven o'clock.

English manufacturer had to go to America with his the remonstrance to the House of Commons. the British Statesman, and commented very strongly called upon upon some of the statements, and in the course of his Mr. JOHN BAILEY to move the memorial, which was remarks, he showed how different the same letter ap- seconded in a bold and elequent speech by Mr. John peared in the Manchester Times. The Speaker then related a case of persons in Colne | was carried unanimously.

of applause, which lasted for some minutes, when the Honourable Gentleman proceeded to address the through an acquaduct, under the Leeds and Liverpool andience, which he did for an hour and three quarters, and other places, having to live on the refuse of the in a speech replete with sound argument, rivetting the strength fruit market, and added that the people would sooner attention of all around, proving to demonstration that resort to that for a livelihood—they would sooner die resort to that for a livelihood-they would sooner die House of Commons, which was seconded by Mr. James tacle; the aquaduct looked like a triumphal arch fest the Charter and that only was calculated to strip the in the street—than go to the bastiles, to be separated LEACH in an eloquent, energetic, and argumentative present system of its vices, and to establish on its ruins from their wives and children (hear, hear.) They speech, which was listened to and applauded by the wanted justice, not charity—they wanted their rights, multitude. towards men. He contrasted the new and old systems, and not to be insulted by one lot of robbers begging of and clearly shewed that the old system required propthem of another set of robbers. It was certainly come dissentient. to a fine pass when the industrious millions must be insulted with parson's begging letters. (Hear, hear.) Let us, said the speaker, examine the cause of the in one moment to knock the tariff crutch down, and wretchedness, and poverty, and hunger, in the manufacturing districts. He had come to this as to wheall the schemes that had been propounded by all the parties that had figured on the political stage, showed the futility of their plans, and placed our Charter in a bited a long list of abatements that had been taken on reprobating, such diabolical proceedings on the rights pre-eminent light, by clearly showing its superiority the evening before, in only one half of a room in a and liberties of an industrious people." over any other scheme that had been brought before the public. He stated his views on machinery, the corn factory at Manchester. Here then was the bloodstained budget, containing no fewer than sixty-eight supported in excellent speeches by Mr. D. Dunivan, laws, &c. in a cear and lucid manner, and wound up one of the most argumentative addresses that was ever abatements in one half of the room, and there were and the Rev. W. V. Jackson. It was carried nem. only 125 worked in the room. The amount taken back con. from the hands in that system of robbery was no less | The meeting was a large one, the speaking good, and Chairman deemed it prudent to dispense with two of would reach from him to the bottom of the hall, peaceably dissolved.

the 68th. There were sixteen rules for the violation of which they were rated from threepence up to one pound. He knew two men that were fined one pound each for getting hold of each other in a lark-(shame.) These robberies were committed every week, which amounted to from £30 to £40 per week. He had been at Glossop Dale, where he had found another part of their business in this very honou able way. The two-loom weavers were carning from seven to eight shillings per week. They commence at five o'clock in the morning, and run the mills till eight at night. There was no such thing as a factory inspector to be seen there, because it was the iron heel of capital against honest poverty. For every five minutes that the hands were behind in coming to the mill in the morning, they were fined threepence. [At this moment Mr. O Connor entered the Hall, and was received with every mark of esteem, accompanied with thundering cheers. All having become composed. Mr. Leach was requested by Mr. O'Connor to proceed.] Mr. Leach said that he felt very proud at the unex-Which was responded to by Mr. Beesley, in a brief pected interruption that had taken place. He was just telling them of the robberies committed upon the After which a vote of thanks was given to Mr. industrious people of Glessop Dale; he would go on with it. (Hear, hear, hear.) He would give an-Mr. O CONNOR, in returning thanks, pledged himself other specimen of the cruel villary perpetrated again to visit his North Lancashire children after he bp this monstrous and unbearable system. (Hear.) had been in Wales and Cornwall, which he was about to The masters of that district had all of a sudden visit shortly. The reason why he had not visited North been transformed from tyrants into very thoughtful Lancashire sooner was, that he had thought it proper and humane beings, as they would have the people to visit those of his numerous family who were infants think. They had given over baiting, they could not in Chartism, as requiring from him his earliest atten- think of taking money from them in that way, now tion. He considered the hand-loom weavers of North their wages had become so low; but instead of that Lancashire as his eldest sons, better able to do without they had made them take the piece they had wove his schooling than those in other places of a more tender themselves. And in doing this, they charged them two age, and concluded a humourous address by moving a shillings per piece more than the same pieces could be purchased for in Manchester: this was the very affec-The CHAIRMAN briefly replied, and three verses of tionate and feeling manner in which they were then the Chartist National Anthem was sung by the assem- behaving towards their hands. Then, again, the poor bly, when the meeting broke up, well satisfied with people could not loose time to come to Manchester to sell their pieces at the best price, were compelled to Mr. O'CONNOR made an appeal to the meeting on let a man, who kept a provision store, have them for to take goods in return, for which they were charged at The afternoon's proceeding went off with the greatest | the rate of from fifteen to twenty per cent. higher than As the processsion wended its way through the streets eclat, not a single accident occurring; no breach of the they could be purchased in Manchester—(shame, the cheering was vociferous, every window, balcony, peace, which those who are opposed to us seem to shame.) Mr. Leach then gave a most deplorable account &c., was crowded by persons of all classes, anxious to dread, the mad followers of Feargus O'Connor setting an of a woman with three fatherless children-one in her obtain a view of Mr. O'Connor. The enthusiasm was example of order and decorum which will no doubt arms, a second could not walk, and the third could not of the most cheering description, and the respect paid, have made a favourable impression on those who have dress itself—who made application to the Guardians the unbought praises bestowed on Mr. O'Connor, must hitherto taunted them as destructives and levellers, as for relief, and in reply to which she was called an idle have convinced him that the Charter is uppermost in freebrands, and mad-enthusiasts. The working classes hussey, though once the wife of an industrious man, are in the greatest destitution. Their patience has and unable to leave her children; he saw the children been exemplary. It is true, discontent, a short time sucking at the breast, but could get no nutriment, pen space of ground, where a platform was erected. back, manifested itself pretty strongly, but there is nature was exhausted for the want of nourishment. immediately after its arrival the attention of the multi- not a doubt that the advice given by him will have a and she (the mother) praying that the vengeance of tude was arrested by the ascent of a large balloon, with good effect, inasmuch as he strongly repudiated the Heaven might fall upon the system which was literally idea of starving-men presenting their naked fronts to starving both her and her children to death-texecra-

There were seventeen eighteen other abatements

which they run the risk of besides those mentioned in

(loud cheers.) The CHAIRMAN then rose and said, that previous to introducing Mr. O'Connor to speak, he would read a paragraph from the Manchester Times, which made Mr. Heywood say, that if Mr. O Connor had been there, he would have voted for the resolution. He then read the resolution passed at the meeting of shopkeepers, on the 21st of June, in the Town Hall, for the Charter, and the taking off the restrictions on trade. Mr. O'CONNOR then rose, and observed that he had

not come thither as a speaker, but like themselves to listen. However, he was glad to find such a giorious, peaceable, and attentive meeting of the working men of Manchester as he saw before him that evening. He would do them the justice to say that they were the most sober, most moral, and most religious congregation Sunday clothes? Instead of being on their backs. they were on the backs of the wolves who were preaching the doctrine of submission and passive obevoice. (Cheers.) The plasterers had resolved to call a hear). In 1840, he slipped his cable from Liverpool. and came to that spot, when a large meeting had assembled and he told them that the present day would come. As soon as the shopkeepers got their squeeze they would join the association but not before. Last April two years, there was not a shopkeeper amongst them; they were asleep; the Chartists were wrong, and must be put down. Then what had caused such a sudden conversion? Because they were afraid of losing the last farthing. He had stood by one principle from the beginning, and he would stand to the end. The man who said the the Charter would do that thing or the other, was assuming the position of a prophet. He would not say what the Charter would do, but he would say that whatever it did would be done by the majority, and he for one would be bound to obey -(hear, hear.) Sir Robert Peel had done more to manufacture Chartists by one single act than he (Mr. O'Connor! had done by his sixteen months' imprisonment and ten years' agitation. Sir Robert might be truly called the wholesale Chartist manufacturer-(laughter.) Mr. O Connor then paid several flattering compliments to the working men, and stated that most of the information which he possessed had been gathered, from time to time, from the lips of working men-(cheers.) He then went, in a forcible manner, into the conduct of the police who shot down his countrymen and women at Eanis and Galway, reminding them at the same time of the Rathcormac affair, which produced a great impression on the audience, as exemplified by repeated symptoms of execration. He next spoke about the leaders of the people, pledging himself to do all he could to unite them; at the same time giving it as his opinion that a division amongst leaders would not have the injurious effect now as formerly, for whatever differences should arise, it would not be possible to take the people from their scent of the Charter-(hear, hear.) He then produced a newspaper called the Sunday Times, a paper which he said would not have mentioned the Chartists some time ago. He would read it for them, had not the Whigs half blinded him in York Castle. What did this man of the Times recommend as a cure; any measure of the Tories? No. Que of the Whigs? No. Corn Law Repeal? No. The six points without the name? No,—(cheers,) were they to try any thing else? No, but they, the people, must come out for the whole Charter. (Loud cheers) The speaker then went in powerful and cutting language into the cases of Shell, Frost, Williams, and Jones, Clayton and Holberry, and stated, that had he been on the inquest touching the death of the latter, he would have brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the Whigs in the first place, and have implicated the Tories as accessories after the fact. He then touched upon a variety of subjects at great length, and concluded a powerful and eloquent speech, which occupied an hour and a half in the delivery, by declaring most emphatically that he would not have voted for the resolution adopted at the meeting held in the Town

A private collection was made for Mason and others, which amounted to £1.3s. A vote of confidence was then proposed in O Connor, which, after being seconded, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, amid the loud plaudits of the vast assemblage. Thanks were then given to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed. Such was the enthusiasm of the people, and their devotedness and attachment to Mr. O'Connor, that he was lifted into the coach which waited for him at the door of the Hall, and saluted by three cheers. The following are the subscriptions for the defence

	Dr. Huuy	•••			TO	···
	Mr. Mason	•••		• • • •	0	6
	Mr. Marsden	•••	•••	• • •	0	6
•	Mr. Soilder	•••			1	0
, ,	Ditto				0	6
	Mr. Soilder's wi	fe	•••	•••	0	1
	Mr. John Rawso	on .		/ . 	0	6
	Mr. John Hardu	nan	•••	•••	0	2
	Mr. John Belle		•••	•••	1	0
	Shoemakers		•••	•••	2	6
:	Hall Council		•••	•••	1.	.3
	Mr. Lee, wine m	ercha	nt	• • • •	5	0
				er er		

of Mr. Mason and others, referred to above :-

PUBLIC MEETING IN STEVENSON'S-EQUARE .- On goods, and bring their raw cotton back, whilst the to pass the Convention Memorial to the Queen, and goods and bring back cotton. The same writer had declared that America would not only become a manube fewer than 3,000, and the unanimous opinion of all facturing country, but one of the most exporting coun- in the Court where the speakers stood and many comtries in the world. It was now become a question of petent judges present, was, that at the conclusion, there life and death, as to whether they must depend on a were from ten to fifteen thousand people present. The ricketty system as manufacturing for the prosperity of Rev. James Scholefield was called to the chair, who England. Mr. Leach then read Dr. Cook's letter from opened with a few appropriate remarks, and then

Campbell, secretary to the Executive, and when put

Mr. WM. DIXON in a speech which occupied three quarters of an hour, moved the remonstrance to the

The CHAIRMAN put it, and it was carried without a A shop-keeper next came forward, and in a neat and

sensible speech moved the following resolution. :-"That this meeting views with abhorrence, and condemns, in the strongest terms possible, the atrociously cruel conduct of the unconstitutional police force at

The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. Littler, and

Song, "May O'Connor live for ever."—Mr. Lancaster. than £17. Beside that there were so many after cheers for O'Connor, Frost, Williams, and Jones, It being now gone far towards twelve o'clock, the rules to be observed, the list of which with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting

Thartist Entelligence.

GATE MEETING.—The above meeting was held on letters of Mr. O'Connor, and the able and well-timed Sunday last, in the Chartist room, Brown-street, East leading article, on the "State of the working people. Manchester. Delegates present from the following Necessity for caution and prudence," which appeared in places: Mr. Daniel Dunavon, Carpenters' Hall, Manthe Northern Star of that day. Such seasonable advice rupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Teague, Crown-court, chester; Mr. Edward Wittaker, Chartist Mechanics', Manchester; Mr. Henry Waters, Miles-Platting Chartists; Mr. John Millington, Salford; Mr. Thomas Lawless, Oldham; Mr. John Massey, Newton-Heath; Mr. John Builey Droyisden and Openshaw; Mr. Jonathan Haworth, Ratcliffe-bridge; Mr. James Cartledge, Warrington; Mr. James Jackson, Ashton-under-Line; Mr. Michael Roberts, Bury: Mr. William Beil, Heywood; Mr. Edward Allen, Failsworth; Mr. Robert Whitehead, Hollingwood; Mr. Robert Beanmont, advantages which must inevitably arise from their Waterhead Mills; and Mr. George Swan, Eccles. Rochdale, Liverpool, Ormskirk, Lambert Head Green, of money were paid in to the Treasurer; verpool. and Hindley, were represented by letters. Mr. Thomas and it is hoped that those districts which Et Leigh, Ashton-in-the-Willows, Warrington, Prescot, three bodies of Chartists, who had joined the Associaenrolled 233 members to the National Charter Association. The desire seemed to be universal that either he or some one attend and lecture again as soon as he statements of the lecturer. A printed circular was welfare and happiness of whom the real interests of Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple; and read which had been sent from Mr. Mason's Defence themselves depend. Fund Committee, which appealed to the delegates for prompt assistance. The subject was taken up spiritedly, and from observations made by several delegates, we ascertained that some places had taken the matter up, and were making collections for that purpose the Chartist organs would give it insertion in their lecturer. current publications. Mr. D. Dunavan next rose, and moved, in a sensible speech, the following resolution,to be of the utmost imperiance that a lecturer be sent gregation, under the blue canopy of heaven-a handto Ireland, and therefore we appeal to the Chartists of seme collection was made in aid of our worthy friend, Great Britain to send not less than one penny each per Mr. John Mason's defence fund, and the seven injured week, from each locality, to the Executive Committee | working men of Sedgeley. for that purpose." A long discussion was held on the subject. Several ameniments were moved, which were withdrawn, and the motion carried nem. con. The balance sheet, which had been audited by Mr. Dixon and Mr. Railten, was read and found correct, and various localities in the Southern division of Lancaamount of good produced within the last fortnight. that one be engaged for a month. Messrs. Brophy, of Dablin, Jones, of Liverpool, and Bell, of Heywood, Marchester to go to the Potteries, he must resign the secretaryship, and called upon the delegates to elect some one to fill the office. Mr. Griffin was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, as the future Dis-Monchester. Business of minor importance having been gone through the meeting was adjourned till that day month. The delegates sat from eleven o'clock in the morning till half-past five in the afternoon.

ADDRESS OF THE DELEGATES OF SOUTH AND THE CHARTISTS GENERALLY.

FELIOW SUFFERERS AND BROTHER CHARTISTS.

-We consider that we should not be doing our onty to you if we did not at this critical period of our acita tion for political freedom give you a word of advice. In October, 1840, we had only eleven localities in South Lancishire, and very few enrolled members. Now there are Chartists in no fewer than ferry places in South Lancashire alone, and in all these places Commism is triumphant over the factions, but's Whig and Terry, working men in open discussion at meetle ga publicly, honestly, and fairly convened. No; after all the

Let the past more than suffice, wherein some have wrought felly. For the fature let our course be onward, smidst all we have to contend against, whether grising from an open foe or a pretended friend. If in the course of our career, we should discover a traiter in the Chartist camp, leave him at once, and he will will ultimately prevail. Do not encourage men to go tists one guinea, for the benefit of Mrs. Holberry. about lecturing who are not members of our association; make them show their proper credentials from their own localities-or the Executive Be cautions, be firm. When we look round and view the wretchedness and misery which exists among the working class, we are led to exclaim that it is high time that the menster class legislation was applihilated. This can only be done by union amongst ourselves.

We are arrived at the unnatural position in the epoch of our country of having a surplus population, rendered so by the improvements in machinery supplying the place of manual labour on the one hand. and usjust laws forcing the labourers from the agricultural districts on the other. What an anomaly! A surplus population in a country with only 18,000 000 acres of land under tillage, and not less than 30 000 000 acres laid down in grass-land sufficient to employ more than double our surplus population. Thus it will remain until the people are properly united, and, by their united voice, hurl the monstrons system to the winds of Heaven.

street, house, and family, so that every one, wherever, sound democrat to spread the Gospel of Chartism. he may be located, may hear the glad-tidings of political regeneration! There must be no standing still, whilst our most sacred interests are at stake. "He that is not for us is against us," for, so universal will be the coming conflict, that he who attempts to act the part of nautralist will be the most despicable creature in existence. Support your friends in each locality; and, above all, support that portion of the press, which has, and does, so nobly support and advocate your interests against all who are arranged against you and Your cause.

> We are, your's, In the cause of Chartism,

The Delegates of South Lancashire. D. Danavan J. Jackson E. Wittsker W. Roberts H. Waters W. Bell J. Millington E. Allen T. Lawless R. Whitehead J. Massey R. Beaumont J. Bailey G. Swan J. Hawerth Thomas Rullton, Chairman. J. Cartledge

Biown-street Chartist Room, June 26th, 1842.

CARLISLE.—The council of the Chartist Association, held its usual weekly meeting at the council room, No. 6, Caldewgate, Mr. John Armstrong in the chair. MANCHESTER.—South Lancashire Dele- after which, attention was drawn to the excellent The Secretary read over the list of the new Executive, will, we trust, have a salutary effect on the minds of rupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Teague, Crown-court, the working classes, at this particular juncture in their affairs, and tend to direct their footsteps in the proper place, Old Jewry. path to be pursued: more especially when dangers surround them on every side; and one single false step may lead to consequences of the most serious and fearful character. We fervently hope the people will most strictly adhere to the wholesome counsel of one of their and Todd, Hull. best friends, and so demean themselves as to thwart the wicked intentions of their enemies, and secure the

Railton was called to the chair, and called upon Mr. have not already paid in their collections, Wm. Bell, who had been elected at the last delegate will do so without delay, as the council meeting to visit and lecture chiefly at places where the are particularly anxious to settle up the whole of principles of democracy had been least advocated, and their accounts previous to the quarterly meeting, which if possible establish associations, to give in a report of will take place in about a fortnight, but of which due his labours; from which it appeared that he had been notice will be given in the Northern Star. A letter was read from the council of the Chartist Association of St. Helens, Liverpool, Ormskirk, Wigan, Hindley, the quiet and aristocratic town of Penrith, where it West Houghton, and Lambert head Green. In appears an association has been formed, and a request Morris, Temple; and Messrs. Neville, Ainsworth, and many places he had some very excellent meet- made by the council for a lecturer to pay them a visit Beardsworth, Blackburn. ings, and in all well received. The result of his labours Mr. Joseph Brown Hansen was deputed to attend on was, that during the last three weeks he had established Tuesday, and explain the principles of the People's Charter, and the causes of the present unparalleled tion and created a spirit of enthusiasm and enquiry, and suffering and distress which unhappily exist amongst the working classes of this sailly misgoverned country. We are glad to observe the spirit of Chartism spreading its cheering and salutary influence over the agricould, and they would contribute towards the county cultural districts of this portion of the country, and we Messrs. Barr, Lofthouse, and Nelson, Leeds. fund for such a purpose. Every delegate appeared fondly indulge a hope, that the middle classes will highly gratified at the very encouraging report. The soon see into their grievous error of keeping aloof from merchants, July 14, at twelve, August 5, at three, Secretary had also received many letters confirming the those who are their principal support, and on the at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors

SEDGELEY.- Ever since the brutal outrage upon liner, July 11, at ten, August 5, at three, at the Com-Mr. Mason and the people of this place, Chartism missioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. has been progressing at a railroad speed. Mr. Fraser Bower and Back, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Bunting, Pearson delivered a convincing and impressive lecture | Manchester. After due deliberation it was considered most judicions; here on Thursday evening to upwards of 1,000 persons. for each delegate to go back to his constituents, and The people are flocking to enroll their names. Hearty cotton-manufacturer, July 16, August 5, at eleven, at urge them forthwith to do all in their power, and a cheers were given for the champion of our cause, for the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, resolution to that effect was carried. An address was the faithful conductor of the Star, and our exiled Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple; and read and proposed, with a request that the Editors of patriots. A vote thanks was given to our worthy Mr. Grave, Mauchester.

BROCKMORE, NEAR SEDGELEY .- On Sunday morning, at half-past ten, a heart-stirring sermon was de-"That we, the delegates of South Lancashire, believe it livered here by Mr. Frazer Pearson, to a wast con-

HORTHALLERTON -In compliance with an invitation from the Chartists of Northallerton and Brompton, Mr. Williams of Sunderland, visited this place on Wednesday last. It was announced by the ordered to be printed, in circular form, to be sent to the seven o'clock. At the hour appointed a goodly number beliman that a lecture would be given at the Cross, at of the spirited and intelligent weavers of Brompton shire. The next subject was the propriety of engaging marched into the town and took up their position at riers, Swallow-place, Hanover-square, Middlesex. a lecturer for an-ther month. The prevailing opinion the Cross. Presently there was a large assemblage, of the delegates was, that taking into consideration the amongst whom there was a considerable sprinkling of dlesex. shopkeepers and others of the middle class. Mr. Isaac Wilson, weaver, of Brompton, (a most worthy young man; was called to the chair. Having briefly addressed, fordshire. were put in nomination, and the votes being taken, Mr. the meeting, he introduced Mr. Williams, who stood Bell was elected by a large majority. The plan of forward amidst loud cheering. Mr. Williams then lecturers having nearly run out, a committee, consisting addressed the assemblage for nearly two hours during Durham. of Messrs. Dixon, Cartledge, Beesley, Rallton, and the whole of which time he was listened to with the Divises were elected to draw up another for the ensuing deepest attention and respect, and at the close of his Jun. shipwrights, Kingston upon-Hull. quarter. Mr. Cartledge, the District Secretary, rose speech, if we may judge from the manifestations of John Holland, cordwainer, Chepping Wycombe, principles of the Charter were the only just and efficient principles of political reform that had yet been submitted to the nation. Three cheers were given for the trict Secretary, to whom all letters connected with the O Connor, Frost, Williams, and Jones, &c. Mr. Wil-Charter, three for the Star and the Editor, three for turers, Coventry. business of South Lancashire Chartist delegate meetings liams then, accompanied by the Brompton friends, must be addressed, at No. 8. Robert-street, Bank-top, proceeded to the latter place, a distance of two miles. The Brompton patriots appear to have cultivated the art of singing to some purpose, for during the journey back, they poured forth the fervour of their hearts by

DARLINGTON.—On Thursday evening Nr. Williams lectured here in Mr. Bragg's Long room. App i-LANCASHIRE TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS cation had been made for the Town Hall, where anti- Pains in the Head and Face. - Is. 91. and 4s. 6d. co n law, testotal, and any other description of lectures per Box. and even boxing exhibitions are allowed by the saints and feay friends, but it was denied to the Chartists. Denied to them, although not long ago, when the Chartists were likely to jut an extinguisher upon one of these humbug meetings, they were solemnly and publicly assured that the use of the Hall would be given to Complaints, Attacks of Fever, Disorders of the which contain what I have said, them at any time they might require it, yet when Stemach and Bowels, Cutaneous Eruptions, Indiges. If I cannot raise £10,000 in the said of the said of the which contain what I have said.

AREROATE,-At a large and crowded public who have so long mismaed the destine of the working meeting of the Chartist Association, held in their classes of this country. Neither faction dare meet the Pavillon, on Saturday night, Mr. Abram Duncan gave a lecture upon the following resolutions, moved by Mr. lent Tumours, and Inveterate Ulcers; Glandular Alexander Chrighton, and seconded by Mr. David Affections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Evil, can be done in the New Process. After that day I being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to calumny, misrepr sentation, abuse, and insuit that has Brown, and carried unanimously; and ordered to be Ringworm, Scald Head, White Swellings, Piles, shall do the best I can for mycolf and Family, with get as much employment as they can do, which has been heaped upon the unrepresented and unprotected, signed by the Chairman of the meeting:—1st. "That Uncerated Sore Legs (though of twenty years stand-out further ceremony. by the most diabolical matice that could possibly exist, this meeting, having taken into consideration the desting, Chairman, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, I wonder not that the the working classes are masters of their oppressors tute condition of the people of Ireland generally, and Bruises, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases; when they dare to hear the tale of the workies honestly more particularly the inhabitants of the town of Ennis, also an infall; ble Remedy for Sore and Diseased! told in any public meeting in the district. Yes; that we express for them our sympathy, suffering, as Eyes. Price 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 1ls. per package; on the day of Exhibition. after every opposition and subterfuge that the most they are at present, from the evils of class legislation, the Ointment can be had seperate, 1s. 13d. per Pot. The anxiety of Mind and cunning schemers that ever existed could invent, has It is with horror and alarm that we have learned that been tried to force, frighten, coax, or lead the work- these people, irritated by the wrongs and tyranny of ing classes from their allegiance to their own interests, miscovernment, and amarting under the pangs of hunwe can proudly point to the enviable position we ger, have been fired upon, mutilated, and shot dead by now occupy and exclaim, the people have brought the police." 2nd. "That as this unconstitutional police are indigenious to our own Soil, and therefore must themselves through more than conquerors over all force is called into existence without the will or con- be far better adapted to our constitutions than schemes of jugglery. Having assisted in some measure sent of the people, and officered by those in whom the Medicine connected from Foreign Drugs, however to raise the gigantic structure, we entreat you not to people have no confidence, presided over by a magis- well they may be compounded. These Preparations let the vantage ground you now occupy be taken from tracy utterly incapable of discharging their duties, or are important Discoveries made in Medicine, being beneath your feet, by any petry quarrels, no matter preserving the lives or property of the people under the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated more than what are now paid on the Present System, how influential the individuals who may engage in their charge, we call upon the Government to make Extracts, extending their Virtue and Excellency these nonsensical displays of petity feeling. Let not goed the damage done by them to the people, from their throughout the whole Human Frame. ene be saying "I am of Paul," another, "I am of private property." 3rd. "The thanks of this meeting Apollas," and another, "I am of C-phas." No, let are justiy due to the Coroner's Jury for their righteous GRATIS. our watchword be the Charter, the People's Charter, sentence of manulaughter, which they have returned' and Universal liberty. The cause in which we are against the thirty-right of this unconstitutional and cines form a PANACEA for all Diseases; but they are engaged is too closely timed to admit of waiting to bloodthirsty force, the Irish police." 4th. "We call offered as certain Specifics for particular Disorders, quarrel by the way. As a people we are starving, and upon our suffering fellow-countrymen of England, Ire- and for all Complaints closely allied to them; not our iron-hearted rulers show no sympathy towards us. land, and Scotland, to abstain from all tumuituous and claiming the merit of universality as is frequently They go on legislating only for themselves, taking care disorderly meetings—to respect human life as sacred; done by all-sufficient pill proprietors. to divide the spoil, so as best to secure support to their next to it property; to seek redress from the evils of own interests. Our cause is too sacred to admit of class legislation by peaceful, legal, and constitutional Counties Herald and Northern Star. means-by creating Chartist A sociations where they The CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS, prepared by the medium of the press, been laid before the Public, are not, and extending and strengthening those already the Proprietor, GEO. KERMAN, Dispensing Chemist, is surely sufficient proof for Hygeianism. in existence." 5th. "That these resolutions be signed &c., can be had at his Dispensaries, 25, Wincolmlee, by the Chairman of the meeting, and published through and 18, Lowgate, (opposite the Town Hall,) HULL, the press as far as is accessible." (Signed) WILLIAM or of any of his accredited Agents (for which see LUNDIE, Chairman.

HULL.—THE VICTIM HOLBERRY.—Such was the be nowerless for evil; stay not to quarrel or give him eagerness of the people to hear the discourse announced time to kick, but let his own reflections added to the to be delivered on account of the death of Holberry, on silent contempt of every honest man be as a scorpion Sunday evening, that the Wilberferce rooms were not to sting his tiny soul. Hold out the right hand of only crammed to suffocation; but great numbers went fell waship to all who are willing to join you, willing away utterly unable to get even into the stair case. The to join on principle, but above all, be not juggled into heat of the room was excessive; but notwithstanding any union of expediency with those who have so often that the people seemed to disregard it during the whole betrayed year interests, These parties seek only their service, which together with the sermon, continued till own ends; they have no sympathy beyond pounds, near nine o'clock. No announcement of any collection shillings, and pence. Watch them well. Be not de- had been made, but two good Chartists went among Hull. ceived, for they seek to devour; your cause is based the people after service, and collected about fourteen or upon truth itself, the principles of which are as immut- fifteen shillings, which was at the Council meeting Machell-steet, Wincolmlee, Hull, do hereby certify able as the Eternal, and in spite of every machination next night made up from the funds of the Hull Char-

STALYBRIDGE.—On Friday night, there was a lecture delivered in the Town Hall, by Mr. T. Falvey from Macclesfield, on the Corn and Provision Laws, when the Chartists assembled, and Mr. Wm. Atken from Ashton-under-Lyne, after the lecture, addressed the meeting at some length, shewing that nothing short classes from tyranny and oppression.

Simmons, from Sutton-in-Ashfield, delivered a most gentleman attended me during that attack, but I impressive lecture in this town, on Monday last.

ILKESTON, DERBYSHIRE.-We have been favoured with a visit by Mr. E. P. Mead from Bir- taking your "Purifying Aperient Restorative Pills," to her late husband. mingham, whom our Nottingham friends have en- which I have, ever since then, occasionally used as gaged for this circuit. He preached twice on the a family medicine. Common, on Sunday, and we bear willing testimony that his style of argument, his persuasive and kind spirit towards middle class opponents, is well calculated to culist them on our side. His dry, droll, in conclusion, we call upon you to carry out the real with irresistible force. The effect of his two sering with irresistible force. The effect of his two sering with investment of the real with irresistible force. The effect of his two sering way you think to be of service to your organization of our Association in every locality mons seemed to be deeply felt, and we believe him selves and the afflicted. I have laboured under a spreading our principles in every town, village, harming to be a necessary real calculated. but cutting sarcasm to the hypocritical canters told

> ampton Charter County Council, was held on Sunday like matter separated, which my medical attendant last, at the house of Mr. C. Harrison; the following attributed to the severity of the pain. I have tried delegates being present-Mr. Peet, Daventry; Mr. the best medical advice which this part of the coun-Manning, Raunds, Mr. Gurney, Long Buckby; try can afford; and never during twenty years have Mr. Barker and Mr. Jones, Northampton; Mr. Chamberlain, Pitsford, and Mr. Roddis, Kettering.
>
> Mr. Roddis was called to the chair. Messrs. Peet agony of pain for months previously; your medicine and Gurney were appointed auditors to examine the freed me from all pain! This is a fact of which I shall books, when after that duty was performed, Mr. be happy to bear real testimony to any one who will Peet moved and Mr, Gurney seconded the adoption call on me at the Old Foundry, Sculcoates, Hull. of the report, containing a balance sheet of the "WILLIAM WALES." of the report, containing a balance sheet of the receipts and expenditure, up to the 26th ultimo, which was unanimously carried. It was then moved. seconded, and carried, "That the resolution passed for toe introduction of such a medicine as you sent Headacne, and are such as a previous meeting of the council appointing Mr. to me. It is wonderful how it relieved me from the orders. Pains in the Stomach, Shortness of Breath, at a previous meeting of the council appointing Mr. to me. It is wonderful how it relieved me from the and Palpitations of the Heart; being perfectly in-It was resolved, that a lecturer should be engaged name in such a case: I see it needed for the benefit nocent, may be used with safety in all Seasons and for three weeks, and the secretary was instructed to of my fellow creatures. rotation) with a view of engaging one. It was also "Near High Flags, Wincolmlee, Hull, August, 1841." agreed to recommend the various localities to adopt a reselution to the following effect, namely, That no salaried lecturer be employed, as such, in the county, unless he gives six days notice, with a reference, to the county secretary, whose address is, John M'Farlan, Scarlet Well-street, Northampton. Kirkgate.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, June 24. BANKRUPTS.

Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Fredericks-

Walter Bilton, jun., Kingston-upon-Hull, wine-merchant, July 6, August 5, at eleven, at the George Inn. Kingston upon Hull. Solicitors, Mesars Hicks and

George Gibson, Liverpool, stock-broker, July 5, August 5, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messra. Wamsley, Keightley, and Parkin. pursuing a proper course of conduct. Several sums Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Holden and Clarke, Li-

Mark Anthony Hartnell, Rodborough, Gloucestershire, carrier, July 5, August 5, at eleven, at the George Inn, Stroud. Solicitors, Mr. Baylis, Devonshire-square; and Messrs. Winterbotham and Thomas. Tewkesbury.

Edward Hilton and Nathaniel Walsh, Over Darwen, 5, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Bolton-le-Moors. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and

William Goode, Monmouth, draper, June 29, Aug. 5, at eleven, at the Beaufort Arms Hetel, Monmouth. Solicitors, Mr. Berkeley, Lincoln's inn-fields; and Mr. Galindo, Monmouth.

Pim Nevins, Leeds, cloth-manufacturer, July 8, at ten, August 5, at twelve, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. Fiddey, Inner Temple; and John Fisher and George Henry Fisher, Manchester,

Mr. Hitchcock, Manchester. Sarah Life, Choriton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, mil-

James Sanderson, Crawshaw Booth, Lancashire,

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Gowen, Gibson, and Grantham, Kingston-upon-Hull, stone masons.—A. and J. Morris, Manchester, mercers. regards R. Pierce.-Morville and Butterworth, Manchester, fent dealers-S. Musgrave and Sons, Leeds, dyers; as far as regards W. Musgrave.—Berry and Williams, Liverpool, drapers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, June 28.

BANKRUPTS. George Eaton Rothe, merchant, Broad-street, City. John Fiood, surgeon, Dean-street, Westminster. John Hudson, Sen., and John Hudson, Jun., cur-John Collinson, carpenter, South Molton-lane, Mid-

Thomas Janes, farmer, Hockliffe, Bedfordshire. Thomas Woodman, farmer, Great Billington, Bed-Thomas Williams, tailor, Bristol.

John Spark Aird, cattle salesman, East Herrington,

Mary Otley, milliner, St. James's-street, Middle sex. James Hoskins, baker, Croscombe, Somersetahire. Robert Steams and Richard Steams, ribbon-manufac-

KERMAN'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN I have, and thousands besides me have, paid ten PACKETS OF SPECIFIC MEDICINES.

SPECIFIC PILLS for Gout and Rheumatism. Rheumatic Headaches, Lumbago, and Sciatica,

PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE

PILLS, ANTISCORBUTIC, SCROFULA, AND

LEPRA PILLS AND OINTMENT, For the cure of Cancerous, Scrofulous and Indo-

Price 1s. 13d. per Pot. These Medicines are composed of Plants which

UNIVERSAL GINTMENT,

Read the Pamphlot to be had of each Agent No pretensions are made that any of these Medi-

For Advertisements of Cures see Eastern small placards on the wall) enumerated below, who have each an Authority (signed by his own hand) for vending the same; or through any respectable Medicine Vender in the Kingdom. Each Packet

bears his Name, in his own hand thus—"George Kerman," to imitate which is Felony. The attention of the Public is respectfully requested to the undercited cases, and the most rigid investigation into their authenticity is courted:

SEVERE CASE OF RHEUMATISM. "To Mr. George Kerman, Druggist, Wincolmlee,

"I, Samuel Naylor, cooper, of Broad-square that I have had many severe attacks of rheumatism; some of them of even twenty weeks duration; (brought on at first, I think, by being in the fishing countries.) I have taken great quantities of medicines on all these occasions, but have experienced very slight benefit from any but the medicines I have had from you, which afforded direct and almost immediate relief.

You may make what use of this written declaraof the People's Charter, will ever relieve the working tion you please. It is now five years since I took your Rheumatic Pills, and I have since had no new HUCKNAL-UNDER-HUTHWAITE.—Mr. J. attack. It was in January, 1836. A regular medical protection of her property, in the year 1798: derived no benefit from his attentions; on the con-

"SAMUEL NAYLOR."

CASE OF CHRONIC RHEUMAMISM OF TWENTY YEAR'S STANDING. Mr. Kerman.—Sir,—You can make this known years, attended with severe swelling in my joints and dreadful pain in my limbs. On some occasions NORTHAMPTON.—A meeting of the North- the most swollen parts broke out and pieces of lime-

> " Hull, May 7, 1841." "Mr. Kerman,-You really deserve great praise

"JOSEPH MANGHAM.

BRISTOL.

TACOBS, BOOK ELLER and NEWS AGENT, Upper Maudlin-street, Agent for the Northern Star, London and Bristol Newspapers, &c. Periodicals and Papers always on Sale. N.B. The Trade supplied in Town and Country on the London terms.

M. and A. CLARKSON, beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have taken a HOUSE IN AN ELIGIBLE SITUATION, with Garden attached, near the Church, LOW HARROGATE, lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Holmes, which they have fitted up for the reception Marris. Gray's-inn-square; and Messrs. Galloway, Bell, of VISITORS desiring to be accommodated with Comfertable Private Apartments.

> CONVENIENT BATHS FOR BATHERS. Good Accommodation for Carriage and Horses. Harlow Ville, Low Harrogate, June 20 1842.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY ONE. This day is published, Price 6d.

CRICTURES ON CHURCH COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS, address d to the Parents and Guar-Lancashire, paper-makers, July 14, at twelve. August dians of the Rising Generation, being a First Lesson for the Practical Preceptors of the Diocesan Board of Education. London: Published by Houlston and Stoneman, 65. Paternoster Row.

> CROCKFORD begs leave to inform the Charists of London, that he manufactures the CHARTIST BEVERAGE at 6d. and 8d. per pound and will give 2d. in the 1s. to the Executive; also 1d in the 1s. from the sale of Pinder's Blacking.

Mr. C. being the only Chartist manufacturer of the Beverage in London, he hopes that the Chartists of the Metropolis especially, will give him their support, as by their exertions they may greatly swell the Funds of the Executive.

All orders punctually attended to. Agents wanted. Apply to H. Crockford, No. 3, Cleveland-street, opposite Foley-street, Marylebone One Penny in the Shilling given to the Executive on Wholesale Orders.

TO THE PUBLIC. PATENT FELTED CLOTH.

June 28, 1845.

a nation.

ON account of my Machinery not being all ready, as I expected, I shall be under the necessity of putting off the Exhibition until a FUTURE DAY. tone masons.—A. and J. Morris, Manchester, mercers. Next Week, THE DAY WILL BE AN--Pierce, Hall, and Co., Liverpool, smiths; as far as NOUNCED POSITIVELY. The time will be, I think, at present, somewhere about the middle of

> STATED IN PRINT these last four or five weeks back or more, that FELTING on a WOVEN FABRIC will be such an improvement as to stagger belief in fine goods as well as coarse.

After the Exhibition I shall call a number of Masters and Workmen from various parts of Yorkshire together to regulate wages; and I know that both wages and profits will be such as to satisfy all concerned. I consider that Masters and Workmen ought to have each other's interest at heart. It cannot be so NOW, as the Workmen are reduced to pauperism, which cannot be good for society at large any more than for the Workpeople themselves. I shall be happy to be the instrument to bring things into a better state, both for master and man. And I do not hesitate to say that my New System will accomplish that object both for Masters and Men; that is by felting on a Woven Fabric; which, if all quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent.

CENTLEMEN.—You will oblige by forward-early as possible; and passengers will not require to be in Liverpool more than one day before the day named for sailing.—Address. is well with me at the Exhibition. I shall be able fully to establish.

raise these £8000 and upwards.

hear music to gratify the mind; as my New System firm and illustrate what I have asserted. Under the Sanction and by the Recommendation of will at once gratify the mind, feed the hungry, and Eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty and the clothe the naked, I shall charge ONE SOVEREIGN each to all persons who enter to see the New Manufacture of Cloths, the staple trade of Yorkshire, if not of England.

My new System will make all happy that have to do with it in the way of trade in the Woollen line, and improve business of all descriptions whatever; and all must have to do with it in the Woollen line, or give up business in that line. Any person will be For both sexes. Price ls. 13d. and 2s. 9d. per box. at liberty to ask me any question on what I have A most celebrated remedy for Costive and Bilious printed lately, having the papers in their hands

times been desired to go where I could be well and Manufacturers of Cloth should have an opportunity of seeing and judging for themselves what

till seen and explained by me fully, as I intend doing their rancour. The old people continue to take the his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance The anxiety of Mind and Bodily Labour to accom-

plish this object during two years and a quarter have daily food. been more to me than words or pen can describe. I

P.S. To sum up all in total, I say the Wages that will have to be paid on the New System will be the quality of Wool being the same; and the New Fabrio will come in cheaper in Finished Cloths by One-Third than by the Present System, and BE ONE THIRD BETTER. This statement will be found correct; I affirm it before all the world.

MORISON'S PILLS.

UPWARDS of Three Hundred Thousand Cases of well authenticated Cures, by Morison's Pills of the British College of Health, having, through Sold by W. Stubbs, General Agent for Yorkshire Queon's Terrace, Roundhay Road, Leeds; and Mr. Walker, Briggate, and Mr. Heaton, Briggate; Mr. Badger, Sheffield; Mr. Nichols, Wakefield; Mr. Harrison, Barnsley; Miss Wilson, Rotherham; Mr. Clayton, Doncaster; Mr. Hartley, Halifax;

Mr. Stead, Bradford; Mr. Dewhirst, Huddersfield Mr. Brown, Dewsbury; Mr. Kidd, Poutefract; Mr. Bee, Tadcaster; Mr. Wilkinson, Aberford; Mr. Mountain, Sherburn; Mr. Richardson, Selby Mr. Walker, Otley; Mr. Collah, East Witton; Mr. Langdale, Knaresbro' and Harrogate; Mr. Harrison, Ripon; Mr. Bowman, Richmond; Mr. Grasby, Bawtry; Mr. Tasker, Skipton; Mr. Sinclair, Wetherby; Mr. Rushworth, Mytholmroyd.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

THE PROPRIETORS OF KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE

AFFIDAVIT.

C. KEARSLEY.

Sworn at the Mansion House, London, the 3rd Day of November, 1798, before me,

ANDERSON, Mayor. These Pills, so long and justly celebrated for their peculiar Virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every Lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most Gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine, in effectnally removing Obstructions, and relieving all other Inconveniences to which the Female Frame is liable, especially those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want of Exercise and general Debility of the System; they create an Appetite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous most excruciating pains. I most gladly give my and Palpitations of the Heart; being perfectly in in WHITE LETTERS ON A RED GROUND. Climates.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by most respectable Medicine AGENTS.-Leeds-John Heaton, 7, Briggate; Venders in Town and Country, at 2s. 9d. per

N.B. Askfor Kearsley's Welch's Pills; and observe none are genuine unless C. Kearsley is engraved on the Government Stamp.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the Borough of LEEDS, in the County of York, will be holden before THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS, the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, on Wednesday, the Sixth Day of July next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at which Time and Place all Jurors, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizances, and others having Business

at the said Sessions, are required to attend. And Notice is hereby also Given, that all Appeals not previously disposed of will be heard at the opening of the Court, on Thursday, the Seventh Day of July next; and that all proceedings under the Highway Act will be taken on the First Day of the

By Order, JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leads, 8th June, 1842.

LOVE OF COUNTRY. behalf of his afflicted countrymen. The strength and bulwark of any nation lies in the happy frames | the diseases therein described, purchase of her Sons and Daughters.

"A bold Peasantry, our Country's pride," once foreign interference, or of domestic tyranny. In the pale and lanquid invalid, there is seldom the spirit to maintain an independent position when assailed by the insidious or threatening attacks of Retail price, per Box of 36 Pills, One Shilling and the Oppressor, but he seeks rather to conciliate, or Three-halfpence, Stamp included. even concede a point, than to resist the infliction of a wrong; thus having once allowed the iron to enter. like a wedge, by slow degrees, it was driven home, and the tottering fabric of liberty comes to the ground. The revolutions and fall of Empires prove this to be correct, and the history of progressive independence, from the commencement of time, furnishes us with the fact, that those mighty deeds of imperishable fame, which grace its pages, have been achieved only by the healthy and vigorous; the mind partaking of the nature of the body, glowing with rational enthusiasm, has asserted its right, and the

strong arm of daring achieved the victory. In Politics, every one seems to be well acquainted but few are found sufficiently enlightened or bold S. WHITNEY, Thompson............1034 tons, 1st July. of and lament their existence, and yet few indeed can be found to point out the means, sufficiently within the reach of all men, for obtaining their removal. The extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, NORTH STAR.....tons, 28th June however, dispelled the mist of ignorance, and tens One thing I can say now: I shall be able to of thousands who have been cured of the most PROVE to the FULL EXTENT WHAT I HAVE involved maladies are now gratefully employed in of thousands who have been cured of the most recommending their more general adoption. If every family in the kingdom would keep a supply of this incomparable Medicine by them, premature old age would never happen, and seldom

> LETTER FROM MR. W. HICK, NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS. "Northern Star Office. Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

nicating the flattering intelligence of the great good What I have already spent in Patents and other your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. things, and what I have to pay to get all those It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medi-Patents into my own hands again, will amount to cine merely because it is a patent one; and more upwards of £8000. I will tell you how I intend to especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, prejudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills shillings, fifteen shillings, and twenty shillings to are tried. A few cases in point may serve to con-

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hourseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of Parr's Life Pills, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way she

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged work-people, both male and female. In one mill, an old pair, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in application was made, the hall could not be had for a Chartist lecture.

If I cannot raise £10,000 in this way, no one can blame me for going where I can get TEN TIMES a week were so restored and strengthened that they had, Worms, Gravel, Dropsical Complaints, &c.

THAT SUM without difficulty. I having many could nursue their employment with placence and profit; so much so, that from being unable to work treated with all that heart could wish; but I have at their calling more than two days in the week, and declined giving an answer till Yorkshire Traders this with great physical difficulty and languor, they can now not only do a full week's work, but overhours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people excited the envy of those younger persons who had I wonder not that there are many unbelievers, as been employed in their absence; and it is a laugh medicine after that period, and in those cases where the advantage is so great as hardly to warrant belief able fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as from business, will ensure to the patient a permanecessary to their health and prosperity as their nent and radical cure.

am fully satisfied that there will not go away from this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I is least likely to be excited; this state of security the Exhibition one incredulous person, the advantage have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give leads to a want of caution which aggravates the is so obvious and so great.

| Complete the c and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen application is made, the corroding poison is checked him since his convalescence. The man is a working in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and demechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last stroyed before its venom can effect a perceptible year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining influence of this filled with melancholy forbodings for the future, he and leave the system free from all infection. returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can little, his disorder would have its periodical return; only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, but being advised to try Parr's Life Pills, he bought and have previously gone through a regular course (it being dinner-hour) eating beef-steaks with great gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past affliction.

"Should the above three cases of cures be considered worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make what use of them you think proper. I am, Gontlemen, yours, respectfully.

"WILLIAM HICK. "To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court Fleet-street. London.

The following letter affords another convincing proof of the almost miraculous power of the farfamed remedy of Old Parr.

To the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

warding you this my own case of cure, effected solely ignorance. by the persevering use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Before having recourse to them, I had been for PILLS, find it incumbent on them to caution the upwards of five years afflicted with a distressing purchasers of these Pills against an imitation, by a malady, which the different eminent medical men person of the name of Smithers, and calling herself who attended me all pronunced to be a serious case the Grand-daughter of the late Widow Welch, but of hydrocele (or dropsy, of the scrotum), and declared who has no right to the preparing of them, the Original Recipe having been sold to the late G. undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven Kearsley, of Fleet street, whose widow found it to despair, and consulted the treatise written by Sir necessary to make the following affidavit, for the Astley Cooper, wherein he states that the operation ing agents, with printed directions so plain, that is generally attended with considerable danger. I. they may cure themselves without even the knowtherefore, determined not to risk so painful and ledge of a bed-fellow. uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave trary I grew daily worse till I began to take your medicines. I have also found great benefit from making Welch's Female Pills, which was bequeathed I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexa-Second—That this Recipe was purchased by her took them for some time without perceiving any tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflictlate husband of the Widow Welch, in the year 1787, benefit, but still kept persevering; and I have now for a valuable consideration, and with a view for taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy, I am per- evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a making the medicine for public sale.

Third—That she, Catherine Kearsley, is also with a scorbutic affection, which I had been much introduced by the same neglect and imprudence. in possession of the Receipt signed by the said troubled with since my return from India in 1827; Widow Welch, acknowledging the having received and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my the money of the said Mr. George Kearsley, whole system, as I am now in better health and for the purchase of the absolute property of the said spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish this letter, and will gladly answer any applications, either personally or by letter, and remain your grateful and obliged servant.

> (Signed) W. MOAT. 3, Cobbett-street, Shaws-brow, Salford. Witness-JOHN HOUGH, Cheadle Carrier. Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842.

CAUTION.-Purchasers will please to observe. that none are genuine without the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are engraved on the Government Stamp, (which is pasted round the sides of each box)

Proprietors-T, Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court Fleet-street. Wholesale Agents-E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Barclays, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton GRATIS of all agents.

Sold in Leeds, Wholesale and Retail, by Joshua Hobson, Northern Star Office, Market-street.

EDWARDS'S BREAKFAST POWDER, SIX-PENCE PER POUND.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE rapidity with which this Article has found I general Consumption in many Districts, proves its great superiority over every substitute for Coffee

hitherto offered. Being prepared from British Grain, it is not Ex-ciseable, nor do Agents require a License to vend it. The Chartist Societies are adopting its exclusive use; many prefer it to Coffee, and its Cheapness enables all to effect a very important Saving. It is more nutritious than either Tea or Coffee.

Agents who are yet wanting for some Towns will be allowed a liberal Discount. Edwards, Brothers, Manufacturers, 99, Blackfriars Road, London.

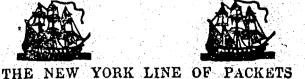
Satisfy the mind first, before you draw upon the pocket, and you will neither be the dupe nor victim of Professional or non-Professional ouackery.

DEADER, if you wish to understand the natura R cause and cure of disease, read and study M'DOUALL'S MEDICAL TRACT, published NOTHING can possibly prove an Individual's by Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, London. Price One Patriotism more than the efforts he is making in Penny. If you wish to remove successfully and naturally

M'DOUALL'S FLORIDA MEDICINES, reduced to effeminacy, stand a poor chance of successfully competing with the encroachments of sale and Retail, at 1, Shoe Lane, London, to which

No connection with any other Patent Mcdicine.





Sail punctually on their regular days, From LIVERPOOL, as follows, viz:-

For PHILADELPHIA.

For BOSTON. SOLDAN,tons, 28th June.

These vessels are all first class, and have been indeed should we behold in our streets the pale and built expressly for the convenience and accommodahaggard lock, the consumptive cheek, or tottering tion of Second Cabin, and Steerage Passendebility; we should rise as a people and improve as gers, who will be treated with every care and attention during the Passage by the officers of the ships. Fresh water is served out daily. Good convenient apparatus for cooking is provided, and every necessary suitable for the voyage. As these ships are decided favourites, being celebrated for their fortunate and quick passages hence to America, it is requested that all persons desirous of securing good berths will deposit, by post or otherwise, £1 each, as

P. W. Byrnes, 36, Waterloo road, Liverpool.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

TO THE AFFLICTED WITH SCURVY, VENEREAL, OR SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, AND NERVOUS

OR SEXUAL DEBILITY. MR. M. WILKINSON,

SURGEON, &c. 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds. And every Thursday, at No. 4, George Street, Opposite East Brook Chapel, Bradford,

AVING devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the generative and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES,

Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning

till ten at night, and on Sundays till two, and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for

It frequently happens that in moments of thought-"The next and last case which I shall mention at lessness a person imbibes a disease where suspicion nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take poison, and a mere removal of its external appearanything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated, ance is not to be depended upon; a thorough cure and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind must be achieved to prevent a return of the disease,

a few boxes, which have completely removed his of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION; for, unfortunately, there disease, and enabled him to return to his work, are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignowhere he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson, rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constigusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and tution by suffering disease to get into the system, which being carried by the circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy consequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as Gentlemen,-I have the utmost pleasure in for- all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or

> Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his

PURIFYING DROPS. price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the follow-

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the

AGENTS

HULL-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr. Noble's Bookseller, Market-place. Leeds .- At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton, . Briggate.

Wakefield-Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.

Halifax—Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield—Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street. London—No. 4, Cheapside,
Barnsley—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl.
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Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place. Knaresboro' and High Harrogate-Mr. Langdale

Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market-

place. Beverley—Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston—Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth—Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street

Sheffield—At the Iris Office. Persons residing in the most remote parts can have the drops transmitted to them by post (pre-paid,) carefully secured from observation, by remitting 52.

and Co., Bow Churchyard; and retail by most vendors, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per bex. The dence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night. Life of Old Parr, with fine engravings, may be had and on Sundays from Nine till Two.

OBSERVE—13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.

PRIVATE ENTRANCE, 57, NILE-STREET

daoetrn.

SCRAPS FOR RADICALS, No. XIII. BY L. T. CLANCY.

"Will some one write a song for the Star?"

F. O'CONNOR. SONG OF THE IRISH ABSENTEES On the passing of Peel's Income Tax Bill. To be sung in Political Dinner for the ensuing three months.

Tune-" The night before Billy's birth-day." DUKE OF LEINSTER.

OH! where can we fly from you, Peel? You have shook the whole earth to its centre, And we poor Whig devils will feel The shock of your earthquake ere winter. The game we have long played so well Is up now; where shall we take shelter? The old doom-"To Connaught or hell," Will send us adrift helter skelter. Oh! "the curse of the crows" on you, Peel! MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.

And must we go back to the sou? And bend to the yoke that we scorn? And kiss e'en the point of the rod that flogs us to where we were born? And how shall we grind down the poer, Or leave all the blame on the agent, When Poverty lurks at our door, With Pity and Right in her pageant? Oh! "forty bad lucks" to you, Peel!

LORD LORTON. Oh! how can we witness the sight Of the lying-in wife, and her bedding Dragged from her at dead of the night, To serve at some tithe-proctor's wedding? We never can stand it, I'm sure; But still we must march, there's no halting, To live in one land with our poor, The thought is already revolting. Our gorge rises up in disgust!

R. L. SHIEL. Ah! Bob, you're a new Castlereagh, And your tubbles political feelers, Blown up just to point out the way To seduce us poor Whigling "Repealers" You think, you vile niebler of "Rents," That our patriet fame we will barter-That to scrape up your lonsy "per cents," We'll sell our dear isle for a "Garter." "And damn'd glad to have it to sell!" † DANIEL O'CONNELL

Ah! how vain 'tis to frown or to fret That Feargus did not get the halter; Sure the sun of our glory was set The eve ere it rose upon "Walter." The Chartists, the torch flaming crew! Save some of the oldest Convention; "Three good men, both loyal and true," Who yet may create some dissension, And set their whole camp in a blaze! W. SMYTH O'BRIEN.

Sure, now, we will carry "Repeal," By means altogether romantic; All hope must be centred in "Steel." And the brave beys beyond the Atlantic Up, up, then, in marshal array! Shouts Ireland's head "Pacificator"! The Tories will yet rue the day They did not Knight \ our great " Liberator." If he cancel his registered yow!

MAURICE O'CONNELL How we rushed to the House to "divide," Left our "hells," our horse-racing, and "boating." But, alas! we were quite flunkified, The Teries outdone us in voting. Though the Bill is now passed into law, Yet, by Samson's great jackas's jaw, She'll remember the day "never mind it." So sure as her name's "Little Vic."

Finale, by O'CONNELL. So, come now, my brave boys, let us toast, Fill up every heart that is willing; "Onld Ireland," "my first love," "my boast," Let each be prepared with his "shilling." The next is our glorious "Repail," My forty years' bright "agitation" Four millions of "shillings" can't fail To have it from this "cursed nation," And plant it in ould College Green!

SONG FOR THE MILLIONS.

BEWARE! ye white slaves of old England, beware! Your dastard oppressors are flendish and base: Their spies are abroad, to betray and ensuare-To bring you to ruin, to death, and disgrace. They are thirsting for blood, and impatient to spoil The prospects of freedom which all now enjoy; They have soldiers to crush you who live by your toil, Then beware of the infimous traitor and spy! Be firm and unite, but be cautious in words, On your prudence depends the success of your cause : Remember, policemen have bludgeons and swords. And unjust protection from despotic laws. The press is corrupt, and knaves they can find Who will perjure their souls, and swear truth is a lie; Then, producers of wealth, be not wilfully blind, But beware of the infamous traitor and spy!

'Tis true that your sufferings are grievous and great, And death, from starvation, you constantly fear; to wait

For that comfort in heaven they rob you of here. 'Tis true ye are goaded by insult and wrong, But justice will come; be united and wise: The weak shall not ever be slaves to the strong; Celestial freedom! the birthright of all, Inert in our bosoms, inhaled by our breath; Thy spirit abhors both oppression and thrall, We still live in hope for thee even to death. Oh! let thy bright presence enliven our land; The free-born will despots and dungeons despise; They will purge the fair earth from slavery's brand, And exterminate tyrants, and traitors, and spies! BENJAMIN STOTT.

Manchester.

Noble Duke's, that bad as the tithe prector was, he and we shall be laughed at. was merciful compared with the "knights of the raven wing," as the former only took one-tenth of their produce, but the latter, if unmolested, would consume onethird of their potatoes! In vain did they complain to the Noble Duke, and requested him to allow a man a few shillings per week for powder and shot, to prevent their ravages: he was inexorable. Was it because they

board? Alas! + The expression of an Irish patriot at the time of the

were otherwise provided from his plenteous and bountiful

Words :-

great haste to force upon an unwilling legislature uninvestigation, as searching and impartial: or course day. The orders of the winter believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the deceased first came into the believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the deceased first came into the believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the deceased first came into the believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the believe, uninterruptedly during the winter By a Juror—When the deceased first came into the deceased first came into the deceased first came in would exhibit to the spectator the manner of their oper- any conclusion to which he had come is not an- as I have observed, he has had every attention paid to of April last, when he went into the hospital. During rather pale in the face, but did not complain. I saw no Charter enacted by the legislature before its principles | hood are known to subsist on wild rape.

are adopted by public opinion; and let them betake favour of these principles, the formal enactment of them into law will be matter of course. In order to this, let them bring into full operation all the people's rights as far as can be done without an Act of Parlia- they will not be a legal tender for any sum above the ment. Let them divide the kingdom into 300 electoral districts; appoint a Committee of Management in each district; select polling places for each locality, in which every man, twenty-one years of age, may register himself, and be able to record his vote without going far from his own home; and provide each polling place parts, by the following illustrious M P.'s, at every with a ballot-box. When the apparatus is ready, let the inhabitants of each electoral district be invited to recommend persons whom they think fit to represent them in a provisional assembly, to be called "the Trial Parliament;" and when opportunities have been given to the inhabitants of each neighbourhood to hear the sentiments of the various candidates, and to ask them questions, then let a day be fixed on which the voting shall take place; and if the polling places are sufficiently numerous, the polling, commencing at the same hour all over the kingdom, will take so short time as effectually to prevent any dishonest person from giving his vote in two or more places. When the result was ascertained by a Central Council there would be 300 men representing the average sentiments of the districts from which they come. After seeing the kind of men the people winld choose, the next thing for the country to know is what they will do. Let these 300 representatives, supported by such salaries as the districts would furnish, consider what laws they would destroy if they had the power to destroy, and what laws they would enact if they had the power to emact. And in order that the public might know by what kind of reasoning they arrive at their respective conclusions, let the reporters of the press be present; and if the proposed code of laws were such as would bear the examination of moral philosophers and upright statesmen; if their conduct were more orderly and dignified than that of the House of Commons, then would there be gained for the new system a degree of public confidence

which years of agitation and thousands of petitions could never obtain. ment will be destitute of power and patronage, and assistance, when they were houseless and destitute. that its decisions will possess no legal authority. There Why prevent the Irish, whose National Bank conto form an opinion; and let the Houses of Parliament the means of testing the system of Complete Suffrage by around their present desolate domestic circles. its practical operation, it is too much to expect them to become converts to it. Had it been gained by intimidation, before the intelligent portion of the middle and the Radicals for the county, and one borough, but. wealthy classes were convinced of its propriety, it strange to say, out of the entire number not a single would have been followed by no real good to the people, individual attended, with the exception of one Simon am no better; I am reduced to a skeleton, and if no but, in all probability, would have thrown back for Mabassy, an old grey-headed man, between whom attention takes place for the better, I shall soon not be many years the cause of civil and religious liberty. To and the Radical attorney the following ex raordinary shie to crawl. My appetite is very bad, and the little this conclusion came the powerful mind of the late dialogue took place as soon as Simon got on the food I take I cannot digest without the assistance of any other certificate sent to the Secretary of State be-Robert Hall, the most eloquent and one of the most table, in the presence of the barrister :- Solicitor. - medicine, and then only with pain and difficulty. You fore the one of the 7th of June. Others were made, I

people's rights; which they may then obtain,— "3. BY TAKING POSSESSION OF THEM .- When the public mind has been prepared for a change, there is no need of civil war, or of the beheading of monarchs. as in the time of Charles I. of England, and of Louis And our "beautiful young Queen" has signed it, XVI. of France. When the leaders of the people are certain that they have the approval of the vast majority of their fellow-citizens, they have only to demand admission, and the doors of power will open to them of their own accord."

efficiency of Chartist principles to renovate society father's son; I came to register my firelock, to have is open in the out-set to the great objection of ready for the lads of the kind, the next time they placing self-government, which the author has drag me out of my house to vote for as fine playboys already admitted for himself, and amply proved to as themselves. I was obliged to fire three shors others, to be a right, upon the low ground of expe- before I could escape away from them at the last trial" of the principles of Chartism in legislation Tipperary Constitution. While a proud, pampered priestheod would teach you must be their adoption by a legislative assembly already formed, and the election under the influence of those principles of such a body of representatives as might naturally be expected to follow the enaction of the Charter by the House of Commons,—a The weak shall not ever be slaves to the strong; mixed body, all deeply and strongly imbued. Then beware of the tyrants, their traitors, and spies! with the principles of liberty and truth, but some of them having already had experience in the forms of legislation, and being Samuel Holberry, the Sheffield Chartist, who died therefore fitted to direct and aid their less experienced though probably not less able and soundthinking compeers. The pamphlet contains, as attended on behalf of the friends of the deceased. The might be expected, a recommendation of the Sturge movement; and is, from its catching title and specious style, well enough calculated to serve the purpose of the middle classes by leading shallow minds a wild-goose chase. We observe that the pseudo quantity of cheap pamphlets just now, many of them * "The curse of the crows" was formerly considered, written most plausibly, and advocating various plans by some of the Irish people as heavy a malediction as and schemes, while the tendency of the whole is to could fall upon them. None knows better than "Ire- divert the people, and prevent their united energies when the heavens appeared to be clouded with the while they profess its principles. Their object is black-winged race, and was informed by a tenant of the division; our's must be union, or they will succeed,

themselves to those practical measures that are within ! the Marquis's nuptials, he has intimated to his agent as follows:their own power; and if by the success of these ex- Mr. Mears, his intention to forego the whole of periments they obtain a verdict of the country in his agricultural tenantry one entire year's rent. LAST FRIDAY night's Gazette contains the proclamation announcing the issue of the copper coinage of half-farthings. The proclamation declares that

> value of sixpence. RESIGNATION OF THE BRAINTREE BOARD OF Guardians, to the effect, "that their clerks do transmit to the Assistant Commissioners of the district, after every ordinary meeting of the Guardians, a copy of any special minute made, or notice of motion on the books," the Braintree Board of Guardiansforwarded a strong remonstrance to the Central Com- warded for the prisoner's liberation." missioners against such order. The Board met on Monday for the purpose of taking the reply of the Commissioners to the remonstrance into consideration. As the Commissioners vindicated the legality, and defended the expediency, of the obnoxious order, and expressed their determination to enforce it, the Chairman of the Board (the Rev. J tleman for his conduct as Chairman of the Board, but I believe it was in consequence of his bad state of by the gaoler, as he was always seen once or twice a friends, representing his health to be of the same preand another declaring the order unnecessary and health. I do not know how it was, unless I read it in day, either by myself or Mr. Champney, since he was carious character that it was before, and playing that arbitrary, also resigned, leaving the business of the newspaper, or from having heard the magistrates in the hospital. Our attention was particularly drawn on that ground he might be released; he was further

tainly is a worthy resurn of the Hamburghians for This is also in his hand-writing I think I have some from his having had former attacks, I believe to be Anderson's evidence he, on the 30th of that month, the generous manner in which the English and Irish recollection of seeing the last letter when it was sent organic disease. His digestion is very bad, and he is considered the deceased to be in a dubious state. The "It will be no disadvantage that this Trial Parlia. came forward, and opened their purses for their out.

will be greater calmness in its deliberations, and greater tributed £100 to the Hamburgh fund, from endeafairness in its conclusions than if it were at once ex- vouring to obtain work! Why hinder them entering posed to those contaminating influences which are now the labour market on the fair and honourable grounds A REGISTRY Scene.—The Cashel sessions com-

menced yesterday; there were 194 notices served by tection. Court.—Really you ought to trest your nient. Sir, I write nothing but facts, and you have freeholders with more courtesy, and particularly an ino occasion to be afraid of making use of my old man, and the only one in attendance out of such words; when they have said all they can of me, they number. Simon -Thank your Lordship, but you're can neither call me a har or a felon. Give my respects Now this plan of the Rev. Gentlemen for "trying" under a mistake. I'm no freeholder of the man's at to all friends, accept the same yourself, from yours by practical experiment, in a mock parliament, the all, nor do I wish to have anything to do with his truly,

INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF HOLBERRY THE CHARTIST.

YORK CASTLE-TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

On Tuesday evening last, an inquest was held before cept the same yourself from John Wood, Esq., at York Castle, upon the bedy of between four and five o'clock that morning, in the hospital of the Castle. Mr. Leeman, solicitor, of York, following is the evidence which was given :-Mr. Baxter Barker, under gaoler of York Castle, was

first sworn. He deposed-I knew the deceased. He was a prisoner confined in the Castle. He was twentyseven years of age. His home was at Sheffield, and he liberal movement party are pouring forth a large was a spirit-distiller by trade. He was committed to the Castle in the first instance on the 15th of January, 1840, and was tried at the assizes held on the 5th March, 1840, and was convicted of conspiracy, sedition. land's only Duke" the calamitous effects of such a visi- from being bended towards any one given and deter- was removed to Northallerton House of Correction to tation. The author was, in the year 1839, on the estate mined subject. This is the whole secret of the undergo the sentence of the court; namely, four years' of the Noble Duke, at Cartown, County Kildare, Sturge men's objection to the name of the Charter, imprisonment, and at the expiration of that period he was to enter into recognizances of two sureties of £10 each to keep the peace for three years. Then he came here again on the 21st of September. 1841, by order of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. (The witness was then desired to state what he knew re-THE LATE RIOTS AT ENNIS-The Government specting Holberry's death.) He said, about half-past investigation into the disturbance at Ennis, closed three o'c ock this morning. I heard a knocking in the on Wednesday, the 15th, having occupied five days. felon's prison, and I likewise heard some one, as 1 In the course of his evidence, Mr Brown, the County supposed, calling to the watchman. I immediately got Inspector of Police, deposed that Mr. Smyth, the up and looked out of the window. As soon as I got stipendiary magistrate, had made repeated efforts to the keys I went to see what was the matter. I saw disperse the crowd, and had accually led away the deceased in bed in the hospital. He was in a very "one batch," but without being able to abate the weak state. I inquired of the prisoners if they Union to the exclamation-" Sure, you would not sell excitement. He recollected Mr. Fitz-imon's saying, thought he was in a worse state. They said they about eight or ten minutes before the firing, "We thought he was I then said we will send for the § "I beg to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite must throw shot into the people," or words to that doctor immediately. I did so. He could not speak. if it be his intention to savise her Majesty to confer the effect. Mr. Brown declared that he heard no one After a while I came down, and in a short-time the honour of knighthood on the Lord Mayor of Dublin, as give orders to fire. He did not think fit to ask Capt knocking was repeated. At the same time there was a is customary on such occasions? - W. S. O'Brien in De Ruvynes for instructions to act, because the police knocking at the outer gate, which was caused by Mr. the House of Commons. Peel replied, and the Hon, and came out under the immediate directions of Mr. Anderson, the surgeon. I proceeded to the hospital Right Hon. Gents no doubt felt their ears pretty warm ! Smyth; and he preferred to act with Mr. Smyth, along with Mr. Anderson. The prisoners are told that for he knew he had much more influence with he when they are taken ill they are to knock. My crowd. He appealed to Captain De Ruvynes several sleeping room is not so well situated for hearing out of times, as a magistrate, for directions; and Captain the felons' prisons as the governor's The decrased PS.—Be careful how you word your letters; they of his going into the hospital. I have not the slightest De Ruynes said he did not feel himself called upon appeared to be dead when I got to the room. I cannot draw the pen across different words that are strong. THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS: AND HOW TO me that answer more than once. The only marter I surgeon's journal. When he came here from Northaller-saw Mr. Hague very frequently, and the other visiting to company with Captain Williams or Mr. to the Screen for the State of health. Considerable inquiry had been the visiting justices. I am not certain whether I visited made as to whether any other certificate had been sent the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. to the Screen for the state of health. Considerable inquiry had been made as to whether any other certificate had been sent the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. to the Screen for the state of health. Considerable inquiry had been sent the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. to the Screen for the state of health. Considerable inquiry had been sent the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. to the Screen for the state of health. Considerable inquiry had been sent the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. to the Screen for the state of health. Considerable inquiry had been sent the visiting justices. I am not certain whether I visited made as to whether any other certificate had been sent the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. to the Screen for the state of health. Considerable inquiry had been sent the visiting justices. I am not certain whether I visited made as to whether any other certificate had been sent the visiting justices. I am not certain whether I visited made as to whether any other certificate had been sent the visiting justices. The visiting justices is a support of the visiting justices in the visiting justices. I am not certain whether I visited in the visiting justices is a support of the visiting justices. I am not certain whether I visited in the visiting justices is a support of the visiting justices. I am not certain whether I visited in the visiting justices is a support of the visiting justices. The visit is a support of the visiting justices is a support of the visiting ju GET THEM. By the Rev. Thomas Spencer, me that answer more than once. The only master 1 surgeon's journal, when he came nere from Northaner- saw Mr. classes of the control of the Thursday or Saturday. I saw him on the Captain De Ruvynes on that ton in September last, he was in a very ill and weakly magistrates often; Mr. Hague more frequently than the Hague more frequent in A., Les petual curate of minton Charter- night for, was his unwillingness to interfere and g ve state of health. He seemed to recover for about four others. I cannot speak as to the frequency that Hol- these days. I cannot state of any representation being house, near Bath, and late Fellow of St. John's house, near Bath, and late Fellow of St. John's proper instructions." Mr. Bown admitted that he or five months from the time he came into the Castle, berry saw the visiting justices. From the early part of made to the government with regard to the state of berry saw the visiting justices. From the early part of made to the government with regard to the state of berry saw the visiting justices. From the early part of made to the government with regard to the state of had neglected to ascertain the names of the police-when he appeared to me to have quite recovered. April up to the time of his decease, they frequently this man's health, from the time of his going into the 121. Newgate-Street: and Samuel Gibbs, 5, men who fired; and he could not remember at what About two months since, as near as I can tell, saw the deceased. Ever since he came to this prison he bospital until Captain Williams had been and inspected We regard this pamph'et as the evidence of a diary was produced, which shewed that Mr. Brown continued, as far as my observation has gone, to sink sometimes milk; but I do not know that he ever had from the Home Secretary to me between the 16th of wel-intentioned mind, led away by its own con- oid not visit the barrack. until seven o'clock on the gradually under disease up to the period of his death. gruel, the regular diet of the prison. He has always April and the 7th of June. I did not know from Helceits. There is a theoretic speciousness about its evening of I wesday. Captain De Ruynes gave his I think it is about two months since he came to the prison, with the ex- berry that Parliament was petitioned in March on reasonings highly calculated to amuse and deceive version of the narrative, which did not mak, out hospital by the surgeon's direction. Ever since that ception of the last two or three days, when he could account of his health, and asking the government to the superficial mind. Acknowledging just general any very striking difference from the previous time he has continued a patient in the hospital. I not eat it. He would have mutton on the 30th of April, consent to his discharge. I recollect seeing something principles, its "details" are such as, if brought accounts. He said that after the firing had ceased, think he has been able nearly every day to come down; and milk or tea. He had three pounds and a haif of respecting it in the newspapers. into operation, would surely fail, and produce a policeman used threatening language to him, into the yard, until the last two or three days. Duting mutton every week when he could eat it. Captain Mr. John Noble, the governor of York Castle, who much mischief. The Reverend Author defines (seemingly, provoked at his want of decision,) the four last days he has not been able to get down in Williams, inspector of prisons, was here specially on had returned from Wakefield during the examination the people's rights to be—1st.—The right to earn a Another policeman exclaimed, "I think you are a consequence of weakness. I believe he first objected the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst. He saw Holberty twice. of the previous witnesses, was next examined. The living with the fewest possible impediments. 2nd.—
The right to keep property when acquired with the reluctance to interfere by stating that the has been regularly yesterday. I think he was definious, and could not under sentence in the hospital he has been in the hospital he has been in the hospital he has been in the following the living the livi fewest possible demands upon it. 3.—The right of every man to worship God according to his concernment. 5.—The right to good government. 5.—The right to self-government by full, fair, and free the first of the Police were not in danger, nor has then in the hospital he has been regularly yesterday. I think he was delinious, and could not under sentence in the Castie, and came in from North-action, and could not under sentence in the Castie, and came in from North-action, and could not under sentence in the Castie, and came in from North-action, and could not under sentence in the Castie, and came in from North-action, and could not under sentence in the Castie, and came in from North-action, and could not under sentence in the Castie, and came in from North-action, and could not under sentence in the Castie, and came in from North-action, and could not under sentence in the Castie, and came in from North-action, and could not under sentence in the Castie, and came in from North-action, and could not under sentence in the Castie, and came in from North-action in the Castie, and cane in the Castie, and castie, and castie, and castie, and castie, and castie, representation. After enlarging upon and proving occasion to fire on the people in defence of their pose of waiting upon him. George Greaves is the dings with eggs in them lately, made very good and regularly attended to, and my wife has occasionly sent sufficiently all these rights, he comes to the con- lives. Michael Dolan, one of the person who principally attended upon the nice Education of the important question "How to get them?" And his first recommendation is the very necessary and essential one of an improved state of the important question who principally attended upon the mice. There were other sick prisoners in the hose was an order with the geon to York Castle. I knew the deceased, and have same down from the Secretary of State's office, soon deceased and have same down from the same room with the geon to York Castle. I knew the deceased, and have same down from the same down from the same down from the time after the deceased came here from Northallerton, directing the product of the readiest officer to send reports from time to the person who principally surfaced upon the middle of the principally surfaced to the person with the person with the same room with the same room with deceased. There was an order who will be deceased. There was an order with the same down from the individual, and hence of social and political, morality. admission—"I was asking Mr Hynes last might to ceased. There were three beds in the room where the His next means of obtainment we give in his own get me off attending the inquest this cay, as I had deceased slept, the deceas not time to attend: I also asked him at the rising Greaves and Luke Marshall, who also waited upon the consequence on the 21st of September, the day he came were, I know, sent in consequence. I do not positively "2. By MARING TRIAL OF THEM.—He that has of the Court last night. He told me I should sited deceased, slept in the remaining two. They are both to the Castle, he was ordered 3 libs. of mutton per know whether any certificate was sent between the served an apprenticeship well may set up in business the inquest: I then told him that I would give it of them convicted prisoners, and were both convicted week as extra diet. On the 24th he was ordered in 16th of April, the time of his going into the hospital, for himself. When an inventor would obtain patronage against his client, Mr. Brown; who both positively of felony. Every day during the last two months that for a new machine he exhibits a model, and allows the denied the truth of his statement. The line paper the deceased has been an inmate of the hospital, he is the ordinary diet. His general disease has been distanced by talked with Mr. Champney about it, but I cannot be public to inspect its movements. And if instead of bestow great praise on Mr. Smith's conduct of the has been visited by the doctor, and sometimes twice a order of the stomach. He has continued that diet, I certain.

"Whitehall, June 17th, 1842. "SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir James Graham to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., with its inclosed medical certificate, respecting Samuel Holberry, a prisoner in York Castle; and to acquaint you that, under the circumstances therein stated, Sir James Graham has felt warranted in advising her Majesty to grant the prisoner a pardon, on GUARDIANS.—A few days since, the Poor Law conditions of his entering into a recognisance, him self Commissioners issued an order to the Board of in £200, with two sureties, to be approved by the contain eggs and milk along with the flour. On account evidence being given as to the representations made by good behaviour for five years from this date. I have, therefore, to request that such recognisance, when entered into, may be transmitted to me; and upon liked them; a thing that has never been done since that a representation was made to the Secretary of State as

State, and it was addressed to Barnard Hague, Esq., upon the journal, varying from milk to tea and tea rection to York Castle, the discipline of which was Visiting Magistrate of the Castle, York.

There has not been an order for his immediate discharge. P. Wood) resigned his office; and the Board, having tember last, relating to the deceased. I do not know first passed a resolution of thanks to the Rav Gen- the leason of his being sent here from Northallerton; believe that all the directions I gave were complied with presented to the Secretary of State, by the deceased's the Union in the hands of the clerk and the Re- talk about it. I do not recollect seeing an order upon to Holberry's case from the commencement, owing to a instructed that, in the month of March last, a petition, the subject. When he was here five or six months, he communication from the Secretary of State, requesting numerously signed, was forwarded to Mr. Thomas Dun-HAMBURGH GRATITUDE.—The following notice has appeared quite well. It is Henry Pease's (the school- the medical attendant to send certificates from time to combe, and by him presented to the House of Combeen published in Dublin by Mr. Wisdom, the Ham- master's) duty to read all the letters sent out by the time of his health, to the home office. These certificates mons, setting forth that Holberry's life was still in a burgh Consul, and affords a splendid sp-cimen of prisoners. [Several letters from Holberry were here were sent. During the winter, when his health was so very precarious state, and praying that he might be Hamburgh gratitude:—"Lest any workmen or handed to the witness. I believe it to be the deceased or by his burgh in search of work, the underwriter is directed of directed of the deceased's writing. Lookto make known that there is not any want for such ing at this letter, I cannot say whether he was well or was expected in York in two days, and this is a copy. It states that "Samuel Holberry, the Chartist prisoner, is and petitions was, that he did not feel himself justified." persons in search of work, will be compelled by the either through the schoolmaster's or my hands. I be-suffering from severe pain in the left side, the effect of in interfering at all in the case of this man Now it State authorities to take them back again." Sign d, lieve this letter to be written by him. I have no doubt chronic just mmation of the left lobe of the liver, exappeared that the 16th of April was the day on which that this letter is his writing (aluding to the stomach, and perhaps the colon, which he was last sent into the hospital, and according to Mr.

foliows:--

York Castle, April, 1, 1842.

wisher. SAMUEL HOLBERRY

Hospital, York Castle, April 30th, 1842. MY DEAR FRIEND -I am sorry to inform you that I light, conciliate their affections, and they will follow of same wouldn't be saying much for it; I'll cock you is different, and if a man's stomach cannot take the their own accord." It is believed that after this fair up with my lease; how bad you are without it; I food allowed, he must go with ut. You will not wonthe devil a stir; though you're all the way from bread and a sup of what in the Castle is called tea, is hadn't the Deuce's own stock of it, it's not here but my head, and could you see me you would think

SAMUEL HOLBERRY.

To E Burley, 19, Bilton-street, Layerthorpe, York. Hespital, Castle, May, 19th, 1842. I cannot write more at present. Let me hear from you Castle. when convenient. Give my respects to all friends, ac-

> Your's, truly. SAMUEL HOLBERRY.

To Mr. E. Burley. Hospital, Castle, May 28th, 1842. My dear Burley,-I received your kind letter, and the one from my dear wife; likewise the oranges and pillow. Tell the gentleman who leut it me. I am very much obliged to him. Accept my thanks for the oranges and give my espects to Mrs. Burley, and tell her I am obliged to her for the acid drops, though I have not got leave to have them yet. York Castle is a queer place for a sick man. I wish I was back in Northalierton hospital (hospital mind) til. I get better There I had everything that a reasona le man could require, cooked by females, and done as it ought it be. Dear Sir, you rather blame me for telling my wife to send you a trifle of money for to get me a few oranges. I might just add that I had wrote to two friends (I had perhaps as well say places) for a trifle for the same burpose, but to no use, and that is not the worst. But I am aware this is not a proper place for me to make complaints of that nature. What I have said above, I hope and trust you will not mention to any one. You should not have sent the shilling to me; no one will buy me oranges or anything else with it; it's contrary to the rules for any one belonging to the Castle to buy a prisoner anything, or I should not have given you the purpose it was intended for, but you had better buy me nothing but oranges. I am as frugal as possible with them: one of a night is all I use. You have just rewho was recommended by the magistrates, backed by the surgeon's certificate. Give my respects to all friends; accept the same yourself from Your weil wisher,

SAMUEL HOLDERRY.

ation, then would then sand of men throw away their doubts and place confidence in the proposed plans. Let, then the working men cease to petition Parliament; then working men cease to petition Parliament; let them lay aside all arxiety to get the name of the let them lay aside all arxiety to get the name of the let them lay aside all arxiety to get the name of the let them lay aside all arxiety to get the name of the let them lay aside all arxiety to get the name of the let them lay aside all arxiety to get the name of the let them lay aside all arxiety to get the name of the let them lay aside all arxiety to get the name of the legislature has been set on me that the considered himself in a tolerable state of the call and otherwise. But not the fine neighbour-like the fine and come is not and the few minutes returned the following virture alteration in him up to the time he was removed to alteration in him up to the time he was removed to the greater part of the winter he was comparatively alteration in him up to the time he was removed to the greater part of the winter he was comparatively alteration in him up to the time he was removed to the greater part of the winter he was comparatively alteration in him up to the time he was removed to the greater part of the winter he was comparatively alteration in him up to the time he was removed to the greater part of the winter he was comparatively alteration in him up to the time he was removed to the greater part of the winter he was comparatively alteration in him up to the time he was removed to the greater part of the winter he was removed to the greater part of the winter he was comparatively alteration in him up to the time head.

That the greater part of the winter he was comparatively alteration in him up to the time head.

That the greater part of the winter he was comparatively alteration in him up to the time head.

The part of the part of the winter he was comparatively alteration in him up to the deceased had died by the visitation avoidably absent a believe it was received by Mr. Hague, last Saturday health, and very much improved since his coming to to call any witnesses.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—Consequent on morning. (The order was produced and read.) It was York Castle. For some weeks after he went into the

very weak. I consider him to be in great danger. I 30th of April it would be remarked was the date of Mr. Leeman then requested that the letters might be am of opinion that his symptoms have increased, and one of the letters in which the deceased stated himself read, which was done by the Coroner, and they are as his general health has been impaired of late by the to be so very bad; and Mr. Barker had said that the length of confinement, and the great anxiety of mind he deceased appeared gradually to sink after he went into appears to have suffered since his long imprisonment." the hospital. Now he (Mr. Leeman) did think that, DEAR BURLEY, -I having received no answer to my This was signed George Champney, surgeon to York for the satisfaction of the friends of the deceased and in operation in every department of the state. After of competition? If the Irish labourers failed in last I am afraid you never received it. I feel auxious to Castle. I saw the deceased yesterday. For the last of the public in justice to the Secretary of State revising the laws and institutions of the country, left obtaining work, they then had their alternative or know if you have heard from Mr. Dunc mbe. When two or three days he has been confined to his bed. himself—and not less for the justification of the methe Trial Parliament be dissolved, and let the new returning to their native land. The promibition he mentions my case in the House, cut the extract out Yesterday, when I saw him in the middle of the day, dical officers of the prison—it ought if possible to be constitution, which they recommend, remain before the breathes a spirit of ingratitude and base monopoly, of the newspapers and forward to me. I am rather he had been suddenly seized with fainting, and was ascertained whether any communication was forwarded public a sufficient length of time to enable every man calculated to make the people of Hamburgh, in better than I have been looking for some quite delirious, which was the first day I had observed to the Secretary of State between the 30th of April, future, unworthy of the least help at the hands of news from you all the week; write on Sunday. Sir, I him being decidedly so. These symptoms continued in when it was perfectly clear that he was in a very during the same of the least help at the hands of news from you all the week; write on Sunday. have an opportunity, if so disposed, to pass an act British generosity. If the thousands of pounds wish you would send me a stick of Spanish juice for spite of the semedies that were applied, and he died bious and dangerous state, and the 7th of June, when giving to these recommendations the force of law. But sterling sent over to assist them in recovering their my cough: it troubles me so at nights that I this morning at half-past four o'clock, of chronic in- Capt Williams came down for the purpose of inspecting until such measures have been adopted : until public former position, had been distributed amongst our cannot sleep. I am sorry to inform you that my flammation of the left lobe of the liver, and implicating the prison, and when, in consequence of the commuepinion has been enlisted on the side of the Suffrage starving millions, it would gladden their pallid dear wife is very poorly. Give my respects to the other viscera. From the time of his entering the nication made to him, as well probably as of his permovement, and until legislators themselves have had sunken cheeks, and throw comparative comfort all friends, accept the same yourself, from your well prison I have known that his liver was implicated. I sonal observation, a letter was forwarded by the Secre-

was called upon about four o'clock, and got here in half tary of State directing steps which might have ended in an hour afterwards. For several days past be has given the release of this poor fellow, had not death first reme answers which have had to be repeated before I leased him from all further suffering. could understand what he meant, and which I attributed

to extreme debility. By a Juror-I constantly saw his diet.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leeman-I have not a copy of enlightened men of his day. He says. "All attempts Simon, don't mind scratching your head; it's perhaps will be surprised to hear that the Castle is a am almost confident, at certain periods. I think during to urge forward in the right path beyond the measure nothing you'll scratch out of it. Where's your worse place for a man in sickness than the House of the first two months of his being here three or four cerof their light, are impracticable if they were lawful, lease? Simon.—What information do you want? Correction at Northallerton. Whon I was all there, I tificates, were sent, but I cannot speak confidently as to and unlawful if they were practicable. Augment their May be, my head is cleaner than yours, and that had such food allowed as I could cat, but here the case the dates. When he got better I did not continue the report so regularly. I cannot exactly state when the one previous to the 7th of June was sent. I cannot trial, the greater part of the present constituency, and suppose I can't register a blunderbush without decat me being so much debititated, when I tell you state whether one was sent to the Government during all the truly liberal and honourable members of the having shown that I am a freeholder of the county, that I can take no portion of the food allowed for May or April. I cannot state of my own knowledge He was sent into the hospital on the 16th of April, and subsequent reliepse, he said the question for th there you'd be [pointing to the dock]—(Great laughter.) Solicitor.—I call upon the Court for pro-I became of opinion that he was affected with inflammation of the left lobe of the liver. Mr. Leeman-On the 30th of April would this

describe his condition (quoting from one of the deceased's letters)-" I am reduced to a skeleton. If no alteration takes place for the better I shall soon not be medicine, and then only with pain and difficulty?"-MY DEAR FRIEND.—I did not receive yours of the and his symptoms of disease had increased. We should diency, a ground on which no real patriot or election. (Great laughter.) Court .- You had better 10th till the 16th. I should have answered it sooner, think at that time that it was a dubleus point whether truly honest man would wit ingly or advisedly speak to the clerk of the peace about your firearms. but the surgeons had been raising an eruption on my he would recover or not. My impression most certainly liament, instead of being honestly reported, would The list was then called over the third time, when give my compliments to him and tell him I am the deceased was in the hospital at the time or not. If their proceedings, the inevitable consequence must court to account for the descried ranks of his allies would have sent for one from home, but the carriage of his being properly attended to in the Castle, for be that those classes would never become "con- It is to be hoped that these unfortunate dupes are costs to much, but I hope the Convention has made that a certificate was regularly sent up to the Secretary vinced of their propriety" nor of the soundness of the becoming more alive to their own interest and the some arrangement for the wives and families, and not of State, stating exactly how his health went on. I do principles in which they originate. The only "fair machinations of designing and heartless knaves - left them destitute, as they have been for months not recollect having any communication with the Secrepast Sir, I stu almost lost for the want of something, tary of State after these men called. I cannot recolwhen the fever is on me so strong I drink such a lect having signed any certificate to the Secretary of you would be so kind as send me a xpennyworth of Champney did. After the 30th he gradually got worse. eranges. I will repay you as soon as I get some money. On the 9th of June Captain Williams visited York

Mr. Leeman-I want to know how long before Captain Williams visited York Castle did you consider Holberry in danger? I had no positive idea that he would not recover even

up to the time of the certificate being written; nor had Mr. Champney. We thought that if he remained in the Castle it would go very hard with him, as that certificate states. It was only very shortly previous to the certificate being written that we first formed the opinion that if he were to continue in the Castle, under the same degree of excitement, it would go hard with him. I should think that, even supposing the restraint had been removed in April, he would not have got better. Supposing I had been asked, in April, without being acquainted with the results which have since happened, what would have been the best mea s to be adopted in order to preserve this man's life, I should have said it was not necessary to discharge him from the Castle. On the 30th of April his life was not in such a dublous state as to render it necessary to give a certificate for his discharge from the Castle. At that time doubtless his life was in a dubious state. Mr. Leeman-Then I want to know whether any return was made with respect to the dubious state the men was in from the 30th of April until the 7th June? That I do not know. I do not know that it is ascer-

tainable; I should think so. The reason why a special report was made on the 7th of June was because we thought him much worse. We then knew that Captain cates of the state of the deceased's health. What Williams was coming down. We get to know only a try and get the shilling, and return it to you for the man. He came down for another special purpose, and the management of the deceased had nothing to do with it. I remember being asked to sign a medical certificeived such an answer as I expected from Sir James: | 16. 1 remember to the deceased state of health by he sout the same answer to a poor unfortunate convict, those persons who called upon me. I cannot give the that lays beside me in the last stage of a consumption date of this, but I think it was just before he was sent to the hospital. The persons who called, represented that it was on account of Holberry's ill health that the memorial was about to be sent to the Secretary of State. I do not recollect having any communication with Mr. Hague respecting the prisoner up to the time recollection of mentioning the circumstance to any of certainly represented the deceased as being in a very

Mr. Leeman said, that he was there at the instance of hospital his diet continued the same, but his digestion the friends of the deceased, more with a view to watch became so very much disordered that we were obliged the evidence, and to see that all the facts and circumfrequently to vary his diet according to circumstances. stances attending the case of this unfortunate man were On more than one occasion, he has complained to me properly investigated, than to offer any direct evidence that his mutton chops or necks of mutton were too fat, upon the subject, because, as must be palpable, the and I have several times ordered other pieces of mutton, authorities of the prisen were the only parties who such as logs, to be got for him. On the 16th of May, could give any legal evidence respecting his condition he was ordered to have milk night and morning instead further than as that condition had been shown by his of tea by his own particular desire. On the 6th of letters. After the evidence which had been adduced, June, he was ordered to have light pudding every day, he would very briefly state the reasons why he suband there were particular directions given that it should mitted to the Coroner the propriety of some further of his digestion being so precarious, a frying pan and the medical officers of the prison to the Government, other implements were procured, in order that he from time to time, respecting the state of health of the might cook bits of meat, and alter things as he deceased. In the month of September last, it appeared I was connected with the prison, which has now been to Holberry's health, in consequence of which Sir for 18 years. On various occasions he has had little James Gaham was induced to issue directions for the It was signed by Mr. Phillipps, Under Secretary of things provided for him which were not entered removal of Holberry from Northallerton House of Corto milk, according to circumstances. On several supposed to be much milder than that of the former occasions I have requested him to name anything which prison. And it further appeared, that express direche thought was likely to agree with him better than the | tions were then given to the medical officers of York Cross-examined by Mr. Leeman-I do not know things he has had. He requested on one occasion to Castle, to send up from time to time, representations of any order of the Marquis of No manby's, in Sephave the mutton cut from a leg, which was done. He with respect to this man's state of health. At the was always accommodated according to his wish. I following Christmas a memorial, he understood, was

The Coroner thought it was necessary to have the evidence of Mr. Champney, who had been in the habit of sceing the deceased frequently. Mr. Anderson said that Mr. Champney was in Paris.

whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, previous to the arrival of Captain Williams in York, or he (Mr. Champney) would not have written the certificate until after he had arrived in York. In answer to a question from Mr. Leeman, Mr. Anderson stated that the not visited York Castle.

report of the 7th of June would have been sent up to the the Secretary of State supposing Capt. Williams had The Coroner then addressed the Jury at considerable length. After alluding to the circumstances under House of Commons, will become willing to concede the people's rights; which they may then obtain,—

The people's rights is not every day we get them. A bit of the people's rights is not every day we get them. A bit of the people's rights is not every day we get them. A bit of the people's rights is not every day we get them. A bit of the people's rights is not every day we get them. A bit of the people's rights is not every day we get them. A bit of the people's rights is not every day we get them. A bit of the people's rights is not every day we get them. A bit of the people's rights is not every day we get them. A bit of the people's rights is not every day we get them. A bit of the people's rights is not every day we get them. A bit of the people's rights is not every day we get them. A bit of the people's rights is not every day we get them. A bit of the people's rights is not every day we get them. A bit of the people's rights is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. A bit of the people is not every day we get them. Carrick beg I'm a decenter man than ever you were, the only (-xcept a potato occasionally) food I have I believe a report was then sent, but I cannot state sideration would be first what was the cause of his drunk or sober; and as to impudence, sure if you taken for the last three weeks. My eyes are sunken in positively of my own knowledge. The first time that death, and upon this head—the deceased being a pri-I thought he was dangerously ill, or had this chronic sener-it would be necessary for them to be satisfied that he had been properly attended to by those whose duty it was to take care of him-namely, the officers of the prison. Now, from the evidence it appeared that his diet had been considerably improved; that he had had mutton, milk, and tea, in addition to the ordinary diet of the prison, and therefore there could be no question but that, as far as his personal comforts were concerned, he had most undoubtedly been attended to. Of course they were aware than whenever 2 able to crawl. My appetite is very bad, and the little person committed a breach of the laws of his diet I take I cannot digest without the assistance of country, he must submit to the punishment which those laws inflict for such offence, and in this case it No doubt at this time he had become much weaker, appeared imprisonment had been the punishment inflicted for Holberry's offence. And although he might have been a person of weak constitution and delicate health, yet he was bound to suffer the punishment inadvocate it; and besides this, it is quite clear that his I can't interfere in the matter. Simon.—Thank side which was so painful and run such quantities of experiment could never have fair play. This experiment could never have fair play. Therefore he was that I have be n for three days and could he could not be set at like with your corruption, that I have be n for three days and could not stoop; but neither the enuption, the blisters, nor do not recollect that I had any communication with the transfer of the result of the tenefit of the tenef classes—to induce them to acknowledge right prin- high, your reverance, for the smallest tr fl ; if cwas anything else that I have taken inwardly or applied Secretary of State in the months of blanch or April. the tenefit of his health, because the officer of the ciples; he would set down, therefore, three hundred only a crown summons you wanted, they d charge outwardly, has done me any good. The fact is, I There is no note of any in the book. Ever after he prison where he was confined had no power to set him working men unpractised in any of the forms of you 5s., as they say a crown and 5s. are both the believe the lungs are affected. I am worse now than went into the hospital he was in a dubious state. I at liberty. Imprisonment he was bound to bear, unless legislation, to consider and tear up, with due dissame, and consequently, that a crown summons ever I was at Northallerton, and far more reduced. I
crimination, the accumulated trash of many ages. always costs a crown. Now, I ask your Honour is an so badly troubled with dyspepsy that I
This is neither a likely nor a reasonable expectation. And if it even were, the admission of the you 2s. 6d. for registering my firelock. The laughter the hospital he was in a dubious state. I
the prerogative of the Crown had been exercised in his
cannot swear positively that I recollect signing a memobehave the hospital he was in a dubious state. I
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cannot swear positively that I recollect signing a memothe prerogative of the Crown had been exercised in his
cannot swear positively that I recollect signing a memothe prevent a little provided to the prevent and the prevent and the prevent and the prevent and the factious press would be sufficient to secure its here became so loud, that the Court was obliged to me troubling you with complaints, or I could fill I know not, calling at my house in Stonegate some hospital, which they all probably knew was a place of failure; as the deliberations of the people's Par- have Simon and his firelock removed from the table. This letter with them. When you see Mr. Crowther time during the spring. I cannot really say whether more comfort than the ordinary cells of the prison, and other prisoners were placed along with him all the be sneered at and rioiculed and falsified. And as no one appearing, the civil business was gone into, and obliged to him for the stamps he sent me. You he was it would be at the very commencement of his time, for the purpose of attending to him as well as that press would be the only medium through which the Radical agent's gaze on vacancy, when looking can tell him the reason I did not answer his poing there. I recollect perfectly well stating to those those whom the writer calls "the intellectual por- in vair at the door for a view of a freeholder, was Dear friend I want to borrow a feather pillow (if any their praceedings, the inevitable consequence must court for the description to the reason I did not answer his note going there. I recollect perfectly well stating to those they could not have the evidence of they could no dence was not admissible. But according to the evidence of Mr. Barker, the under-gaoler, every description of attention was paid to the deceased that was necessary under the circumstances. He had had every medical attendance since he went into the hospitalfrom the 16th of April to the day of his death, he had quantity of water that I feel it does me harm. I wish State after that until the 7th of June. Probably Mr. had all the assistance that medical skill could render He had had both medicine and diet suitable and proper for his case, and it would appear that greater favour had been shown to him than was ever done to any other prisoner. It appeared that the nature of his disorder was such as to have destroyed or greatly impaired his digestive organs: and considerable care had been taken to supply him with that description of food which was likely to be most serviceable and beneficial to him. Even his own wishes had been consulted in this respect—it did appear to him (the coroner) that, so far as regards the

officers of the prison, both medical and otherwise, every possible attention had been paid to the deceased's case. They would have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion with regard to the cause of the deceased's death, for Mr. Anderson had shown in a most satisfactory manner, that he had died from inflammation of the left lobe of the liver—in fact, by the visitation of God. He also thought they would have no difficulty in stating that every sort of attention had been paid by the officers of the prison, during his illness. Another circumstance had been introduced into this inquiry, certainly of considerable importance. It appeared that application had been made to the Secretary of State, for a remission of the deceased's sentence, in consequence of the bad state of his hearth. No doubt his removal from Northallerton House of Correction to York Castle took place in consequence of that representation. An order also came down from the Secretary of State to the medical officers of the Castle, requesting these persons to furnish, from time to time, as they thought necessary, certifiwas the object of that order he of course could not say, but he apprehended it was in order that the Secretary of State might be informed of the progress of the disease, in order that he might communicate with the Government upon the subject. This order was attended to, and several certificates appeared to have bee sent up-more frequently during the early period of the deceased's imprisonment. The reason given by the medical officer why they were not continued so frequently afterwards was, that the deceased had so far recovered as to render them unnecessary. They had heard that a certificate was written on the 7th of June, when he became worse, which was given to Captain Williams, the inspector of prisons, who had come down for some other object. That certificate ceased went into the hespital and the 7th of June. Now, they had no evidence to show whether any curtificate was sent to the home office between these periods. Whether such a certificate was sent or not. Mr. Anderson dia not know. Mr. Champney was the only party who could speak to this, and as they were aware they could not have his evidence. Mr. Noble had stated that he believed one was sent cut, but they had no positive evidence upon the subject. Another impertant inquiry was made of Mr. Anderson, namely,

himself been called upon to furnish one, and he had stated that he did not consider on the 30th of April that the deceased's life was so dubious as to render it necessary for him to be discharged from prison. Therefore had he at that time sent up a certificate to the home office, it was clear he would not have represented the deceased's health as being in so precarious a state as to render his removal from prison necessary. The Coroner then proceeded to recapitulate the most important portions of the evidence, commenting upon it as he went on. He then said :- So that according to the evidence of Mr. Anderson, it appeared that even in April last had the deceased been removed it would not have saved his life. With that however the jury had nothing to do. He could not see how that could affect their verdict. If there had been neglect on the part of the officers of the prison in not sending the proper certificates to the Secretary of State, it would be looked to in another quarter. But from the evidence he must say there had been no such neglect. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, he thought they would have no difficulty in finding that the deceased had died

with respect to his opinion of the state of the

deceased's health up to a very recent period, and

as to the certificate he would have given had he

from natural causes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—I am desirous, through the medium of the Star. to draw the attention of the Executive, the General Council, and the Chartist body, to the powers

OF THE PRESS.

of the press, in furthering or injuring our united bulwarks. My apology (if one is needed) for addressing the people's elected officers is, that they are fallible men like ourselves, but more particularly, because I conceive, that the late Executive did not pay sufficient attention to, or estimate sufficiently the importance of, this subject—a subject second to none other. I am the Charter, and the National Charter Association, at Blackburn, from which the calling of this meeting which course every Chartist will now admit would be has sprung. fatal to that object for which numbers have sacrified so much. How this Executive-sanctioned print ended its career, way be seen by reference to its last numbers,

to be in slander and abuse of the sterling Chartists who opposed the backsliding policy of the Editors. That the waywardness of this publication did much injury in the West hath of late been but too manifest; but the partisanships created in the play of the passions, is now dying away before the power of calm reason, and all begin to see that firmness is our strongest fort; that those who denounced the backward course to meet a section of the middle class in their quagmire, had taken their stand upon the rock of principle, to leave which for the changing sounds of expediency would be to dive into the depths of folly, to meet our own disgrace, and a world's contempt, and

worse, the enemy's triumph. What I have written of the western paper is in sorrow that one who had ever appeared and declared himself an uncompromising democrat, should have sent forth such odd articles under the title of Chartism; but my sole object is by recording one great fault of the late, to induce the present Executive not to sanc-Chartist, that does not throughout advocate true straightforward Chartism and no surrender.

In conclusion, brother Chartists, in order to impress on your minds the important powers of the press, I need only call your attention to the great services of the Star, during the Whig crusade, the getting up the power of defence for the victims, especially the Welsh, in repelling the sianders and calumnies, and false reports, and base insiductions of the mass of the hireling press of the country, in giving the true picture of affairs, in keeping the oppressed and persecuted army of Chartism together, when hundreds of their leaders and present powerful position, enabling us to route the Whig factions.

Oh! could the ruling, or the ruled faction buy over our union! How long before others could supply their place? Where should we look for the substitutes? for although many may offer, in whom could we place suf- entirely fled". ficient confidence, having the means to serve us. Before they could become alike useful, they must earn our con-

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.

cannot do without,) must be an Andrew Marvel with-

firm to our order, firm to our Charter, and firm to our tried friends: then shall we deserve the friendship of our fellows, and the rights of man.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE FREE VAN'S

Sharcock, June 14, 1842.

J. ---, Bristol

SIR.-Permit me, through your valuable paper, to the Iriah Universal Suffrage Association, who must be either wholly ignorant of the English disposition toselves, attribute so much generosity and kindness to ask for such Radical Reform. them with respect to the Irish labourers who are driven to seek shelter in that country from their domestic tyrants. Perhaps seventeen years residence portunity of knowing and testing a little of the generosity and humanity of which they speak. I hundreds of similar ones, that I have witnessed.

About four years last September, there was a great public meeting for the Charter on Peep-green, near Dewsbury, where the great personification of Radivention. As the procession was marching from Huddersfield there were two Irishmen, after travelling perhaps hundreds of miles to earn the rest of their "wretched cow-acre;" they were knocked down and but being Irishmen. The ill-usage continued till they were protected by one of their countrymen, who stepped manfully out of the procession, viz, Alexander Stevenson, now residing in Greenland-street, Liverpool. So much for their generosity and humanity. I wonder H Mr. O Higgins, Mr. Doyle, or their committee, recollect when the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway was in Irishman was driven off the works where they were endeavouring to earn their rents. So much again for were similar a rocities committed. I could state many more, but these are sufficient to show that they are, I repeat, ignorant of English dispositions to Ireland, or, interests of Ireland-s body who would heap slander of his popularity. But, thank God, the gratitude that Irishmen owe

to O Connell, for the services rendered to his country for a period of nearly forty years, without a blemish on his fame, he will continue to receive; and that support and confidence they have always given him, and will give him, till be makes Ireland what a kind Providence designed her to ba.

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: fifth in politics, which they teach my countrymen, and of their leaders, they gave three cheers for Ireland's most inveterate enemies, the Tories. If this be their true

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

IRISH LABOURERS.

COMMITTEE. Moved by Mr. H. Clark; seconded by Mr. Woodward :- "That having seen in the Daily-Free--but headed 'Advertisement' - signed Mathew O'Connell, in which an attempt, feeble in manner, as

England by persons of their own class, we have Read it now, ye who are squalling about distress! merely to remark upon this person's wicked effort to keep alive the ill-feeling which HE soys exists, that he quotes no instance of illiberal or unkized treatment. AND PRIVATIONS ARE ATTRIBUTABLE experienced by himself during the seventeen years TO THE CORRUPTION AND MISCONDUCT 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 underwork English labourers in their own fields, either at- ye whining, crying, baffled tyrants! Read it! ye of judging were ample. One of the visitors contacked or mutilated in the savage 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 "scrimmages" of upon you:that kind have taken place in Ireland itself-witness 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 Hamburgh has just refused to allow a cargo of English workmen even to be landed, Now, England, we feel convinced, will not 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 results of the former, but we fear the

author of the latter is desirons of following in the

wake of Pitt, Castlereagh, and every subsequent

tyrant and impostor who has established his power

and filled his wallet by perpenating the religious

differences and political ignorance of the people. PATRICK O'HIGGIDS, President. W. H. Diorr, Secretary.

COLNE. TO THE CHARTISTS OF LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

GENTLEMEN,-Having taken into our most serious consideration the delegate 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 uncalled for, and that it would put the country to a very great expence and inconvenience, and that, instead of promoting union, it would create division and discontent; and as we have just elected an Executive for the government bold to state this, because they gave their sanction to and guidance of our agitation, it is unnecessary to a paper edited by one of their body, which, at its elect any other body. We therefore recommend commencement, did, week after week, publish under that no delegates should be sent; as a delegate the Spirit of the Chartist Press, the leading articles of meeting will in a short time be called by the District the Odd Fellow; which articles invited the people to Secretary of North Lancashire for that district. form another National Association, for some other And another reason that the delegate meeting suffrage, that could be agreed upon by all parties; in should not take place, is, because that out of eighteen fact, a backward movement; and therefore desertion of localities only four delegates were sent to the meeting

> We remain yours, The unflinching advocates of the Charter, WILLIAM BRESLEY,
> District Secretary for North Lancashire. THOMAS TATTERSALL, Burnley. JOHN SLATER, Clitheroe. JAMES MOONEY, Colne. (By order of the Council.)

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842.

THE APPROACHING "END!"

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 suffertion any publication, or honour it with the name of ing consequent on general distress! To declare that "something must be done to relieve the starving population, or irretrievable RUIN is their inevitable portion"! To call for the "united" efforts of all classes and parties, to press upon GOVERNMENT

How times have changed! How lowered is the tone, how humble the manner, of the once hectoring, blustering, shopocracy of England! where imprisoned, in bringing us to our now advanced How different now their bearing and language, to their bearing and language in the year 1817! Then all bluster, all boast, all feather; now "ruinated", the Star and O Connor, what a blow would be struck at " bankrupt", "insolvent", "dark and gloomy retrospect", "still more dark prospect", and "hope

the imperative necessity for "speedy remedial mea-

Great God! how just thon art! 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. The national leader, for we are in that position, we It was manifest to them that that distress arose from out his poverty, in a word, a "Washington,"—" let excessive taxation; from an enormous expenditure me not profane the tombs of the illustrious dead, to and waste of the public money; from pensions, raise altars to the living," but if O Connor continues in dividends, sinecures, grants, and emoluments, and never-to-be-forgotten "DECLARATIONS," CASTLE- and they are aware that their local rates must his present straight-forward course, for the cause of from other causes of wasteful expenditure; all REAGH (whose horridend all know of) opened out the shortly be augmented to a larger amount than historian will not fail to give him his place, and some which arose from a want of due representation of Green-bag conspiracy; and the Power-of Imprison- has ever been known before; that for a consi-And for ourselves, my fellows, let us do our duty, be be applied unless the Parliament was Ratically dungeons! How many victims, good Ged! suffered Reformed. They traced the sufferings and the dis- under those terrible laws, of which these base and tress that then prevailed to the want of a Reform lying "DECLARATIONS" were the forerunners! When in the Parliament. They saw and loudly pro- we think of these things, we can hardly refrain from claimed that the distress then existing would wishing to see the whole group lie in the dust with spread; that ruin and misery would be the lot of horse-flesh or draff half-chewed in their mouths! all; that the earnings of no man ever could be called his own, unless measures of REMEDY and SECURITY purposes in 1817, and again in 1822, have now a dif- that generally prevails, nothing can save tradeswere passed, through the means of a Radically Re- ferent object to meet about! They now see RUIN men in manufacturing districts from impending formed Parliament. All this was seen and declared address a few remarks to the president and secretary of by the labouring class in the year 1817; and upwards of a million-and-a-half of them signed petiwards my countrymen and particularly the Chartist tions to Parliament, setting forth in clear and disbody), or for some other cause, best known to them- tinct terms the reasons that prompted them to pauperism! They are now "humble" enough, God and order.

in England may be considered to have given me cp- avert impending ruin! Did they encourage and sustain the working people, in their endeavours to will, without prijudice, state a few instances, out of stop the progress of that system which was pauperizing the worker, stripping the cottage, and preparing to empty the till? Did they lend their calism proposed "honest Peter Bussy" to the Con- eating into the vitals of the nation; and which, it business! Strange fact; but so it is! Manchester; - wisdom and experience may suggest. was plainly shown, would shortly raven up the Manchester; that led the way to the dungeoning of shopkeepers themselves! Did they then "SYM. the Reformers in 1817;—Manchester, that exulted in PATHISE" with the poor; give vent to the deeds of the sixteenth of August ;- Manchester kicked by the Chartists, and for what? For nothing their bewailings; and call upon Government that chuckled at the OLDHAM inquest; - Manchester, to adopt "speedy remedial measures ?, that applauded the Grand Jury, of which Lord Did they then do these things? No! They basely STANLEY was foreman; -- Manchester, that nest of calumniated the working people! They traduced cruelty, infamy, foolishness, and hypocrisy;-Manwho can be referred to if any one doubt my assertion. vilified, and persecuted the known Reformers. They chester has been the first to cry out that the merdenied the existence of distress. They applied the chants and shopkeepers are RUINED! Never were epithets "idle scoundrels!" " scum!" " worthless malignant wretches more appropriately punished! course of making near about the same time, when every rabble!" "disoffected mob!" to those who complained Bear in mind that these tools of corruption—these of poverty and starvation. They "UNITED" To cruel tyrants—sought to have the Reformers put in selves tell us that even when bread was 7s. per stone. generosity and humanity. Let them look again to the LEARN HOW TO SHOOT THE RAGGED RAS. dungeons; harassed, chained, dragged from gaol to the working man could get it; BECAUSE HE HAD Preston and Lancaster line of railway, where there CALLY RADICALS! They mounted their horses, gaol; put out of existence this way, or sabred or WAGES FOR WORKING! Remember that you put on their "uniforms," dubbed themselves trampled to death, because they wanted a Reform of "CAVALRY," and with newly-ground sabres, and the Parliament to prevent that very ruination which from other motives, identify themselves with a body with "courage" inspired by drink, embrued their has now come upon the shopkeeping class! because who are ignorant of their own, and opposed to the best hands in the blood of hundreds of the working they ascribed the distresses of the country to vourselves describe him now as being without bed, on Ireland's best benefactor, that they might raise some people peaceably assembled to petition the Parliaof their own truckling political adventurers on the ruin ment for those "remedial measures" which these just! His judgments are manifest! The cup of that this is AFFER A SIX-TIMES-OVER INsame "cavalry men" now so "humbly pray" for! O God! thou indeed art just!

Yes! they then "united" to learn "military exercise"; to learn how to SHOOT. They then "united" in "VOLUNTEER Associations", to repress "disaffection" and "sedition" by means of Although some honourable exceptions there must be the firelock and rifle! And they mer in public meetings too! For what purpose? To applaud the holding a Squeaking Meeting. Upwards of 200 of Government for passing Power-of-Imprisonment the shopkeepers and tradesmen presented a requithem in Yorkshire I have found it so, and their conduct bills! for passing the SIX ACTS; for cramming the sition to the Mayor, desiring him to call a public at the last General Election proves it. As to the true dungeons with hundreds of Reformers; for driving meeting of their body, "to make known the meeting in Huddersfield, in 1836, when O'Connell out of poor Ogden; for employing Oliver and the Borough, and the gradual DECAY OF was charged with the factory bribe, after giving three EDWARDS to hatch picts and conspiracies all over TRADE consequent thereon; and to adopt such cheers for the Radicals of England, at the request of one the country; for hanging and beheading THISTLEfaith in politics, I hope my countrymen will remain for tucking up to the gallows Brandreth and his without it. This fact can be testified by two persons fellow martyr at Derby. Yes! the shopocracy then

the lead. They were followed by their brethren in London; and then throughout the country. Read the following account of the Manchester meeting. man, of Tuesday last a letter in the educated columns extracted from the Courier newspaper of the 18th Jan. 1817! Read it now, ye shopkeepers of Manchester! that Irish labourers are invariably ill-treated in men, and ye" YEOMANRY CAVALRY" men! spittle crew! ye crawling sycophants! Read it! immeasurably base! and say if you ought to com-

> "A meeting took place, on Monday last, (13th January, 1817) at Manchester, attended by the most respectable inhabitants of that town, Salford, and few operatives who had made the examination, was, their neighbourhood—the Boroughreeve in the chair. that thirty-four families, comprising 304 individuals, Several resolutions were passed with entire unanimitu, and the following declaration agreed to, which CANNOT BE TOO HIGHLY APPLAUDED, any income at all! and that 207 families, comprising motives they so recently maligned! and which we trust will be adopted by all other

DECLARATION.

1. We, the undersigned magistrates for the Division of Manchester, the Boroughreeves and Constables of Manchester and Salford, and other in- merce" that we have had! During the last fifty wasted. Savings are dwindling. One by one are the habitants of these towns and their neighbourhood, years we have increased our foreign trade nearly shopkeepers dropping into the Gazette and into the 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 starving condition of both operative and shop- asked them to unite with you to prevent all this in

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 Ma-

jesty's Ministers. 2. The numerous meetings held for these purposes. tions levied, particularly for disseminating pamph lets, calculated to mislead and irritate the public cising the regal 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 strong manifestation of meditated disorder and tumult, and bear no analogy whatever to the fair and legitimate exercise of that constitutional libertu. which is emphatically the birth right and security

of Englishmen.
3. With these 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 society. We, therefore, severally PLEDGE tions, without having the most remote prospect by our own people, instead of being given to the ourselves to contribute, by the most effectual means of again obtaining employment;—That vast foreigner; and for the obtaining of the Land to our situations may allow, to the maintenance and tranquillity of these towns and their neighbourhood. RIOT AND CONFUSION; and we earnestly never been chargeable to the parish on any former unite: but not before !

ORDER and good government." 1817! In nineteen days after the above meeting, the and issued their equally false and lying " DECLARA-TION." This was followed by similar meetings in all parts of the country. The base wretches who drew up and signed those "Declarations" knew They knew that they were upholding that which was is every reason to believe that nearly all the other may soon be beyond the reach of our sympathies knew that the Reformers did not want to involve door employment, the number of paupers is still the kingdom in riot and confusion; nobody on the increase. 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 paving the way for measures to take the Reformers' report is a sample of their attempts to cause the shopkeepers and innkeepers pay a larger amount Reformers to be driven out of the country, or to be of local rates and taxes, in proportion to their put in chains! Soon after the issuing of their means, than any other class in the community, their purpose to make any more such sacrifices.

staring them in the face! They now see property ruin; and no one can contemplate the awful transferred from hand to hand, and cannot divine consequences that must ensue from such a state the cause! They now feel the pinchings of distress, of things, without entertaining the most serious and will doubtless see that the money collected is and they have before them the prospect of speedy apprehension for the continuance of public peace properly applied. knows! so humble that "they do not even venture Where were the shopkeepers then?! Did they to express an opinion as to the cause of the wide-"unite" with the labourers, to ask Government to spread 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"!!

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 pates! Into the pit which they had dug for their neighbours have they now themselves

Leeds has ollowed the example of Manchester, in poor RILEY to cut his throat; for shaking the bowels UNPARALLELED DISTRESS which prevails in measures relative thereto as may be deemed advisa-WOOD, BRUNT, INGS, and DAVISON, in London; and ble, regardless of all party considerations, with a view to avert impending ruin."

joined them in their bawling. "Extensions of Famous foxes! and gaping geese!!. Commerce" were placed upon their trial; testimony was adduced as to their effects upon the it is false in fact, is made to establish the proposition Read it now, ye "VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION" 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 and especially ye who say that "your DISTRESS was pauperised; that the shepkeepers were without that certain ruin awaited all, unless relief was plain of any punishment, any RUIN, that may fall it in as a fact that he had found many families whose united income, derived both from labour and from Another statement, made on the authority of some 1,009 individuals, had incomes, derived from both

testation of those mischievous attempts which are tension of Commerce"! If increasing our They were then in high feather. They thought to pursued with incessant diligence and ardour, to excite foreign trade SIX TIMES OVER in one fifty years have subdued you for ever. They deceived thema general spirit of disaffection. We especially de-brings both operative and shopkeeper to the work-selves; and little did they imagine that their own adoption of inflammatory speeches to produce AN house; how many more "Extensions" will it need to ruin was to be the consequence of their IMPRESSION AMONGST THE LABOURING bring us to anarchy and dissolution? There is a then attempts to enslave you! But it is so! They CLASSES, THAT THE PRESENT DIS-question for you, "Extension" men! Solve it! are confessedly on the brink of ruin. They now want TRESSES AND PRIVATIONS ARE ATTRI-

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 pourtrayed; but both publicly and secretly, the organized system of the meeting put them together in one connected committees, delegates, and missionaries, the contribution whole! Let it be attentively looked at! Let it be whole! Let it be attentively looked at! Let it be thoroughly scanned! View it in all its phases! mind, the indecorous and highly unconstitutional Contemplate its every feature. Reflect upon what is reflections upon the exalted Personage now exer- thus presented to view. Here we gazette the resolutions of this meeting as the

TRIUMPH

"EXTENDED" COMMERCE

1. "That this meeting views with alarm the present unparalleled distress and suffering expeienced 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 contribuzans in this borough have received parochial solicit the co-operation of all friends of SOCIAL occasion; and very many others are already reduced from comparative comfort to the most Down with your noses to the grindstone!-You Working Prople; such were the purposes for which the shopocracy of England met in the year parochial aid, although their scanty income does not enable them to purchase a sufficiency scoundrel merchants and bankers of London, "met" of the necessaries of life;—That it is a well ascertained fact that in the township of Leeds, at that they were upholding oppression and corruption. are reduced to the condition of paupers, and there tion, or an amelioration of their treatment, they the cause of infinite suffering to the poor. They knew townships in the borough are in an equally disthat; but it was then profitable! They hoped to tressing situation; and, although this is the most fatten themselves while the poor starved! They favourable season of the year for procuring out-

2. "That in consequence of the extreme merous failures of merchants and manufacturers diminishing with reduced profits, and many of even that poor privilege. the most honourable, industrious, and intelligent does not appear to be the slightest prospect of any improvement in trade, this meeting is of opinion that unless the Legislature can speedily The men, however, who met for these horrid adopt remedial measures to remove the distress

3. "That this meeting, solemnly believing that the safety and well-being of the community will be seriously endangered by the much longer Strange fact; but so it is; the shopkeepers of in order to ascertain the causes thereof, and to requisite means for the Testimonial previous to Mr. aid to strangle the monster which, even then, was Manchester have led the way in this new meeting the instant application of such remedies, as its WATKINS'S departure for the provinces, and as a

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 youryourselves tell us, that the workman's pride was to we believe, had less trial of their honesty have a good furnished home; and that an eight-days clock was an indispensible! Remember that you the misconduct of the Government! O! God, is without clothing, and without food! Remember CREASE 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 then leave the Government to devise a remedy. ruia" 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 guished energy, so eminently characteristic of both; not be a political one! Politics have nothing to do and express unfeigned hope that they will continue and sowing the seeds of treachery and deceit in every The Mayor (seeing that they were not Chartists) where abounding! O, no! no politics! And thus now. I believe, in Dablin, Dr. L. Moony and Thomas met not only to do these things, but even more. granted their request, and gave them the use of the shopkeepers are guilled! The parties calling been received also from Paisley, from Tonbridge in THEY LED THE WAY to the persecution of the Court House to meet in. He moreover pre- the meeting first meet in secret, and send up Hamer Kent, from Cheltenham, from Haworth, from Coalthe Reformers! They did not wait till Govern- sided over their meeting, holden on Wednesday STANSFELD and Co. to London, to attend another brookdale. ment persecuted, and then applauded; but they night last. It was numerously attended; princi- anti-Corn Law Conference; and to press a Repeal of paved the way; they hardened Government on; cipally by shopkeepers. The platform or bench, the Corn Laws upon the Minister; when they have To Beaders and Correspondents. hand to Corn Law meetings, where our opponents THE ENGLISH CHARTISTS AND THE they called upon it to proceed; they pledged was crowded by the Leeds bawlers for Extension taken this step, they call together a meeting of the themselves to its support, should it do their of Commerce"; nearly every one of them was pre- Leods shopkeepers, and get them to pass resolutions sent; "clever" PLINT and "clear" STANSFELD being to strengthen the hands of HAMER and his asso-IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION In this work, the shopkeepers of Manchester took about the only persons absent. They seemed to be ciates, to produce for themselves "another Extension congregated together to proclaim their own shame- of Commerce"; and they do this on the pretence that lessness, and the credulity of the dupes who have political considerations are to be held in abeyance!

The third resolution drawn up by the Leeds " Extension" men, and agreed to by the Leeds shopkeepers. James Monarcu, Bishop Wearmouth. Thanks, for we commend to the especial notice of the Ten Hours' Commmittees' Deputation that waited upon Sir Robert Peel and the other Ministers in the month of 'January last. We remember the vell custom; that the spirits of the poor were broken; of disapprobation raised by the "Extension' men. and especially by the Leeds ones, because OF GOVERNMENT"! Read it! ye base lick. speedily obtained. Their statements were borne out that Deputation ventured to recommend the Minby several different tradesmen, whose opportunities ister to propose to the Parliament to institute an immediate and searching inquiry as to the extent of nected with the late relief-fund in the Borough gave distress amongst the manufacturing population, in order to ascertain the causes thereof, and to the instant application of such remedies as its wisdom parish-pay did not exceed bid. per head per week 1 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 were found, in a very circumscribed district, without in the very words of the parties whose actions and But, Working People, the shopocracy now want

labour and the poor-rates, amounting only to 1s. 3d. UNION! They feel distress. They see certain per head per week! And this is the state of the ruin before them. Profits have failed. Trade is working people, after all the "Extensions of Com- done up. Incomes are gone. Capital is being firm attachment to its laws, as well as our utter de- keeper is the price! Hurrah, lads, for "Ex- 1817. They insolently and persecutingly refused! Greenock Chartist Youths.—We have no room.

BUTABLE TO THE CORRUPTION AND Let us have the answer! and meanwhile we will UNION to avert the horrible consequences hanging over their heads. What sav von? Shall wa UNITE? Not to learn to SHOOT! Not to malign. and traduce, and villify, and pave the way for dungeonings, 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! Notwithwithstanding their former conduct and treatment; not withstanding 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-a-head! No shilly-shallying. No squeamishness about "politics." They must be prepared to help to obtain the CHARTER; to use it,

when obtained, for the EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT fthe 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 tions, without having the most remote prospect by our own people, instead of being given to the numbers of sober, honest, and industrious arti- enable our own people to grow their own food! Whenever the shopkeepers are ready, and will those who are SEEKING TO INVOLVE US IN relief during the last twelve months, who have enter into proper terms and arrangements, we will

Shopkeepers! what say you? -- Not ready?-

HOW MANY MORE VICTIMS?

HOLBERRY is already dead, and Brook and the present time, there are not less than 4040 Peddie, the Bradford victims, now lie in Northalfamilies, composing upwards of 16,000 persons lecton and Beverley Gaols, pining away, and appareceiving parochial aid. This shows that about rently fast sinking into the Victims' Tomb. If we one-fifth of the whole population of the township do not timely bestir ourselves to effect their liberaand aid. If such an event should happen, could we have the consolation of knowing that we had dis-

charged our duty. Let us do our duty now. Brook ha a wife and a large family; Peddie has a wife-a most excellent and deserving woman. poverty of so large a population, and the nu- They have both been steady, and good, and worthy men. Let memorials for their liberation be immein this district, tradesmen are deprived of a large diately got up from every district, town, and village; portion of their former trade, and have now to let them be firmly, but yet respectfully worded, and lives, or to shut them up in dungeons! The above contend with insuperable difficulties; for the 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

Meantime forget not that poor Brook needs prement Bill was passed! and Sidmouth crammed the derable time past their trade has been gradually to have aid if he can get it; though Peddie is denied

Mr. Isaac Wilson, weaver, Brompton, will supply amongst them, have already been brought from any information respecting Brooks' case. He has comparative affluence to poverty; and as there 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,

WATKINS' TESTIMONIAL.

WE understand that a Committee has been formed continuance of the existing state of things, turns, and meets every Sunday morning at 55, Old Bailey, with the utmost anxiety to the Legislature, be- in order to raise funds from all persons disposed to seeching it most earnestly to institute an imme- present to Mr. John Watkins a suitable token of rediate and searching inquiry as to the extent of spect for his services, sacrifices, and sufferings in the distress amongst the manufacturing population, cause. The Committee are wishful to raise the 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 incon venience 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 proof, amidst all temptation, against all the various "new moves" which have led off some on whom the people had much reliance, and who. and clearsightedness 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 whomsoever it may be exhibited.

THE STAR AND ITS ESTIMATION BY

We still continue to receive gratifying testimonies of the confidence and estimation of the people. This

week we have the following from Hawick :-"At a public meeting held in the Chartist Hall, the shopkeepers of Leeds to detail their present on Saturday, the 25th instant, Mr. Richard Pudie sufferings; and to paint their ruin in prospect; and in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this meeting, taking into efforts, to swamp our agitation, to lessen the number of eonsideration the efforts made to discredit the Editor ALL politics were to be eschewed by the meeting. and Proprietor of that palladium of the people cause Wise foresight! The causes of the "impending the Northern Star. and recognising the untrammeled liberty which is due to the surveillance of the public press, desire to express emphatical admiration of the people, have ceased to be members of our Associamanly integrity, unsparing faithfulness, and distin- tion. with the wide-spread misery and poverty every. the same undeviating course till it results in final triumph." Resolutions of a like gratifying character have position they have assumed.

know the matter to be a death struggle. They ceitful projects. must either destroy the Star or the Star will destroy Knutsford, Sandbach, and many other places, people. There is therefore no wonder at their never looks more ugly than when unmasked by

his kindly expressions of confidence and esteem. We hope ever to deserve the confidence and esteem or we must give them up as lost to our cause. of good men.

CHARTIST AND A CONTANT READER.—'Tis not alone the General Council.

DERBY.-Letters for this place are requested to be news agent, Cheapside. LECTURERS visiting Bromsgrove, are desired to give of Great Britain, it must be done by perseverance;

possible, as they wish to correspond with him. lesses. Smart and Skevington-We cannot insert their letter, they must send it to the paper in which appeared the letter that called it forth. We have not seen that paper, and consequently know nothing of the letter to which

GEORHE 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. Paton and Love can have it any week from Mr. Hobson, of Leeds. The other work we cannot tell him about, not knowing the Publisher, and not having a copy at hand for

BRISTOL CHARTIST Youths, write us thus:-" It is stated in the Star, that we did not vote for the Executive. We polled with the adults of Bearlane. We had no Philpites; not one."

JOHN JOHNSON. - We cannot insert his letter to Mr. Joseph Andrew. ROBERT HUNT, Nottingham. - We have not room for the address he has sent us.

C. GRADY, near French Park, County Roscommon, Ireland, would be glad if the friends who send him Stars, would write to him. HOMAS BRIGGS, Derby, has received 2s. for James Duffy, from Mr. Gorse and men. Duffield. CHARLES LUCAS, Newcastle, should have told us what the meeting in the Guild Hall, of which he com-

then we could have made enquiry into it. ARBROATH.—We have a little mollified one of the resolutions. As we suppose our friends have no great wish to see us "mashed up" by a government prosecution. W. Sheffield.-It will make no alteration in the

plains that we have no report, was about, and

present system of voting for members of Parlia-

MR. GRIFFIN 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, 8, Robertstreet, Bank Top, Manchester. VILL MR. DEAN TAYLOR 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 Feargus O'Connor. Esq., to state at what time he thinks it probable

the memorials he has in his possession will be forwarded. I. Smith, Mitcham .- 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 was proposed by Mr. Allen. The vole of unqualified confidence in O'Brien 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" and other choice terms was applied, by the little knot of O'Brienites, to every person who at-tempted to speak in support of the original motion. Blows were struck by the O'Brienites. Mr. Stephen Burton was struck. On the fifth night the chairman had had enough of the "row," and he dissolved the meeting without putting any resolution to the vote at all. The sixth night therefore was simply a muster of O'Brienites. after the meeting, They, of course, had it all their own way; and there were about fourteen of them to vote for their own resolution. We have these 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

have no information of the facts. WE have received the balance sheet 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. Those agents who do not balance 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 sent to Bury, and the letter-carrier could not find him. PRESCOT.—Mr. Traverse should order.

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 From the Bristol youth Doncaster Chartists NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO THE EXECUTIVE. From the Chartists of Hooley Hill FOR DEPENCE OF MASON AND OTHERS AT STAFFORD. FOR JAMES DUFFY. From the Chartists of Ramsbottom

Heckmondwike per Mr. Penny ... The Bristol youths ... The Chartists of Sutten in Ashfield Prescot 1 0 Doncaster Chartists Nottingham

FOR MRS. FROST, MRS. WILLIAMS, AND MRS. JONES. From the Shakesperian Association of Leicester Chartists ... 2 0 0 FOR MRS. HOLBERRY. From Hull, collected after Mr. Hill's 15s. 1d. sermon

Chartist funds 5s. 11d. FOR DEFENCE OF HOLYOAKE. From the Doncaster Chartists FOR MR. MASON'S DEFENCE. From the Cockermouth Chartists The Chartists of Somer's Town locality London WIVES AND FAMILIES.

From S. M. London

ADDRESS OF THE NORTH CHESHIRE DELE-GATE MEETING, TO THE SURROUNDING DISTRICTS OF THE SAME DIVISION.

FOR THE POLITICAL VICTIMS.

From the Brompton and Kensington locality

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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 mighty struggle is being made to deceive and entrap the people, another blow is about to be aimed at our ranks, another attempt to paralyze our our leaders by bribery, intimidation, and persecution, has commenced. Mason has been arrested, poor Holberry has been sacrificed!!! and some of those who a short time ago were the acknowledged leaders of the

The agents of Satan are stalking through the country. corner of our land, where for the want of a pilot, or a shepherd, our friends are not able to mention the noble

Wilmslow, Northwich, Middlewich, Nantwich, Congleton, and Chester, where Associations have been formed, are almost politically dead for the want of lecturers. Some of them are broken up altogether, have always provided themselves with some one who A CHARTIST, Banbury.—The " new move" men minded to hold up their hands, in favour of their dehas gab enough to cause the timid and the weak-

all the cobwebs by which they hope to catch the good Associations might be formed, and thus add numbers to our ranks, are lying dead for the want of ravings. Let them go on; 'tis all well. The face political information. Six week's agitation would rouse the whole of them to a sense of their duty, and would enable them to maintain a lecturer of their

A provision must either be made for these districts, Men of Stockport, Ashton, Hyde, Duckenfield, Stalybridge, Hazelgrove, Mottram, New Mills, Glossop, in that locality, that the game of petly and ma- Compstall Bridge, Hooley Hill, Audenshaw, and levolent detraction is going on; reports of a like Mossley, at a delegate meeting held at Hazelgrove on character reach us from other places. It is a Sunday last, on which occasion there were delegates game at which the players always lose. They from Stockport, Duckenfield, Marple, Glossop, Hazelnever eventually injure any but themselves. As grove and New Mills, it was agreed that for the better to the fact of Mr. Hill's being or not being a organisation of this county, each of your localities do member of the National Charter Association, the appoint a delegate to meet in the Hyde Chartist Room, prating scoundrels must have known themselves on Sunday, July the 10th, when steps will be taken to be lying; because the question has been two for the foundation of a permanent union of this division er three times answered in the Star already. Mr. of the county. It was unanimously agreed, that Mr. Hill was a founder of the present National Mitchell be empowered to draw up the short address, Charter Association, and has been a member which is now before you, and that in the absence of during the whole period of its existence. If our Mr. Swindlehurst, of Macclesfield, he be appointed to friend had read his last week's Star carefully, he act as the county secretary, and visit such districts as would have seen that Mr. Hill is a member of he may deem necessary, until the next general meeting. Brother Chartists, let this call be sufficient; let your motto be union and perseverance; if our Charter is to addressed to Thomas Briggs, at Mrs. Parry's be gained, it must be gained by union; if our principles are to be established in every town, village, and hamlet

three days' notice thereof.

WILL MR. P. M. BROPHY of Dublin, send his address to the Chartists of Warrington as soon as you are so thoroughly convinced of the justice of your cause, you know how to ensure its success, by a virtuous, a consistent, and a never-tiring exertion. It is requested that you send off your delegates early,

Heaton-lane, Sto:ki ort, June 28, 1842.

as business is to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely. JAMES MITCHELL.

visited by a severe thunder storm, accompanied with heavy rains, which proved to be only the prelude to another and more fearful one. On Tuesday, during the whole of which day, the atmosphere was pervaded with a thick haze, as evening drew on the indications of a thunder storm became more apparent, and about seven, the heavenly artillery awoke in all its grandeur; the lightning was truly appalling: flash succeeded flash, and the peals of thunder rolled with little or no intermission for three-quarters of an hour. The thunder though mostly confined to a westerly direction, frequently appeared to come from all quarters of the heavens at one and the same time. While between Polmont and Falkirk, he writer of this paragraph perceived a mass of fire, having the resemblance of a rose surrounded with numerous coruscations of party-coloured flame, darting from a dense mass of clouds, which was instantaneously followed by a stunning peal of thunder, A great quantity of rain fell, which has improved the appearance of the crops very much. Barley and oats are already shot in this neighbourhood, and the appearance of the fields promises an early and abundant harvest.

BRECKIN .- Trade in the weaving department is still getting worse and worse, and numbers, it is supposed, to the amount of 200 who are going idle, not that they are generally dismissed from their employers altogether, but being compelled to wait from one to eight or ten days for each piece, so that those unemployed regularly, amount to the number above stated. Numbers of other trades are in the same state, the greater part of which are calmly submitting to oppression, without ever lifting up their voice.

SHEFFIELD.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIM, SAMUEL HOLBERRY.

MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION. From the moment that the death of poor Holberry became known, the Fig Tree-lane Council determined upon bringing the body of the deceased to Sheffield, and giving it a public funeral in testimony of the high esteem in which the deceased patriot was held by his brother Chartists of this town. Mr. Samuel Ludlam, a veteran in the cause and personal friend of Holberry's was delegated on the Tuesday night to proceed to York to demand the body. The following morning, (Wednesday), Mr. Ludlam departed on his melancholy mission, and returned to Sheffield at mid-day on Thursday, with the body, in cannot be too much admired and applauded. The body was lodged at the house of Mrs. Holberry's parents at Attercliffe, with whom she resided.

Mrs. Holberry, the wife of the unfortunate patriot. is a woman possessing considerable personal attractions and mental accomplishments of no mean order. Her sufferings may be better imagined than described; we shrink from the painful task of attempting. to pourtray them. On Friday, green placards." edged with black, were posted through the town announcing the funeral as follows:-

priate addresses after the burial service." litely declined doing so, at the same time telling Mr. words should make Rayner that he had nothing to fear, if the peace of the town was left to the keeping of the Chartists, and they were not interfered with. By twelve o'clock some hundreds of persons had assembled in and the cry of Holberry and justice ringing through Paradise square—their numbers speedily augmented the land should strike the death-knell of tyranny, to thousands. About one o'clock the people in dense and proclaim to the world the overthrow of despotmass left the square and proceeded to Attercliffe. ism and oppression. The body was enclosed in a splendid oak coffin, Our task is not to weep, we must leave tears to handsomely decorated, made at York under the women; our task is to act, to labour with heart and direction of the Chartist body. The following was soul for the destruction of the horrible system the inscription upon the breast-plate :--

" SAMUEL HOLBERRY, Died a martyr to the cause of Democracy, June 21st, 1842, Aged 27."

All the mournful preparations having been completed, the procession started in the following order :-The band, playing the solemn air of Pleyel's German Hymn.

Two Undertakers. Two Mutes. The hearse, beautifully decorated, containing the body of the deceased Patriot. Large and magnificent black banner of the National Charter Association, (Figuree-lane,) with the

following inscription :-"Vengeance is mine, and I will repay it, saith the Lord."

"Clayton and Holberry, the Martyrs to the People's Charter." On the reverse side— "Thou shalt do no murder." Two mourning coaches, containing the female relatives of the deceased.

An open carriage, containing several female mourners. The male relatives of the deceased, on foot. Members of the Council of the National Charter Association, (Figtree-lane.) Members of the Association. Females, two deep-Men, four deep.

Members of the Political Institute, two deep, bearing a white banner, with the following inscriptions:— " Political Institute. Birks-Clayton-and Holberry, Martyrs to the

Charter.' On the reverse-

"The Lord hateth the hands that shed innocent dead relics of our murdered brother-swear, whilst blood.'

half-past two o'clock; of course it was not confined to the members of the Association, as some thousands which union will call into being, and aid, assist, and accompanied it on either side. On reaching the town, the road, along the Wicker, from the Railway bind ye. Swear as I now swear, that neither persenook and corner, where a view could be obtained. there were men and women watching with seemingly intense interest the melancholy sight. We observed annihilate for ever the blood-stained desmany, very many, females, nnable to control them, potism which has slain its thousands of
selves, giving vent to their feelings in tears. The martyrs and tens of thousands of patriots, and
solves, giving vent to their feelings in tears. The martyrs and tens of thousands of patriots, and
solves, giving vent to their feelings in tears. The martyrs and tens of thousands of patriots, and
solves, giving vent to their feelings in tears. The martyrs and tens of thousands of patriots, and
solves, giving vent to their feelings in tears. The martyrs and tens of patriots, and
solves, giving vent to their feelings in tears. The martyrs and tens of patriots, and
solves, giving his last shilling to the widow and sickness and poverty. Far Gate, Barker Pool, down Coalpit Lane, to we mourn the death of Holberry, our children will view of rendering substantial justice. the writer had a view of the procession from Mr. ashes rose, phoenix-like, his dauntless spirit, inspir-Barraclough's chambers in Far Gate; the sight was ing you with the love of freedom, and the stern truly splendid; but it was on Sheffield Moor that the resolve to set your country free. mighty multitude showed to the best advantage. By the time the procession had reached this quarter, address, interrupted only by the occasional half-sup-band, and whilst the vanguard (so to speak) of band, and whilst the vanguard (so to speak) of the procession had reached the bottom of the procession had reached the procession had reached the vanguard (so to speak) of the procession had reached the procession had reached the procession had reached the procession had reached the procession were in advance of the pressed responses of his hearers.

In the deepest silence prevailed during Mr. Harney's advance of the procession had reached this quarter, and the vanguard (so to speak) of their procession were in advance of the pressed responses of his hearers.

In the the procession had reached the procession had reached the procession had reached the bottom of the contemptance of the pressed responses of his hearers.

In the the procession had reached the procession had reached the procession had reached the bottom of the contemptance of the pressed responses of the during have called used to their principles; and if any thing was affered now overbearing parsons of the church by law estable to their principles; and if any thing was affered now overbearing parsons of the church by law estable to their principles; and if the the procession had reached the bottom of the contemptance of the pressed responses of the mighty multitude showed to the best advantage. The deepest silence prevailed during Mr. Harney's By the time the procession had reached this quarter, address, interrupted only by the occasional half-supformed of the real number. Several persons, not continuous formed of the real number. Several persons, not formed of the real number. Several persons, not formed of the real number. Several persons, not formed of the real number at the persons, not formed of the real number at the persons, not formed of the real number at the persons, not gorgeous palace, or the costly mansion, nor to one adopting some measures calculated to afford at least and, without saying one word as to the relative and the provided to afford at least and, without saying one word as to the relative and the provided to the satistic temporary relief to the people. The committee of the faith of either, he proved to the satistic to say that no previous assemblage the balance—nor to one who wished to raise a the Free Trade Association has addressed an advertisement to the shopkeepers and middle class tisement to the shopkeepers and middle class tisement to the shopkeepers and middle class tisement to the shopkeepers and middle class to the faction of every unprejudiced reader, that the practice of the Irish Catholic priests were more in accommittee with those of the Association, and to the faction of every unprejudiced reader, that the practice protestant friends to join the Association, and to the faction of every unprejudiced reader, that the practice protestant friends to join the Association, and to the faction of every unprejudiced reader, that the practice protestant friends to join the Association, and to the faction of every unprejudiced reader, that the practice protestant friends to join the Association, and to the faction of every unprejudiced reader, that the practice protestant friends to join the Association, and to the faction of every unprejudiced reader, that the practice protestant friends to join the Association of the faction of every unprejudiced reader, that the practice protestant friends to join the Association of the faction of every unprejudiced reader, that the practice protestant friends to join the Association of th some of the state of Minday that is the control of the state of Minday that is the control of the state of Minday that is the control of the state of Minday that is the control of the state of Minday that is the control of the state of Minday that is the control of the state of Minday that is the control of the state of Minday that is the control of the state of the transport of the minday that is the control of the state of the transport of the minday that is the control of the state of the transport of the minday that is the control of the state of the transport of the minday that is the control of the state of the transport of the minday that is the control of the state of the transport of the minday that is the control of the state of the transport of the minday that is the control of the state of the transport of the state of the s The following hymn composed for the occasion by of the most solemn, painful, and impressive charac- morning bills were published announcing that Mr and everything else they could break; do all the six o'clock, p.m.

the Old Hundredth psalm :-

Great God! is this the Patriot's doom? Shall they who dare defend the slave, Be hurl'd within a prison's doom, To fit them for an early grave?

A prey to cruel class-made laws? Forbid it, Lord! on Thee we call, Protect us and defend our cause.

Shall victim after victim fall,

In vain we pray'd the powers that be, To burst the drooping captive's chain. But mercy, Lord, belongs to Thee, For thou hast freed him from all pain.

Is this the price of Liberty? Must Martyrs fall to gain the priza? Then be it so, we will be free, Or all become a sacrifice.

Tho' Freedom mourns her murder'd son, And weeping friends surround his bier : Tho' tears like mountain torrents run, Our cause is water'd by each tear.

That binds us to our glorious cause.

O! may his fate cement the bond

Raise, raise the cry, let all respond,

the following words:my voice—but few compared with the many thouhim as a public man can bear witness to his sterling honesty, his unbounded integrity, his thorough incorruptibility, and dauntless courage. His afflicted partner, his sorrowing relatives—those who knew him as a neighbour, or a townsman, all who had the happiness to enjoy his friendship can testify to his moral greatness; and their presence and tears this day are the evidences of his virtues, and their veneration for the possessor of them. Yet have we assembled here to-day to mourn over the grave of one so good, so brave, so noble of heart and soul. Why. O why is this? What was his crime? What the company of Mr. Robert Demaine, and Mr. his offence !-- for which he has been sent to the cold Peter M'Laughlen of York, whose zealous services grave! He saw his country enslaved, her sons in grave! He saw his country enslaved, her sons in bondage, her daughters in misery-he heard the cry of di-tress, the wail of agony which rang through the land, and his heart was moved with pity for his fellow creatures, and beat high with stern resolve?

> "She has sons that never, never, Whilst heaven has light or earth has graves,

Will stoop to be the despots' slaves!" Faneral procession of Samuel Holberry, the and of these was the heroic patriot over whose inaof Commons, demanding an investigation into the
Martyr to Liberty.— Peace to his Soul! —The nimate remains we now mourn. Brave himself, he conduct of Sir James Graham, regarding the death friends of freedom will assemble on Monday, June believed in the courage of all who applauded his of Samuel Holberry. Notwithstanding that the 27th, 1842, in Paradise-square, at one o'clock, for generous sentiments, and in the hour of trial, left people must have been fatigued with the labours of genuine Irishman and sterling patriot, Mr. Leeson, the purpose of forming into procession, with band, unsupported, he fell. Possessing a heart without the day, in the course of an hour from the first of which the following is an extract:banners, &c.; and from thence will march to Atter- guile, he believed in the truth of all men, and con- dispersion of the people, they had re-assembled cliffe, to meet the body of the departed Samuel fided in miscreants who betrayed him into the hands many thousands strong; indeed, by half past eight Holberry, previous to its interment in the Cemetry. of the enemies of his country. What language can o'clock, the Square in every part was nearly filled. Marshals are appointed to form the procession and be too strong in which to denounce the incarnate Mr. Evisson was called to the chair, and opened the direct the route.—It is particularly requested that all fiends—the Iscariot traitors to whom I allude! business in a brief but effective address. Mr. Clark, parties attending the funeral will abstain from "Those catacombs of living death"—to speak of of Stockport, was then introduced to the meeting, intoxicating drinks, observing our Motto of Peace, them in the language of Curran-" where the wretch and addressed the people for upwards of an hour in Law, Order, and all will observe that strict decorum that is buried a man, lies till his heart has time to a soul-stirring address, in the course of which he which the solemnity of the occasion demands. Mr. fester and dissolve, and is dug up an informer!" was loudly and enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Edwin real freedom should promulgate the glorious prin-G. J. Harney, and Mr. S. Parks, will deliver appro- Oh! for gold uncounted, for power unlimited, for (not William) Gill moved a resolution denunciatory ciple of the Charter. Homo non sibi natus sed quothe wealth of Cræsus, or the sceptre of the Cæsars, of the Government with respect to poor Holberry; que alis." (Great cheering.) Monday, June 27th, a day that will long be re- I would not have that man's blood upon my head, seconded by Mr. Samuel Parkes, and carried unanimembered in Sheffield, came, and the sun rose bright But why dwell upon the crimes of the rotten-hearted mously. On the motion of Mr. Harney, seconded and glorious to smile upon the efforts of the people villains, that for the sake of filthy lucre would beto do honour to the remains of their martyred tray the cause of freedom! They were but the
unanimously agreed to—its adoption closing the
Mr. O friend. A large placard, printed at Birmingham, despicable tools of their base employers, the op- proceedings of the day :was placed outside Mr. Harney's residence in Harts- pressors that have pursued him to his grave. If head, and attracted the attention of many hundreds nothing short of his blood would satisfy them, why To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in the course of the morning. Certain jackalls from the mockery of sentencing him to imprisonment? the Police Office had made themselves busy in copy- Four years of torture, two of which have been suffiing the placards, notices, &c. in front of Mr. Har- cient to consummate the horrid tragedy! Oh! ney's house, (whether they were officially employed possessed I the power to give utterance to the we cannot say) and in the course of the morning Mr. thoughts swelling within my breast, could I Rayner, the superintendent of the Sheffield police, launch the thunders of eloquence against the called upon Mr. Harney, and requested that he heads of the destroyers of Holberry, I would would withdraw the above placard. Mr. H. po- rouse ye to men of more than common mould; my

"The very stones

To rise against earth's tyrants,"

under which Holberry has perished. His sufferings ment of his imprisonment was compelled to work more to encounter than those who are unacquainted ahead and steer clear of all dangers, which it are over, he is where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." He sleeps well. having been sentenced to hard labour.

with the difficulties attendant on such an arduous open foes or over-officious and imprudent friends—
bling and the weary are at rest." He sleeps well. having been sentenced to hard labour.

The difficulties attendant on such an arduous open foes or over-officious and imprudent friends—
undertaking imagine. A government, whether it be He is numbered with the patriots who have died martyrs to the cause of liberty before him. His is the bloodless laurel awarded him by a grateful and case unlawful) punishment of the treadmill, yet admiring people; how different to the wreath which encircles the brow of the princely murderer and the conquering descroyer! Compared with the honest, is system," which, in the opinion of your memorialists, representative of 3,500,000 people, the representative of 3,500,000 people, the representative of the representa virtuous fame of this son of toil, how poor, how contemptible appear the so-called glories that emblazon common dictates of humanity and the precepts of working classes, the wonder is how and by what the name of an Alexander or a Napoleon! Desolated empires and slaughtered myriads have preserved their names from oblivion, but will not in a future and bad treatment to which the said Samuel Holberry of knowledge on the part of some of its millions of a better age save them from execration,—whilst was subjected, his health rapidly declined, and he friends and supporters. The whole Whig press and please God, be found too many for Whigs and Tories with the Tells and Tylers of the earth, the name of became speedily reduced to a state of extreme dethe whole Tory press were equally opposed to the united—(cheers.) When he contrasted the service Holberry will be associated, venerated and adored:

-" Far dearer the grave or the prison, Illumed by one patriot's name, Than the trophies of all who have risen

On liberty's ruins to fame." Be ours the task to accomplish, by one glorious effort, the freedom of our country, and thereby prevent, for the future, the sacrifice of the sons of freedom. Tyrants have in all ages and all countries strove by persecution to crush liberty, and by tor- liberty. ture, chains, and death, to prevent the assertion of the rights of man. It would appear that our haughty rulers are bent upon following the same the ocean of intellect will move on. Here, by the grave-side of the patriot-here, under the bright! blue canopy of the skies, let us enter into a "solemn league and covenant'-let the honest and true embrace in fraternity, and swear with me-swear by the imperishable truth of our principles—by the The procession commenced its solemn march about approval of the vow-swear to unite in one countless fraternise with each other to burst the bonds that Station to the Bridge, was densely crowded, and cution, nor scorn, nor calumny-neither bolts, nor Sheffield Moor. Leaving the ranks for a moment, rejoice that he died not in vain; but that from his

POLMONT BY FALKIRK.—THUNDER STORM.— John Henry Bramwich of Leicester, was then given ter. Remember that we now stand upon the tombs Bairstow would address the Sheffield Chartists that damage in their power, and then run off to the On Monday, the 20th ult., this neighbourhood was out by Mr. Samuel Parkes, and sung to the air of of the departed of all ages. Look at the vast evening in the Town Hall. At the hour appointed police office and send a sergeant and twelve police assemblage that have congregated and followed, in the hall was orammed in every part, the audience men into this room under the pretence of suppressing mournful procession, to this consecrated spot, and listening with intense interest to the splendid ad- a riot, and dispersing an unlawful assembly; and then contemplate that, at a day not far distant, dress of Mr. Bairstow. A collection towards meet—when the Dublin "liberal" papers published worlds upon worlds shall be congregated toge—ing the expences of the public funeral of poor Holevery lie, every ther, not by the mere sound of music, berry was made at the close. On Friday, a large us, and at the same time refused to insert our but the blast of the archangel's trumpet shall sound meeting of the unemployed was held in Paradise- justification; even when offered to be paid for as an through the caverns of the department "arise ye square. The meeting had been called by the Rev. advertisement. Then the Northern Star not only dead and come to judgment;" see the graves open-R. S. Bayley, to be holden at the Corn Exchange; published our proceedings, but the proprietor of that ing, tombs shivering, the earth quaking, and the accordingly some thousands assembled. Mr. Edwin paper, Feargus O'Connor, published a short letter rocks rending, mountains falling, planet after planet, comet after comet, constellation after conobserved in the crowd was speedily summoned to papers to our Association; the result of which was joined with the sparkling treasures of the East, have stellation, the sun turned into darkness, and the address the people, and the cry being raised "To that four hundred papers a week were sent to us for exhausted their stores in producing a coup d'ail moon into blood, and the whole universe kindled into Paradise square," an adjournment took place, when a considerable time; and those papers were transone grand conflagration, then shall nature utter her Mr. Gill, Mr. Samuel Parkes, and a gentleman mitted to the provinces, so that in one year, notfinal groan: after which shall be seen erected in the from York addressed the meeting, and were enthu- withstanding all the opposition and misrepresentation high heavens above, the great white throne-white, stastically applauded. Another adjournment was on the part of the Dublin "liberal" press, instead indicative of its purity, upon which shall be seated made to Fig-tree-lane, when a large number of of twenty, we have now no less than 984 enrolled the great judge of all the earth, around whom shall new members was enrolled. Mr. Bailey in members !—(hear, hear, and great cheering.) Wo be gathered the oppressed and the oppressor, the meantime had gone to the Exchange, and owe this spreading of our principles—this vast monarch and the subject, the tyrant and the slave, finding only one person left, returned quietly home to increase in our numbers, in a very great measure, to who shall each receive, without partiality, according the worthern to his works, then we trust to meet our departed of last Saturday, in noticing some of the foregoing Star, and to the admirable articles written by the friend enshrined in an immortal and glorified body in the climes of bliss; where the chains of slavery week at a Chartist movement in Sheffield, but with reference to sect or party—(hear, hear.) The pronever clanks, the tear of sorrow never falls, and the small success. Our readers are well aware of the prietor of that paper, Mr. O'Connor, has suffered sigh of distress is never heard. In conclusion, I complete separation of the more rational and intel- enough already for the crimes of others, for the pubcall upon you by all that is great and wise and good, ligent portion of the Chartists from the disciples of lication of that which the Attorney General is Raise, raise the cry, let all respond,

Justice, and pure and equal laws.

Mr. Julian Harney, standing on the edge of the grave, then addressed the assembled prople in nearly

Raise, raise the cry, let all respond,

Justice, and pure and equal laws.

O'Connor. It was in the latter interest that the event, and while you are so doing forget in which profession. The surprised thousands who have destroy the paper, and, through its destruction, rivet witnessed the Attorney-General is now balled the Philosophers; and defiance is given to prepare for that solemn and important to prepare for that solemn and important to all modern Conjurors to discover or divine the move of the week has been made."

But he practically division in the latter interest that the pleased to call libel, without subjecting himself to all modern Conjurors to discover or divine the move of the week has been made."

The surprised thousands who have destroy the paper, and, through its destruction, rivet witnessed the incredible wonders performed by the fered a martyr's fate. Rally round the standard of town have kept a watchful eye upon the proceedings the chains of slavery on the worn-out limbs of the Sisters and Brethren,—We have gathered together upon this mournful occasion to pay a last
tribute of respect to a departed brother, one of the
martyred victums of despotism, one endeared to us
alike by his public virtues and private worth—one
alike by his public virtues and private worth—one

iered a martyr state. Rally round the standard of town nave kept a watchful eye upon the proceedings the chains of slavery on the worn-out limbs of the
your Charter, and for the sake of a Shell, a Frost,
of the week." Poor fellow! Little need for his
employers keeping "wide awake," if our success was
replaced to the word of the word of the widowed wives and fatherless children of those deso "small." Their "watchfulness" is the proof of
brawlers against the "tyranny of the Northern
our progression. In less than a week we have
alike by his public virtues and private worth—one
alike by his publ who was emphatically an "honest man"—"the rest not, day nor night, until by every legal and noblest work of God." You within the compass of constitutional means you have made the Charter Independent. Mr. Clark, of Stockport, lectured Feargus O'Connor and the Northern Star, his friends the law of the land, and thereby proclaimed the twice in the Fig Tree-lane Room on Sunday last, the "base, bloody, and brutal Whigs," will get rid sands of whom you are a portion—you who knew physical, moral and political freedom of the univer. The room was filled in the afternoon and densely of the complaints, the cries of the people, who, in sal family of man.

Mr. Thomasson followed Mr. Parkes delivering a brief address. The parties then left the grave, and the mass of people forming in procession left the Cemetery, returning to the town by the same line of route taken in coming to the ground. The mourners returned to Attercliffe: the people to Paradisesquare, where they almost immediately separated, returning quietly to their homes.

It was ten minutes to seven o'clock when the people reached the Square, the proceedings having thus occupied close upon seven hours. Some fears were entertained that considerable damage would be done to the beautiful walks and

graves in the Cemetery by the presence of so large a number of people; happily these fears proved illfounded; the only damage done was the trampling tisement, and appeared in the advertising columns. down of the grass and a few of the flowers in the to break his country's fetters. Oppression hovered vicinity of the grave—this was unavoidable. We over England, and freedom had fled her shores; did not observe a solitary case of drunkenness or did not observe a solitary case of drunkenness or insorderly conduct, either going to or returning from the Cemetery.

> same evening in Paradise Square, to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing the House

and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Memorial of the Inhabitants of Sheffield, in public meeting assembled, this 27th day of June,

of conspiracy and sedition, and sentenced to four years imprisonment in Northallerton House of Cor-

the Christian religion.

bility and suffering. That in the month of September, 1841, the said

That your memorialists are aware that memorials astonished gaze and execution of a duped, conto the Home Office in behalf of the said Samuel fiding, and deluded people. (clear, hear.) For this (cheers). Let them take up a Saunders of Dublin, Holberry, were also sent from York, Brighton, and single service, though by far more valuable than the or a Morning Post of London, and read the columns course, and seeking by the same means to arrest the progress of democracy. We bid them defiance—we tell these puny Canutes that, despite their bidding, Graham saw no sufficient grounds consistent with justice. of right, of a fair day's wages for a fair such-a-one's feet the Duko's dejune a lu fourchette. his public duty for interfering in the case."

regular receipt of medical certificates testifying to in favour of the injured, the wronged, and misreprethe state of the deceased's health. sented Irish Catholic priesthood?-The Rev. Wil-

Your Memorialists are aware that an order for liam Hill, Editor of the Northern Star. (Hear, the release of the said Samuel Holberry, reached the hear) He it was who contrasted the conduct of Mr. Henry Clark said, as an Irishman and immense numbers continued to swell the mass, as bars, nor chains, nor racks, nor gibbets—neither the authorities at York a few days previous to his the Irish Catholic clergy towards their poor, perse- Roman Catholic, he could not allow that vote of it moved on. The pavement on each side of the tortures of a prison death-bed, nor the terrors of the road, the doorways, windows, and in some instances scaffold, shall sever us from our principles, affright enter into sureties to be of good behaviour for five Established Church. He it was, who first taught cordial approval of it. He had read the defence of the roofs of the houses were crowded with auxious us from our duty, or cause us to leave the onward years, himself in £200 and two other persons in the millions of English readers to know and to the Irish Catholic Clergy, in the Northern Star, and gazers—even some of the chambers appeared to be path of freedom. But that, come weal, co eternal justice, to have retribution for the death of victim had not five days instead of five years to live, ministering to the spiritual wants of his parishioners, Mr. Hill could not have known so much about the Holberry-swear to have our Charter law, and to renders such seeming act of clemency a wanton and going forth at all hours of the day and of the character and Christian practices of the Irish

procession having passed through the Wicker, pro- immolated at its shrine the lovers of liberty and all the facts connected with the treatment and the orphan; and often begging alms of these who procession nating passed through the truth. If ye do this and act upon your vow, while death of the deceased Samuel Holberry, with the could afford to give them, in order that he might

> STATE OF THE TOWN.—PROGRESS OF CHARTISM.— the priest. And, during those visits to the sick-bed The number of inmates of the Sheffield poor house of the destitute and afflicted, it frequently happened on the 18th of June, was 466. The payments to the that the priest inhaled the contagion, and fell a vic-Government. My friends, I have stated already that day evening the mournful intelligence of the death his deluded followers to come nere and torce tneir the usual manual that the meeting adjourned till Sunday next, at the Manchester Order of Odd Fellows; and the circumstances which have called us together are of poor Holberry reached the town, and the next way into this very room; and break the windows which have called us together are of poor Holberry reached the town, and the next way into this very room; and break the windows which have called us together are of Odd Fellows; and was the windows which have called us together are of poor Holberry reached the town, and the next way into this very room; and break the windows which have called us together are of odd Fellows; and was the windows which have called us together are of poor Holberry reached the town, and the next way into this very room; and break the windows which have called us together are of odd Fellows; and was the windows which have called us together are of poor Holberry reached the town, and the next way into this very room; and break the windows which have called us together are of odd Fellows; and was the windows which have called us together are of poor Holberry reached the town, and the next way into this very room; and the next wa

crowded in the evening.

DUBLIN.

The Irish Universal Suffrage Association met on Sunday the 26th of June, at the great rooms, No. 14, North Ann-street. Mr. Donald Turner was called to the chair.

Mr. Wm. H. Dyott the secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed. He next read a letter signed "Matthew O'Connell," which appeared in the Freeman's Journal of the 21st inst., and the reply of the committee of the Association, which reply was paid for as an adverthough the letter appeared in the columns of the leading article. (Hear, hear.) He said that both the letter and the answer to it should be sent to the Northern Star for publication; for the double purpose of affording the Chartists an opportunity of Public Merrings.-A meeting was held the replying to the allegations in the letter; and also to assist them in discovering who and what this Matt. O'Connell is I and what he was doing during the seventeen years which he says he sojourned in Yorkshire.

Mr. Dyott then read an excellent letter from that

"I consider Universal Suffrage to be the battering ram that will shortly domolish the long-built but feebly-propped citadel of bribery, corruption, tyranny, et cum mutis aliis.

"In my opinion the man who speaks against Universal Suffrage is an enemy to mankind, and a slavemaker of the children yet unborn. Every lover of

Mr. O'Higgins, moved "That Mr. James Cullen,

versal Suffrage Association." Mr. H. Clark seconded the motion. Mr. Cullen

of which he had given notice on that day week. He ridiculous self-importance, instead of cherishing at 1842;

SHEWETH,—That Samuel Holberry of Sheffield, vas convicted at the York Spring assizes of 1840. was convicted at the York Spring assizes of 1840, igns) most cordially, in tendering to the Editor of consequences of the petulant temper of some, and that paper, the Rev. William Hill, their most the morbid taste for notoriety of others, no matter sincere and hearty thanks for his able, consistent, low procured. With such rash and weak-minded fearless and unflinching advocacy of the rights of the men, the Editor of the Star had much trouble. If working classes—(hear, hear). They all knew that he were imprudent enough to insert all they spoke asserting their belief that the said Samuel Holberry he (Mr. O'H.) was a Roman Catholic, but perhaps and wrote, he would bring the paper he conducted asserting their belief that the said Samuel Holberry was entrapped into the commission of the acts for which he was doomed to so cruel a punishment, by miscreants employed for the purpose of fermenting disorder with the view of thereby retarding the establishment of the people's liberties.

That the said Samuel Holberry at the commission of the acts for some of them did not know that the Rev. Mr. Hill set into danger and contempt, damage the cause, and the progress of Chartism. Were he to do inform his Friends and the Public generally, this from any mistaken delicacy, he would discover that he has OPENED the above Establishment, where he intends carrying on the above business in the people's liberties.

That the said Samuel Helberry at the commission of the acts for some of them did not know that the Rev. Mr. Hill set into danger and contempt, damage the cause, and the progress of Chartism. Were he to do inform his Friends and the Public generally, that they should be now passing a vote of censure on where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various departments, and hopes, by strict great literary helmsman, and it behoved him to look That the said Samuel Holberry at the commence- nal such as the Northern Star, has a great deal great literary holmsman, and it behoved him to look attention to all Orders confided to his care, to That though subsequently the said Samuel Hol- Whig or Tory, will be exceedingly jealous of a newsis a system of refined torture, opposed alike to the of the wants and wishes of such a vast number of the growing, or rather matured strength of the people. common dictates of humanity and the precepts of working classes, the wonder is how and by what The Chartists could beat either of the factions means a paper could have been conducted so long single-handed, and with Mr. Hill at the head of That owing to the cruel restrictions and general without falling a victim to its enemies or to a want their energetic press, and Feargus O'Connor to rights of the people. The Whigs, to be sure, pro-fessed to be friends of the people, and pointed out taining to wealth and rank in the most fulsome Samuel Holberry was removed to the county gaol of the Torics as their hereditary enemies, while the strain of parasitical adulation, with the honest, ambition of the Whigs was to have the power fearless, and independent paper he held in his hand, That his health continuing to decline, his friends to act the part of the Tories. Their deep-laid and (the Northern Stur,) he could not sufficiently exand the inhabitants of Sheffield repeatedly petitioned or memorialised her Majesty's Home Secretary in his behalf, in which petitions or memorials they declared and reiterated their conviction, that death would be his unhappy lot unless immediately set at liberty.

That vour memorialists are aware that memorials to act the part of the Torics. Their deep-laid and tinsidious schemes to take away the last press his contempt for the mean-souled conductors of journals which lent themselves to the support of the Northern star, he would be away the last press his contempt for the mean-souled conductors of journals which lent themselves to the support of the present nefarious system, and his admiration of the man who spoke through the columns of the star the words of encouragement and protection for the part of take away the last press his contempt for the mean-souled conductors of journals which lent themselves to the support of the present nefarious system, and his admiration of the man who spoke through the columns of the man who spoke through the columns of the man who spoke through the man who sp Graham saw no sufficient grounds consistent with his public duty for interfering in the case."

That the said Samuel Holberry expired in York

Castle of a liver complaint. on Tuesday. June the Castle of a liver complaint. on Tuesday. June the Castle of a liver complaint. Castle of a liver complaint, on Tuesday, June the 21st, 1842, caused in the opinion of your memorialists by the long confinement to which he was subjected.

Whig scribe as hulking, idle vagabonds, opposed to Tast upon the types held on the bedy evidence.

Catholic dergy were assailed by wing and Tory the wind and Tory they saw displayed the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, Second the unheard of wretchedness That upon the inquest held on the body evidence a legal provision for the poor, lest it lessen their honest broadsheet he held in his hand, and find olly delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, was given that the deceased had been in a dying own influence over their benighted followers, who was given that the deceased had been in a dying own influence over their benighted followers, who the spirit of Holberry hovers over us, and smiles state since the month of April last. That this was was it that stood boldly forward in defence of truth nation, see courage and wisdom united, ability and answered, the exact day of sailing and the amount approval of the vow—swear to unite in one countless known to Her Majesty's Home Secretary cannot be and justice? who was it that threw all his energy, moral phalanx, to put forth the giant strength denied, Sir James Graham having been in the all his talent, and all his vast power, into the scale

> privately aid those who required them—those whom sickness had reduced to the last stage of povertywho had no one to look to, no friend on earth but

such an event, will be allowed to die quietly. There will be no one to excite the sympathies of the people for a Clayton, a Peddie, a Holberry, and that pure spirit, Watkins. Let us, at any rate, join heart and hand to sustain, as far as in our power, the Northern Star, its intrepid proprietor, and its mild,

amiable, enlightened, and unflinching editor, the Rev. William Hill-(hear, hear.) Mr. O'Higgins concluded by moving the following resolution:-"That any factious interference with the real liberty of the press, either by private individuals or by public bodies, is in direct opposition to the principles of the People's Charter; that we know from experience, that the movements of a popular journal are jealously watched by the emissaries of the law; and that it therefore requires the utmost skill, vigilance and circumspection on the part of the Editor to steer his paper clear of the legal pit falls by which he is surrounded; that we are fully aware that private individuals, and occasionally public bodies consider themselves aggrieved by the suppression of part, or perhaps the whole of their correspondence which upon reflecting they will find is but very rarely done, except to avoid the meshes of the quarter-past Ten o'Clock. law; and seeing as we do, that the Northern Star has been conducted with the most consummate skill. talent and integrity, its columns always open to the publication of the grievances of a people wholly unacquainted with the law of libel, we deem it an act of common justice to the Rev. Wm. Hill, the perform before Editor, to tender him our most hearty thanks for his manly, straightforward, and able advocacy of the rights of the people of Great Britain and Ire-

land: for his unanswerable defence of the Irish Catholic clergy; and for the kindness and courtesy before the following illustrious and distinguished he has uniformly extended to this association."

London, before the following illustrious and distinguished individuals:— Mr. Dyott said he had great pleasure in seconding H. R. H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX the proposed vote of thanks and confidence in the H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE Editor of the Northern Star. He had had some H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE thing to do with the management of newspapers as H. R. H. PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE well as other periodicals, and he knew how difficult H. R. H. PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAM-Mr. Dyott, moved that Mr. Leeson's letter be in- a matter it was to do one's duty to the public and often admired the tact and forbearance of the Rev. W. Hill as he had the splendid common-sense of Cullen, be admitted a member of the Irish Uni- articles which filled the leading columns of the people's paper. He did not like to name or denounce any: but there were some amongst the ostensible chieftains of the movement who seemed Mr. O'Higgins rose to bring forward the motion to pamper their own overweening vanity and organise their moral-force meetings they would. prudence conjoined, and, thank heaven that the of Passage money told them; and by remitting destinies of Chartism had fallen into such able, one Pound each of the Passage-money to Liverpool, such judicious, such unimpeachable hands-(cheers.) by a Post Office order, berths will be secured, and Mr. Dyott, after some other excellent observations, it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool

resumed his seat amid general acclamation. night, administering spiritual consolation to those Catholic Clergy, unless he had accompanied them on whom want, disease, or old age, had laid on the bed some of their nocturnal visitations to the bed of

Mr. Fowler said that he was brought up in what was called conservative principles, and was represented by some vile contemptible wretches, who did not scruple at asserting what they knew to be false -that he was an Orangeman. He never was an Orangeman. He never was a regularly enrolled member of any political society, till he joined the

MUSIC HALL LEEDS. THE above Hall has been transformed by the A Metamorphestan Chrysostom of the Great Primordial,

THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH, From the Strand Theatre, London, into a gorgeous Palace of Entertainment, realising in the Magnificent Decorations and dazzling galaxy of unparalled Apparatus, all the glories and awe-inspiring splendour of Arabian romance. Here the nobler metals, hitherto unapproachable in value or effect. This Mysteriachist of the Nineteenth Century has drawn from the pregnant tomb of antiquity all the quintessence of Memphian Cryptology, the Nyclapolsisian powers of Theban Occultomacy, and Gordian Cabala of Gangeatic Dexterological Sinistratology, defving the nicest discrimination, and puzzling the most subtle disciple of metaphysical casuistry. The Wizard's incomprehensible Experiments are performed with a most gorgeous and costly

APPARATUS OF SOLID SILVER the Mysterious and Mechanical Construction of which is upon a secret principle, hitherto unknown in Europe. This extraordinary mechanical scoret has baffled the Philosophers; and defiance is given witnessed the incredible wonders performed by the Great Wizard, one and all exclaim-

"You'd think (so far his art transcends), The deil was in his fingers' ends."

The Great Wizard of the North is the only living Professor who can, by ocular demonstration, illustrate the words of Shakspere-

"Mine eyes are made the fools o' th' other senses;" which power the Wizard of the North possesses over all his predecessors. He has brought the science of Ambidexterous Pre-tidigitation to perfection; to accomplish which Task he has spent ten years of his life, and

EXPENDED FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS! The Great Wizard of the North will open his Laboratory of Cabalistic Phenomena on MONDAY EVENING, July 11th, displaying his most extraordinary powers of Ambidexterous Prestidigitation. The whole of the Great Wizard of the North's unparalleled Necromantic Soirces will conclude with the extraordinary delusion called

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PRICES OF ADMISSION:-Front Seats Two Shillings. Second Seats One Shil-

ling. Back Seats Sixpence. Doors open at half-past Seven, and the Wizard enters his Mystic Circle at a quarter-past Eight o'Clock precisely; concluding at half-past Ten or Eleven o'Clock.—Carriages in attendance at a

The above Entertainment is truly Scientific and STRICTLY MORAL.

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HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. PRINCE ALBERT, AND THE COURT.

He has also had the pleasure of performing, in guished individuals :-

the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, the Duchess

of Cleveland, the Duchess Dowager of Richmond. Duchess of Inverness, Prince Liven, Prince and Princess of Capua, His Excellency Prince Castel Circuial, Princ Jane Soutzo, Duke and Duchess of Leeds, Duchess of Buckingham, Marquis of Granby, Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Frances Vane, and two hundred and fifty of the Nobility.

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will ever be his study to deserve. Orders received, and promptly attended to, for all thought they owed the present proud position of the the London and Country Newspapers, Periodicals, berry was removed from the degrading (and in his paper devoted to the interests of the people, and will proposed by the advocacy of the Northern &c. Every description of Books and Periodicals, constantly on Sale. Leeds, Halifax, Manchester, and Liverpool Papers. Agent for the Sale of Dr. M'Douall's Cele-

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CHARTIST BLACKING.

Emperial Barliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-Monday, June 27. Without violating their conscientions feelings.

present bill.

from the imputations of Lord Abinger. to some farare legislative proceedings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, June 24. P-titions were presented against the present system lation of medical charities in Ireland. On the motion for going into committee on the Poer

Law Arienoment Bill being read, into two parts.

The motion having been seconded, Bir J. GRAHAM said, it would not be necessary for him to detain the House at any length in opposing the motion. He introduced this measure on the 4th of May. and many of the clauses were considered in the last session. The Hon. Gentleman said he had no objection most in pertant in the bill. He considered the metion of the Hon. Member useless and superfluous, and there-Bill in committee.

Captain PECHELL supported the motion for dividing the Par Law Bill into two parts. Dr. Bowning said it could not be denied but that great stuses existed under the old Poor Law Bill, and I the amendment of that law. Whether the new measure of reading an extract from the report of Sir J. Walhad worked well, it was for the House to consider-(hear Certainly cases of affliction and suffering had country—thear)—and the inquiry which had taken place and principally, I take it, on its non-settled poor, was a st satisfactory to any party. He wished this im- has more than doubled itself since the declaration of and he would not avail himself of the technical forms joined table will at once show this to be the case:—
of the Heuse to oppose the Bill. He would not offer. any factions opposition.

Mr. O CONNELL should vote with the government on the present occasion. He was decidedly of opinion that this important measure ought to be in one Bul; it onalt not to be divided. Mr. FIELDEN said, he believed this bill enght not

way it forms of the House allowed. He should vote for the amendment which had been proposed. Ser H. W. BARRON considered the New Poor Law Bill the most beneficial measure ever passed by the L. gislature, and when its provisions were thoroughly understood and fully carried out, the country would think as he did. It would prove a benefit to both poor and rich-(hear.) It was the cry of eternal war on the hustings at the last election against the Poor Laws and the Corn Laws that placed the present ministers of the Government in the situations they now held-(hear.) He felt bound to support the bill, but he could not support their general policy. Mr. GRIMSDITCH was of opinion no benefit e uld be derived by dividing the bill into two parts, therefore

he nust oppose the motion. of "D-vide, divide.") Mr. LAWSON said he would not trouble the House to divide, he would withdraw his motion. Motion withdrawn.

On the motion being again put that the Speaker do leave the chair. Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE rose and moved the following

"That, considering the distressed state of the commercial and industrious classes of this country, together with the advanced period of the session, and the present state of public business, coupled with the fact that the Poor Law Commission expires on the 31st of the ensuing month, it is the opinion of this House that there is not now sufficient time to enable Parliament to give that attention and deliberation to the importint changes in the laws for the administration of relief to the poor, which the measure introduced by her Maj sty's Ministers imperatively demands; and that it would therefore be more expedient, that measures of a temporary character should be adopted, to meet any inconvenience which the expiring provisions of existing laws for the relief of the poor may be deemed

would vote for the government measure.

proaching when the rich themselves would suffer. trade would only aggravate the evil.

istered by capricious commissioners. but had much stronger grounds for the confidence with considerable influence in Cumberland. [Sir J. Graham. which he made his assertions. He would prove from intimated that he had not said so.] The Right Hon. Bart the report of Sir J. Walsham, that the statement made said that he had considerable property there, and proby Mr. Mott was false. The Right Hon Baronet, the perty generally gave influence; but at any rate Secretary for the Home Department made it his boast he wished that he had more. ("Hear," and a laugh.) the other night that Government had not betrayed the The speech which he was about to quote was made confidence which the house reposed in them, when it when Lord J. Russell moved the order of the day for

granted the additional day for public business; but he going into committee on the Poor Law Bill; and the

On a suggestion from the Bishop of London, which your h and." He (Mr. Ferrand) begged leave to assure a slight assistance from the board of guardians or rate- tuents-(hear, hear)-and who would stand by him in but the Government had not thought fit to put asi ie there were 1,705 vagrants or casual poor, and in 1839 was supported by the Lord Chancellor, the bill was the House that the Board of Guardians of the Keighley payers would enable them to be carried from the hearth fighting this battle against the Constitution of their one night to discuss some measure for that relief. no less than 3,111, being an increase of 1,406, or 82 per withdrawn, on the understanding that the entire understanding the ject is to be referred to a select committee, with a view condition since he himself attended the board, accord- church-yard, they were to be dragged to a union of rational e-meation in Ireland, against the Post Law and the manner in which the law was carried out:- they must be if it were possible, would tear the aged Continuance Bill, and for a better system for the regu- "We are enabled to state generally, in reference to and littim from their peaceful homes, no longer to these units, that the heards of guardians are protenjoy their evening walk by the mountain's side or in House. He must say that he thought the New Poor affecting appeal to the House in behalf of the poor all vagabonds were amply punished. Aye, but that ceeding satisfactorily in the administration of raise the shaded lanes, but to be immured within prison Law was a very great advantage to the poor, and it people in the northern districts, now suffering the law would not meet the whole mass of the able-* * *

paupers making application, and the heard of guarfore, he hoped the House would proceed to consider the necessities of the poor are more promptly attended to past cular attention of the House to these -xtracts. commissioners up and down the country to deceive the therefore he voted for the bill, which had for its of jet. House and the Government. He would take the liberty sham, relative to the Keighley Union, which would confirm what he had stated relative to the in couracy

Names of Townships	Average quarterly Expenditure for the Three Years ending March 25, 1837.	Expenditure for the Quarter end- ing March 25, 1842.	Increase per Cent.
1. Bingiey	286	666	133
2. Haworth	238	499	110
3 Keighley	363	767	111
4. Merton	74	1.2	38
5. Sterton	43	75	74
6. Sutton	87	160	84
Total	1, 691	2 269	103

An increase of 108 per cent. indicates prima facia, a loose and imperfect administration, and it caused me. therefore, no surprise to hear that out-door relief and non-resident relief in aid of wages, given almost wholly in money and without requiring work in return. Was the system on which the board of guardians of the After a few words from General JOHNSON (cries K-ighly Union had been proceeding. But it is some satisfaction to add, that not only did the anardiars seem fully aware and willing to armit that such system was unsound, and ought to be checked, but they were indeavouring to make arrangements with the surveyors of the highways in the several townships for providing work for the able-bodied. I am not, however, prepared to say that these arrangements will be adequate to their purpose, or to the requisite us of the cut-door iabour test recently issued to the Keighly Union; sin they involve a movement in the right direction, and as the guardians disposed (20 as least it struck me) of the business b fore them in a business like ma ner, I am net inclined to angur uniav urably of their future proceedings as regards a more systematic and correct distribution of out-relief." One great cause of the increase exist two years- (hear, hear.) He believed that that of the rates, apparent on the face of the extract he had rend, was the bringing such numbers of men from the aware of the state of public feeling in the north of southern and other agricultural discricts into the manu- E gland wherever this law had been introduced? Was facturing parishes of Lancashire. It was a fact that he aware, too, that that feeling was increasing rapidly some of these men were now receiving from in the south of England?—(hear, hear.) Because it the parishes whence they had been transported saved the public pockets to a small amount, it the parishes where in aid of wages. If any was said to work well. He should be very glad to sould not be properly and satisfactorily considered dians, who had been orliged to set the commissioners during the present session of Parliament. The existing at defiance, and act contrary to their directions. That Bill expired on the 31st of July, and therefore a tem- was owing solely to the arbitrary, unconstitutional, porary measure ought to be introduced, and the ques- monstrous, inhuman, un-Christian, un-English orders fions respecting the same fully and calmly discussed in which the latter occasionally issued. Were such men, the next session of Parliament. He did not think that he would nak, to be intrusted with the administration any of jection would be raised to continuing the present of the workhouse test? He now came to the close of Bill for another year, but in the present state of public Mr. Mott's report; and what would the Right Honbusiness they ought not to be called upon to pass a per- Baronet say when he heard what was there stated?manest Act. The Bill ought to have been introduced at ... Without proper workhouse accommodation I am afraid that other restraints upon the guardians would Mr. WALLACE seconded the motion. He elequently be but of little avail. As the auditors are now elected. expaniated upon the apathy exhibited by both sides of their services in many unions are but of little use, and the House respecting the affairs of the poor; but he no ben scial check can be expected through them. I would do his duty to them, for the poor ought not have repeatedly ventured to state to your board, and ali to be a owed to starve. The Poor Law did not pro- recent experience has confirmed the opinion I have wide for the destitute. He would, with the assistance before expressed, that even as a precautionary measure, of four or five individuals, bring the affair shortly before in the manufacturing districts, where the poor rates, until recently, have been comparatively light, the pro-Sr James Graham admitted the importance of the visions of the New Poor Law are loudly called for; question now before the house, and he was deeply im- and that unless the Poor Law Commissioners are presed with the distressed condition of the work- empowered by the Legislature to enforce the proing classes. But it was now a question how those vision for proper workhouse accommodation to aid difficulties should be met. There were now 1 200,000 the restraint upon relief to able-bodied paupers. persons in England and Wales receiving personal there is nothing to prevent the pressure of the poorrelief. Now how was this gigantic evil to be relieved? rat-s in the manufacturing districts from becoming He had considered the question in all its bearings; ten times more ruinous in their consequence and more and he had recommended the adoption of various cangerous to the public welfare than those which were expedients from time to time. He was quite prepared unhappily witnessed in the agricultural districts of the to enter into details of the measure, with a view to south of England." Now he would ask the Right Hon. apply a remedy to the existing evils, if possible. He Gentleman what kind of poerhouses they were going to erect? The feeling in that district was most de-Mr. HUME said, that he had always approved of termined in opposition this measure. The people in this measure; yet he regretted it had not answered the the north of England were unanimous almost to a man purpose for which it had been brought forward. He against it-(hear, hear) This indeed was no party thought it would be expedient to pass a bill of a tem- question, for if it were did they think he would stand porary nature for one or two years; for Parliament had up in that House and express his opinious to the injury passed a bill to prevent the poor man from working! of the Government?-(hear, hea.) But the question (Hear, hear.) The poor want to work, but her Majesty's they had to decide was whether the northern par's of ministers will not let them have it! Had they not England should be completely ruined, the working passed the corn laws, which deprive them of work? classes there be made determined haters of the instru-They do not want charity. Let the House remove tions of their country, and the men of property be restrictions on trade. Gentlemen may say "No. no," made to feel that every principle of the constitution had but the time was at hand when they would be com- been violated. The Right Hon. Gentleman knew it pelled to comply. Let the Right Hon. Baronet consider was impossible to carry out the orders that were issued; that in a few months those countries which depended the commissioners knew it too, and yet, in spite of upon our commerce would be independent of us. He the state in which the union of Keighlev was, they replaced, that free trade in corn and provisions, and issued the directory orders to which he had alluded nothing else, would give employment to the poor man. He had no hesitation then in saying that the commis-They could not have the poor law and the corn law signers were more anxious to preserve their places and tog ther; for society would then be divided into classes their pay than to care for the public welfare. Had the to forget their duty to themselves and to their country. management of the new poor law? He thought the poor were people of this country become so degraded from every the very rich, and the very poor. The poor were people of this country become so degraded from every the respect to t degraded and trampled upon; and the time was apprinciple that actuated their ancestors, that three Poor the deceased in order to prevent her goods from being the country, and taking my stand under the banner come under his eye, in his capacity as chairman, than taken from her orphans to defray the funeral expences, of that Constitution, the present kill to the first five clauses. length the Right Hon Gentleman to prove a single of the country, and taking my stand under the banner come under his eye, in his capacity as chairman, than taken from her orphans to defray the funeral expences, of that Constitution, the weal or come woe, I will in babbling of green fields." would imit the present bill to the first five clauses, lenged the Right Hon Gentleman to prove a single Would limit the present bill to the first five clauses. lenged the Right Hon Gentleman to prove a single sight the battle of the people. (Hear.) [Sir R Peel By this measure the Gilbert Unions and the district instance, under the old law, of a rate-payer in the here rose and left the House] The Right Hon. Baropauper schools would not be touched. He maintained . Keightey Union, of any party, who was even actuated that the measure would not afford the smallest by one unkind feeling towards the poor, or who additional relief; and the removal of restrictions on ever forgot his duty to them. He was now Chaleman of the Grandians of that Union and a short time since. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, the number of poor when he found these p-remutory orders ; at been sent would be very considerable, whatever might be the down, as Chairman of the Board, and as a magi-trate, fate of the corn laws; and it would still be requisite he efficially communicated to the Right Hon. Gentleto have a good system of poor laws; and no change man, that if those orders were carried out, he felt conof the cern laws could make it expedient to put vinced a breach of the peace would take place. What of abuse. While he consented to the prolonged duraup with a bad or injudicious system of poor law was the answer of the Right Hon. Baronet, the Secreadministration. Upon those grounds he opposed the tary of State for the Home Department—the guardian he wished the commissioners would watch the expres- was in such a state that the rates had increased in a of the poor of the county? That he could not inter- sions they made use of with a little more circumspec- frightful degree. The sources from which rollef Colonel Wood was of opinion that the house should fere !- thear) But he would ask the Right Hon. Bart tion. He thought that with the best intentions there flowed were growing more scant, while the recipients interfere, and not allow the out-door relief to be admin- whether he had not acted as the Chairman of a Board of Guardians and as a magnetrate of Cumberland? Did Mr. FERRAND was convinced that the Poor Law he allow any Poor Law Commissioners to interfere Commissioner and Assistant-Commissioners would up- with him? Did he allow them to step in with their avoidance of which would tend to fortify the powers of that practised by the commissioners. Nothing would hold any system which gave them the control of the authority? No. Then let the same motives which the commissioners. To give an illustration of this, he be more productive of additional misery to the counpublic money—("Oh, oh!") He felt it due to himself actuated the Right Hon. Baronet as Chairman of a would take for instance an official circular published by try than a relaxed administration of the poor law. the exercise of honest industry." He (Mr. Fielden) as a member of the Keighley Board of Guardians, as Board of Guardians in Cumberland be attributed to him the Poor Law Commissioners, one of those public docu- He did not entertain the idea that the Right Hon. Chairman of the Board, and as a Magistrate of the in his position as Chairman of the Keighley Unioncounty in which the union was established, to prove (hear.) He held in his hand an extract from a speech of to the house and to the country, that a statement which the Right Hon. Gentleman on the 20th of July, 1839, had been made respecting him by a public officer, in a and he could assure the Right Hon. Gentleman that report now he believed on the table of the house, "Hansard" had been a great comfort to him since he was a false and scandalous one-("Oh, oh!") He did had had the interview with him-(a laugh.) The Right not speak on rumour, like the Hon. Member for Bath, Hon. Gentleman said the other night that he possessed

betrayed when it placed confidence in the Government, missioners of Semerset-house came practically to consi- thereby extinguished." What, he would ask (pro- had always given his opinion in favour of the general then, examine the practical operation of that test. when—(cheers, and cries of "Oh, oh!" during the remainder of the sertence). He cared not for friend or foe, but would speak his opinions boldly. The Government ment had been raised to power by the deeproof of semerset-nouse came practically to consite the practical operation of that test, der the prudence of carrying out this regulation (the coeffed the Hon. member) had become of almostiving? principle of the Poor Law; like other members, he coeffed the Hon. member) had become of almost atrotoe, but would speak his opinions boldly. The Government had been raised to power by the deeproof of the practical operation of that test, der the prudence of carrying out this regulation (the coeffed the Hon. member) had become of almost atrotoes death of the Queen's letter for a collection of the Government of the examine the practical operation of that test, der the prudence of carrying out this regulation (the Coeffed the Hon. member) had become of almostiving?

What was the result of the Queen's letter for a collection of the Government of the Poor Law; like other members, he condition to the Queen's letter for a collection of the Hon. The Hon of the Government of the Poor Law; like other members, he condition of the Government of the Poor Law; like other members, he condition of the Government of the Governme Lad DENMAN moved the second reading of the which the people bore to the New Poor Law. It was mity was desirable. This rule, prohibiting the admit and the poor were to become prisoners, and wear a Affi multion Bill. His object in this measure was to the detestation of that law which placed the Consernistration of out-floor relief, so far from being general prison dress—men who had committed no other crime the Hon. Member for Finsbury. He did so, how relief, both coming to the board of guardians at the give relief to those Christians who literally interpret variee candidates at the head of the poll. It was to thoughout England, was, he must say, somewhat cathan taking advantage of the neglect of duty of their ever, more with respect to Ireland, in which country but the control of the neglect of duty of their ever, more with respect to Ireland, in which country but the control of the neglect of duty of their ever, more with respect to Ireland, in which country but the control of the neglect of duty of their ever, more with respect to Ireland, in which country but the control of the neglect of duty of their ever, more with respect to Ireland, in which country but the control of the neglect of duty of their ever, more with respect to Ireland, in which country but the control of the neglect of duty of their ever, more with respect to Ireland, in which country but the control of the neglect of duty of their ever, more with respect to Ireland, in which country but the control of the neglect of duty of their ever, more with respect to Ireland, in which country but the control of the neglect of duty of their ever, more with respect to Ireland, in which country but the control of the neglect of duty of their ever, more with respect to Ireland, in which country but the control of the neglect of duty of their ever, more with respect to Ireland, in which country but the control of the neglect of duty of the neglect of d the command, "Swear not at all," and who conscient raise their voices against that law that they were re- priciously applied. It was applied to certain unions in superiors, and to choose as their means of existence the the Poor Law was a new scheme. He had from but one is an honest hard-working man, who cannot get tiously act on their convictions; and to enable them turned to that kouse, and he stood there to perform the tine south, but in the north the rule was not in opera- poor-rates of the parish, which were given to them by the first been opposed to that scheme, as irreconcilto further the ends of justice by giving their evidence daty for which he had been sent. The Noble Lord tion. In Cumberland, in the union of which he was their superiors under the old law. If the rich forgot able to the feelings of the people of Ireland. He had he can help it. What does the board do? It could not opposite last year introduced his Bill, and took his chairman, they were bound by no such regulation. An their duty—if the magistrates, prophesied that commotions would follow the in- give anything but the workhouse test and its discipline, The Earl of Wicklow opposed the bill, being more stand upon it. What was the consequence? The ample discretion was left them; they were not fettered who were the guardians and protectors of the laws of troduction of this system, and he was only afraid its separation, and its diet to both. It must give the disposed to support a measure for the abrogation of country, when the general election came, told the Noble in the least; and if they had not been left to the exer- this country, forgot their duty in the south of England, those prophesies were working themselves out. He same to both. Now would come the operation of Lord that they would not have his bill nor him either. cise of this unsettered discretion, he was bound to say, could they wonder that a revolt would be produced by that sifting, and the proof of the sound principle and pri-The Sishop of London felt himself in a difficulty. This only carried out the argument of the Hon. Baro- he should not have held himself responsible during the too?—(hear, hear.) He cared not who the man was measure, more terrible in its results than anything losophy of the new law. Which of the two would go He rejected the conscientions scrupies of the persons net, the Member for Waterford, who said that the last winter for the conduct of that unhappy into the house? If both go in, then the law punishes for whose relief the bill was brought forward, and Government had obtained their majority in that House was monstrens, it was most unjust, that three Poor the sweat of his brow. Providence had ordained that country.

The honest man just as it did the vagabond. If the was aware that, amongst other instances of herest in, and the idle vagabond was driven to the House of Commons) should by the agitation of this question. What was the difthere was the case of a distinguished member of the ference between the Hon. Gentleman and himself? proved these men to be, should make those orders, not earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; but if Law Commissioners of Ireland against the attacks to maintain himself, then the honest man only was bar. The had foregone the emoluments of effice rather. The Hen. Gentleman, he believed, agitated for the which, if carried out, must reduce this country to a through His beneficence He had placed in the hands of of the Hon. Member for Cork. They had followed punished. If the vagabond went in and submitted to then violate his convictions by taking the onthe Repeal of the Union—he (Mr. Ferrand) agitated for the up their labours in a spirit of candour and earnest—the discipline of the workhouse for the sake of idleness. required. Believing that the entire subject must be repeal of the Poor Law. The Right Hor. Member for rates which he had brought before the House—which means of existing without such labour, depend upon it ness, and, as far as the experiment of the poor law then he would ask where did the honest and willing dealt with legislatively at no distint period, he the country of Cork also agitated for the Repeal of the must turn the aged and infirm out of their steward- had been tried in that country, it had been perfectly Would abstain from either supporting or opposing the Union, but he (Mr. Perrand) believed they would carry and carry out the labour test amongst a population ship—(hear.) He had that night given his reasons for successful. They had few able bodied men in their honest, the man who would do work if he could get it? the repeal of the Poor Law before the Right Hon. of 50 000 persons, who had now scarcely the means opposing the continuance of the powers of the com- workhouses, but these were not the kind of persons. He (Mr. Fielden) would ask whither had you driven In the course of the further debate, Lord Abinger Gentleman carried the Repeal of the Union. He (Mr. of getting a single day's employment. But let him protested against the case of the Quakers being maken Ferrand would now call the attention of the House to lask the Right Honourn le Baronet this—Were those would be some who were generally their opponents, but His lordship concluded by complimenting Mr. by the commissioners in the sixth annual report, there as a precedent; he found them, as witnesses, exceeds some statements in Mr. Mott's report. He found that orders issued by the Poor Law Commissioners for the was a column containing the number of vagrants and ingly ifficult to manage, as they never gave a circal Nr. Most said, "I regret to have to report to your purpose of tearing from their votes upon this opposing what he did not agree with.

I reds Brougham and Denman defended the Quakers upon the foundation to night. The Hon. Member for Fins
In the total the fine to the foundation to fine the foundation to fine the foundation to the foundation to the foundation to fine the foundation the foundation the fou with the provisions of the law and the directions of imbaed the breats of their poor neighbours—that when difficult to explain away their votes to their consti- bury had spoken of the awful state of the country. England and Wales; the total showed that in 1838 ing to the express directions of the C-muissioners of workhouse, in defiance of every feeling which the laws whether they had performed their duty as members remedial measures? The distress had increased and, failing in that, it had made him, whose virtue Suffice thouse. This was directly centrary to the of this country had raised within them until the people of society? and whether they would stand by a Minis- progressively every month since the Hon. Baronet was confessed, a vagrant gathering alms in the quality allegations of the Commissioners hemselves. He held were taught to regard a workhouse as a prison?— ter of the Crown, whatever his political opinions might came into effice, and it was their duty to take it of casual poor. That was the wisdom and the philoin his hand the report of the Poor Law Commissioners (hear.) Was it not monstrous that the commissioners for 1839. The following passages described the state of should have issued these orders at that very moment against the feelings of a vast majority of the country? was too far advanced for that purpose. The manuthe unions in Lancashire and the northern districts, in the Kolghley Union, that, when carried out, and * walls, to have every feeling disregarded, and to be Mr Lawson moved, that it be an instruction to the The same observations apply to many of the unions in imp isoned in a union workhouse? He would tell the committee that they have power to divide the bill the West Riding of York, which have been longest in Right Hon. Member and the country that the people eperation * * The guardians are authorised to would not submit to it-(hear, hear.) He would tell put the law into operation under and subject to the the Right Hon. Gentleman that they would not submit provisions of the 43 i E. zibeth, c. 2. (the chi law), and to it in Cumberland; they would not submit to it in are, in fact, a larger vertry, before whom the cases of the Yorkshire—(hear.) He would tell him that the same respective paupers are investigated on their own per- spirit which actuated the heard of guardians over his advocacy of this measure, and Honourable Gentlesonal application or from the report of the reliving which he presided would actuate every man who had nen should be very guarded in their actions. There Hon Member for Finsbury. (Divide divide.)

The sonal application or from the report of the reliving which he presided would actuate every man who had nen should be very guarded in their actions. There Hon Member for Finsbury. (Divide divide.)

The would, for would be great difficulty in preserving the peace of the Mr. Fielden moved an adjournment of the to the first five clauses, which, in his opinion, were the b, the beard, and to it quire into the situation of the a mement, allude to what he considered an extra- country. There were hungry thousands now, but soon debate. ordinary circumstance; and that was, that when the there would be hungry millions! Is such a law calcumais have reason to believe that the real wants and Noble Lord, the member for London, on the 21st of lated to preserve the peace of the country? He hoped Sibrhores and Mr. Wakkey. July, 1840, moved the third reading of the New Poor the Hon. Baronet did not think so. Considering the and releved than under the old law." He begged the Law Commission Continuance Bill, there were absent a wful prespect which the state of the country pre- the adjournment, 29; Against it, 297. the following members of the present Government,-Sir sented, he was willing to vote for the continuance of The House resumed, when Sir. C. shich would shouw the system by which the P or Low R. P. el. S. J. Graham, Lord Stanley Sir F. Pollock, and the present law for one year longer. This was a quest moved an adjournment of the House Commissioners gulled the public sending assistant. Sir W. Foliett That was an extraordinary circumstance; tion of vital importance, involving the welfare and but that very circumstance was the cause of hundreds happiness of myriads of the people; and he hoped divisions; but, if it suited the convenience of the of votes being given for the supporters of the Govern- the Right Hon. Baronet would take the matter into his House, he should propose that this question (the abe to support them honestly; and when he appeals to ment at the just election.—(hear, hear, he himself then said to his constituents, "Trust in the tion—Are we legislating with a conviction that the would necessarily eause the postponement of the house and little furniture, and be made a prisoner in the Conservatives; you have tried the Whigs for ten poor of this country have a right to relief? The Hon, new tariff. taken place lately, which were a discrace to a civilis d of Mr. Mott's report:-" The expenditure on i s poor, years, and they have given you the New Poor Law Member for Bath denies it. Now, he would say that; Mr. Duncombe said a few words in reply,

and measures that have been to your great injury." his (the Hon. Member's) mind is so constituted that he and after a few observations from several Honour-Their answer was, "Yes; but Sir R. Peel will not is not fit to legislate for the poor. It had been com- able Members, the debate was adjourned till portant Bill to be thoroughly discussed in every stage, the Union in Pebruary, 1837; a slance at the sub- say anything at all." ("Hear," and a laugh.) He plained of by a commissioner, that "paupers inso- Monday. replied. "Trust to him: Le does not promise every- lently claim relief as a right!" Now, if you admitted thing and perform nothing; but he promises nothing, this, who could be responsible for starving them. and will perform everything." (Great laughter.) But Now, if there was nothing else than this, he would what said the Right Hon. Baronet at the head of the vote against the continuance of the commissioners for their baggage, &c., be conveyed at the usual hours of intend to send a petition to Government, and earnestly Government on the 8th of February, on the bill of the six years, unless a man who had dared to make such a starting, at prices contracted for by the secretary-at- hope that other parishes will do the same, praying that Noble Lord the Member for London, to continue the statement, was discharged. He quoted details from war, on production of a note signed by the proper the industrious poor may be relieved without being sent Pour Law C. musicion for ten years?" He said-"It Mr. Mott's report, to prove the existence of monstrous authorities. was necessary for him to state, however, that in voting and scandalous abuses in the present system. The reading, he reserved to himself the House may be assured (he said fullest right of judging of the propriety or of rejecting tress is dreadful! Hundreds of poor traversing the any of the clauses, and of dissenting from any pro- county in all directions, sleeping in the bands, and sheds; received, with amendments. visions by which the power of the present law was to and they said they would rather die than go into the be i creased or amended. He doubted particularly the union workhouses! It was impossible that the bill of, and the House adjourned, at a quarter past two propriety of continuing the commission for so long a could be disposed of this session, and he would recom- o'clock. time. He did not mean to say, that after an ex- mend (though unwillingly) its continuance for one year. perionse of a further continuance for a short period he sir T. Cocurant contended that relief afforded to might not come to the conclusion that the powers given the people should be such as would be agreeable to by the present law should still exist; and that the them. He wished to know whether they considered it Election Compromises Committee, stating that Mr. continuance of the commissioners might not be advan- as a boon? and he regretted to say that he thought it Walter, who had been summoned, refused to attend, tarrous, or that he might not deem such further cen- was not the case. Much had been said about the and give evidence. The main ground on which Mr. tinuance advisable; but it would, in his opinion be abuses of the old law; but this was a poor argument in Walter refused was, the expression used by Mr. more consonant to the opinion of the country that the favour of the imperfections of the new one. He Roebuck, during the last sesion of Parliament, when sulf-ct should again, at a short period, come neces- thought that the poor should be taught habits of in- on his being attacked in the Times, he had recomsarily under the consideration of the House." "Then," dustry and sobriety. He should vote against the reso- manded the horsewhipping of Mr. Walter, its chief said the people, "Lord J. Russell proposed a con- lution. tinuance of the kill for t n years, Sir R. Peel only proposes it for five, and afterwards we shall come down to no years all." (Laughter) However, the Right Hor. Baronet appealed to public opinion, and long before he aid so, he told the people that the battle of the constitution was to be fought in the registration courts. Now, the great argument of the persons who conducted those courts in the North of England was that this particular law was contrary to the constitution. (Hear.) Public opinion then carried the Right Hon. Baronet into power. He would ask him what was public opinion now in the North of England? (Hear.) It was almost unanimous in opposition to this Bill-(Hear, hear.) And he would into the North of England, his Government would not

would be the case. Was the Right Hon. Baronet improvement had been made in the working of the hear what the Hon and Learned Member for Bath Poor Law bill no factious opposition would be offered law, he (Mr. Ferrand) would say that it was would say upon the su ject. It was said by some to it. The general opinion of the country, he conowing entirely to the exertions of its uncompremising Oh! it works well in our neighbourhood:—leave well tended, was favourable to the measure, and the proof The Hon. Member contended that this important Bill and determined opponents, and of the boards of guar- alone." But how had it worked well? By saving the of this he found in the insignificant number of petitions money of the ratepayer-(hear.) It was entirely op- which had been presented to the House against it. The posed to the constitution of this country, and that he Hon. Gentleman who had spoken last wished to know meant to show, if it were allowed as he hoped it why he (Sir R. Peel) had not influenced the party who would not be-to go to a third reading-(hear, hear.) followed him more in favour of the measure than they Was the Right Hon. Baronet aware that the Conserva- were. He confessed that he did not think the gentle- he did know much of the labouring people. He had tive press of the country was almost universally against | men of England were so easy drilled into an opinion. him upon this subject? Was he aware that the daily (Ironical cheers from the opposition.) He saw no press was taking up this question, and must work its reason why he should exert his consorship over Honway through public opinion?—(hear). Was he aware ourable Gentlemen who sat on his side of the House. that the weekly press was taking it up, and must shake. With regard to this question, he did not think that he him in his position? (Hear, hear.) Because, if he had power to do so. The Noble Lord opposite were not, he could tell him that it was so, and that no bad not been more successful in this particular than Gevernment could stand long under such circumstances. himself. With respect to the use made of the cry (Hear.) He wou'd give him two years to destroy the against the Poor Law last election by gentlemen on this

rates in support of the poor of this country; we never Bart, then read some abstracts from Mr. Mott's report touched with sympathy for a poor and respected neighhave excited the people to attack the Monarch while of the Keighiey Union—a union which had long resistpassing through the streets of the Metropolis; may, we led the influence of the poor law. A Union of which (Mr. Fielden) had a copy:—"We, the undersigned have never advised the monarch, for the purpose of the Hon. Member for Knaresborough was the chairman, jurymen on the body of Mrs. Deacon, of Hill's-end, carrying a measure, to swamp one branch of the Legis- and which he had spoken so highly of. Mr. Mott's Eversholt, who drowned herself in the Rev. J. Reed's lature. (Hear.) We never have attempted to bully letter unfolds some of the most frightful scenes of immont, on last Monday morning, through distress of new is the House of Peers; nor have we advised a circular to morality and vice in that very Union. How would be written to one brauch of the Legislature asking them that union contrast with those which were under the per week by the said J. Reed and the other guardians.

with respect to their application, and the greater the selves of the aspersions heaped upon them.

withheld their alms. That was perfectly true; and he Law at the last election. He should, however, supshould abominate the Poor Law if he thought it port the Bill. relieved the rich from the duty of almsgiving. He was perfectly certain the Poor Law would fail if the affluent the system of administration might be, felt that Noble Lord who had just spoken. It had been im- workhouses. The Hon. Member, in fact, approved of the moral obligation on them to attend to a measure now which he had formerly opposed. He missioners called it, which was to sift the honest and would tell the Hon Baronet that the country had been Right Hon. Gentleman then said,—"When the Com- the wants of their poorer neighbours were begged to say the Noble Lord was in error. He hard working man from the idle vagabond. Let him,

-(hear.) Colonel WOOD (Middlesex) said he hoped the measure would be taken into the immediate consideration of the had materially added to their comforts.

Member for Finsbury, in the present state of the ques-

tion before the House. Colonel (Wood) would be defeated in consequence of produced the effect.

Mr. ROEBUCK referred to the conduct of the former government. When the measure was first brought before the House, it was considered one of great danger to the country; retribution was now coming upon them; for they had made use of vulgar passions and prejudices to endeavour to oust people. The law gave to the poor that right which they sought. He was not it was a general benefit, and therefore just. The aged poor were provided for by the law. He was not, however. very fond of the commission. The poor should be maintained in such a manner as should preserve industrions habits, and not foster idle ones. The question was, how we should provide for the destitution which

Sir R. PEEL hoped that in the progress of the New public feeling which had been raised in his favour. side of the House he could only say that he should be he felt that he owed them too much to sit patiently by (Hear.) He could not resist public opinion, and the ashamed of his place if he thought that he had gained opinion of the press of this country; and he must ulti- power by such means. He had never for a moment mately yield to it. (Hear.) He wished now to have given his sanction to such a course of proceeding; on a few words with the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary the contrary, he had taken opportunities of stating lacious principles. The Hon. Member for Bath spoke first for the Home Department. The Right Hon. Baronet his concordance with the principles of that bill. In the had, the other evening, in rather, he must say, a warm general election of 1837, he stated on the hustings his told the House that, being a lawyer, he wished to be anmanner, attacked him for using what he termed violent conviction of its justice, and that he would give it his means for exciting an opposition to this measure (as cordial support. In the election of 1841, he gave we understood). He plainly confessed that since this his support to the Government on every occassion on understood as giving one fact of many that he could is we passed he had taken a determined and firm stand which it was brought forward. He was surprised at produce. In 1836 there lived in the parish of Everupon this question; he had addressed a public meeting the ignorance of some Hon. Members as to the degree in sholt, in the Woburn Union, a widow of the name of

of guardians, and told them, that by every constitutive which the enactments of Efizabeth are departed from in total means in his power he would resist the measure; the present measure. It was well to look at these before the Union was formed, but, as the new law but at the same time he preached to them in the best enactments by way of forming a comparison between came into operation, her allowance was reduced down manner he could the necessity of obedience to the them and the present law. In these enactments he iaws. Was it right for the Right Hon. Baronet to saw no recognition of a right to relief without giving December in that year that poor woman threw herself attack him for that? The Right Hon Baronet forgot labour for it. If such had been the case there would that he himself had lived in a glass house. (Hear, and have been an end to society (hear, hear.) It was not raughter.) He must remember that he was a member so, however; so little was the principle recognised of of the Reform Ministry. How did the Government at an indefeasible right to relief on the part of the poor, that time inflame the minds of the people? Was it that they even required the children to be apprenticed not a fact that they were in correspondence with the to some handicraft. There was no difference in prinmen who said that there were thousands ready to march | ciple in the existing law and the old one of Enzabeth. | wished to return a verdict, stating the circumstances that to London for the purpose of cramming the Reform The existing law was a great check upon local abuse. Bill down the threats of the people? And did not the (He (Sir R. P.) hoped they would not wish to return to Government give them their thanks? (Cheers.) "We the old system—they were asked to trust to the good but the coroner persuaded them to return a verdict of never refused (said the Hon Gentleman) to pay our English feeling and all that stuff. The Right Hon, insanity. The jury, however, immediately after, being

readiness with which they must listen to any a legations Long Howick said that no time, so much as the

was occasionally a harshness displayed in the vindica- were hourly on the increase. He thought in such tion of certain principles which might be avoided con- a state of things, there was the greatest necessity of sistently with the maintenance of the law, and the a cautious and economical system of relief, such as the use of the guardians. In one of those papers he every speech made by his side of the house. But he tution is the prevention of almsgiving. Why, he nected with him. He thought the Right Hou. heard the Noble Lord (J. Russell) himself state that the Baronet could not take credit for himself for having Poor Law would completely fail in effect if the : fill ent discouraged the vulgar outery against the New Poor

to some imputations thrown out against him by the cipline which they had ordered to be observed in the

poor, for one had subscribed £300. The Hon. Gentleman concluded a very elequent speech by an most appalling distress and privations.

Mr. CRAWFORD rose amidst loud cries of "Divide. Mr. Wortley would give his vote with the Hon. divide." He said there were large districts where the people were starving. The poor houses had not the means of relieving the poor. A well-regulated Mr. WARLEY said that the next election the gallant | poor law would give relief, but the present had not

General Johnson supported the motion of the

After a few words from MR. FERRAND, COL. THE HOUSE divided, when there appeared-For

Sir R. PEEL said a great deal of time was lost in

On the third reading of the Railway Bill, Sir H. HARDINGE moved a clause providing that officers and soldiers travelling by railway shall with After some discussion the clause was agreed to.

and the bill was passed. The Mines and Collieries Bill was brought up and The other orders of the day were then disposed

onday, June 27.

proprietor.

The House ordered the attendance of Mr. Walter. and then some conversation arose on the subject of the inquiry before the Election Compromises Committee being conducted with closed doors. Mr. ROLBUCK stated that the committee had come one of its reasons for desiring the change, that the

best conducted in that manner, though they did not stitutional New Poor Law. Was not that a pretty to be assailed by declamation, but he would admit that dispute the right of any Member of the House being strong expression of public feeling against the compresent. The proceedings were ordered to be printed missioners? The 3,300,000 not only desired to abolish with the votes for the use of members only. Bill was resumed by

Mr. FIELDEN, who rose to answer the speeches of the Hon. Member for Bath (Mr. Roebuck) and the prevailed; and, at the same time check habits of idle- Right Hon. Baronet the Member for Tamworth. He ness? He would give the relief, because it was to the would take that of the Hon. Member for Bath first. interest of the community that it should be given. The That Hon. Member had spoken with great confidence principle of the Poor Law should be, that it should dis- on the subject of the New Poor Law, but in his (Mr. courage the impositions of the designing and idle, and, Fielden's) opinion with little sense. He (Mr. Fielden) at the same time, afford relief to those who were doubted the Hon. Member's experience of the labouring poor. He wanted to know what means he had of knowing their habits, feelings, wants, and condition. Was the Hon. Member engaged in such occupations as would bring him necessarily in daily contact with labouring persons? No: he understood from the Hon. Member that he was a lawyer, and he (Mr. Fielden) would not admit that a lawyer was, in the course of To these should be added the two national petitions. his occupation, brought into that relationship with the the first with upwards of 1,250,000 signatures, and

lating in their case. He (Mr. Fielden) claimed to be favour of the new law, or somewhat in favour of it, heard upon this question, because he felt confident that | werebeen in business as a manufacturer ever since the year 1803, and he was so now. He and his partners had always employed great numbers of hands, and for some years past they had constantly in their employment some thousands; and, so long as he had a seat in that House, he would by speech and vote resist a law which was based upon the false and wicked assertion that the labouring people of England, or any material part of them, were inclined to idleness and vice; and while this commission was proposed to be continued. He believed that the New Poor Law had been most oppressive, and that it was founded on the most farof the new law being both wise and humane, and he swered by facts. As to the humanity of the law, he (Mr. Fielden) would give one fact, and he begged to be Susan Deacon. She had been relieved by the parish as lew as Is. a-week. In the night of the 25th of into a most in the garden of the rector of the parish, a guardian of the union. It was a bitter cold night, and the weather frosty. Her body broke through the ice, and when taken cut, it was found that she must have risen from her bed to drown herself, as she was caused her to drown herself—that was, the refusal of the board of guardians to grant her the accustomed relief; bour, signed and circulated this paper, of which he

have contributed 6d each towards burying her. The MR. FERRAND said, as his conduct had been ani- smallest contribution from any person who can feel net has gone a minute too soon. (Laughter.) For what madverted upon by the Right Hon. Baronet, he for such a case will be most thankfully received by did the Right Hon. Gentleman say in the debate that should say a few words in explanation. If the the jurymen. Should there be more collected took place on this subject March 19th, 1841? He said, allegations in Mr. Mott's report were correct and than will pay her faneral expences, it will be "He should consider the large powers entrusted to capable of proof, they were worthy of serious con- given to her poor children." He (Mr. Fielden) them, and having develved these powers, the greater eideration. But he believed that the guardian, of had offered to prove this ease before the Poor Law Comthey were the more jedleusy must Parliament exercise the Keighley Union would be able to clear them- inities, but was frustrated. Mr. Buil had attempted to get it before a committee of the Lords, but he had also been frustrated. The paper, however, circulated by the jurymen speke for itself; and he (Mr. Fielden of abuse. While he consented to the protonged durapresent, required to the distribution of relief, when the country the new law. Thy Hon. Member then speke of the " problem how to relieve the honest able-bodied without giving encouragement to idleness by relieving the idle vegabond." He said that "the Reformed Parliament had looked this difficulty in the face," and that "he wished it to be particularly shown how the difficulties of this question would be met, except by imposing such restrictions on the administration of reli-f as would make its reception not more agreeable than maintained, first, that the Parliament had not met the ments directed by the board to be printed chiefly for Baronet could be expected to be answerable for difficulty in the face, but had created a board of three commissioners to do so, or to do as they liked. The found the following expressions:—'One principal did think it strange that his (Sir R. Peel's) influence Parliament had proposed to it a bill abolishing outsides of a compulsory provision for the relief of destirunged that part of the bill, and left it to the commissioners to make the law. But, as the Hon. Member praised the law and the commissioners and their doings. he might be taken to approve of the prohibitory order for stopping out-deor relief to all able-bodied poor un-Sir E. KNATCHBULL said he rose to give an answer less in the workhouse, and of the regulations and dis-

Mr. O'Connell said he agreed with the motion of Member himself. Here were two applicants for work; the other is an vagabond, who will not work if the honest man just as it did the vagabond. If the workman go to-the man who was admitted to be be, who was disposed to defer to the opinions of a few into consideration; but he apprehended the session sophy of this law. But it was the idle vagabond that facturers had contributed largely to the relief of the well; the Hon. Member, being a lawyer, knew doubtless that there was the Vagrant Act in force when the New Poor Law was passed, and in force still, by which House. He must say that he thought the New Poor affecting appeal to the House in behalf of the poor all vagabonds were amply punished. Aye, but that bodied. No; nor should it. Another assertion of the Hon. Member for Bath was, that the outcry against the new law was not raised by the honest and industrious poor, but by self-interested persons of a dishonest sort, who had been destroyed by the operation of the new law. He (Mr Fielden) would now read to the House a short paper that had been written by a labouring man of, he believed, the Diss Union, in Norfolk, and printed at the expence of one of the Guardians, and which had been sent to him (Mr. Fielden) by a clergyman residing in the Union. It was as

" POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

"Since the New Poor Law, the honest, industrious able-bodied poor are much oppressed, through the orders of the Poor Law Commissioners. It frequently happens from severity of the weather, that the farmer is unable to find employment; the poor man, under such circumstances, having a large family, is rendered totally unthe Guardians, all the relief he can get is to leave his Union Workhouse. I therefore think that the Board of Guardians ought to be empowered to relieve the poor man without forcing him from his house and home till the farmer may be enabled to employ him, and the weather will permit him to work. I, Thomas Cock, can prove that during the last two months I have lost half my time, therefore take the liberty to inform the public that the parishes of Bressingham and Fersfield to the workhouse.

"THOMAS COCK. "Labourer, Bressingham, Feb. 9, 1841."

Now, he (Mr. Fielden) thought that simple statement not only proved that the Honoura le Member for Bath knew nothing of the feelings of the honest labouring poor on this question, but that he was wholly uninformed upon the subject on which he so confidently talked. He would now come to the speech of the Mr. ROEBUCK brought up a special report from the Right Hon. Bart, the member for Tamworth, who had said that he thought the people of this country were in favour of the commissioners, because he found, that leaving out the petition of the 3,000,000, there had been only 108 petitions that session against the commissioners, signed by 25,000 names, Now, the fact was, according to the committee of patitions, that up to the 10th of June there were that session 135 petitions against the new law and the bill before the house, containing 36,344 signatures, and there had been many presented since, of which no report had been made. The petition of the 3,300,000 required a total alteration of the constitution of that House; and it alleged, as to a unanimous resolution that the inquiry would be House as at present constituted had passed the unconthe commissioners, but the very construction of the The adjourned debates on the Poor Law Amendment assembly which had made them. But he would call the attention of the House to the number of petitions in former years, all in effect against the New Poor Law. an immense majority for total repeal, and others for alterations which would defeat its principle.

Years		Petitions	l.	2,	Persons.
1834		172		•	16 156
1835		16	•••		15 680
1836	*** ***	119	4		27 574
1837		285			270.096
1838		346	•	•••	264.100
1839		136			30 000
1840		190			17 000
1841		895	4	•	286.646
1842(to 10th Ju	ne)185			36.344

labouring poor that would give him the means of legis. the second with 3,300,000. Now, the petitions in

Years.	Petiti	ons.	Persons.
1834	2		16
1835	0	•••	0
1836	0		0
1837	35		950
1838	23	***	1.184
1839	0	***	3
1840	0		0
1841	72		467
1842 [to J	June 10] 0		0

He thought that was an answer to the Right Hon. Baronet as to the pub ic feeling on the whole of this law, and it was also an answer to the Right Hon. Home Secretary as to the direct remedy generally demanded upon the publication of the report of the Poor Law Commission of Inquiry in 1834. He would now go to other parts of the Right Hon. Baronet's speech. He said, "Do you speak of this bill as depriving the poor of any of the advantages which they enjoyed under the law of Elizabeth?" Yes, he did. The law of Elizabeth made the overseers set the ablebodied poor on work, and it made them buy materials for the purpose. Under that law the overseers had no authority to imprison and seperate them, man from wife, and parent from child, as a condition of giving them that work. The 9th of George I. gave the overseers authority to administer relief only in a workhouse. The 36th of George III. repealed this law, stating if its preamble that much hardship had been inflicted on poor persons by withholding relief unless they would go into a workhouse. Then came the New Pour Law. and the Parliament not being bold enough to re-enact dressed in her night clothes. The coroner's jury the 9th of George I. enacts that Poor Law Commissioners shall have authority "to declare to what extent relief shall be given to able-bodied persons out of the workhouses," and that they shall have power to make rules for the governing of those workhouses, which was, in fact, committing the able-bodied poor of the kingdom to the will of that Beard. He did say that that had deprived the poor of advantages that they had under the 43d of Elizabeth; and, if the Right Hon. Baronet meant to centend that that the new law was the same in principle as the 43d of Enzibeth, let him remind the Right Hon. Gentleman that Brougham, in bringing the new law into of the poor for Eversholt parish, have given our veras that "accursed law," not a phrase likely to be used (Hear, hear.) No; I tell the Right Hen. Baronet 1 Hon. member for Rulai especially and dict instance and respect to by one who was proposing a law similar in principle stand upon firmer ground. I appeal to the Constitution employed in remedying those abuses which should have the deceased, in order to prevent her goods from being The Right Hon. Baronet had referred to the mismanagement of the poor in the Keighley Union, taking the information of a Poor Law Commissioner, and he argued that these things could not be redressed if we had not the commissioners. But had not the Right Hon. Bargnet heard of worse things occurring under the Poor Law Commissioners themselves? Had he never heard of the horrible deaths at Bridgewater? Of the latal gruel of the Commissioners? And did not the Commissioners do everything in their power to stifle inquiry and hide the facts from the public? What did the de at Sevenoaks, which was under the inspection of one of their own assistants? Remember the swollen throats of the children, the treatment of the lying-in women—a tale so harrowing and disgusting that one scarcely liked to dwell upon the detail. Then again inquiry was forced on the Commissioners, and the greatest attempts were made to stifle it. Yet the Right Hon. Baronet appeared to look on the Commissioners as a Board whose duty it was to drag to light and hold up to public view the illtreatment of the poor whenever it might occur That was new ground-quite a new function: but he quoted the Commissioners' reports from the Keighley Union, and asked how these things were to be brought to light but by the commissioners? His (Mr. Fielden's) answer was, the Bridgewater and Sevenoaks cases were brought to light, not by the commissioners, but in spite of them, and that if the commission were abolished to-morrow, the same good feeling and natural abhorrence of cruelty which held up Bridgewater and Sevenoaks to public gaze would bring to light such cases as that of Keighley, supposing it all to be true. But if the Right Hon. Baronet was very anxious that the cases of hardship in managing the poor should be brought to light, would he now insist on bringing fully to light that which he (Mr. Fielden) believed would develope a tale of folly

(Continued in our Seventh Page.)

(Continued from our Sixth Page.)

and cruelty on the part of the Poor Law Commissioners exceeding anything that had yet been heard of, and more fatal in its consequences? Would be aid him! (Mr. Fielden) in bringing to light the conduct of the commissioners, their assistants, and their correspond. pondents, with regard to the sending of labouring people from the southern counties into the northern factories? Would be make them produce their correspondence, and would be make them render an secount of the thousands (there were upwards of ten against his oppressors, which has caused him to be a or souls of men!! In one word, it is all a traffic in globe, in public assembly, frequently, and very recently such. thousand) that were made the victims of the "migration" scheme? He wanted the whole of the corres- In 1834, he attacked the clergy and churchwardens of never be altered except by law; and I am straid it will being goaded by oppression, starvation, and despair, pondence, not the commissioners' gardied extracts. He Shorebam, for the unballowed design of levelling the never be done by law till the People's Charter becomes into laying their hands forcibly on bread for their will enable him to get a more equitable remaneration wanted to know where the remnant of their victims graves of the poor in the churchyard, whose friends law. However, the subject is fairly before them, so famishing families, he would march 500,000 Tipperary for his labour, and that will enable you to live in more were now to be found; how many they had sent down, were not wealthy enough to erect a tombstone, to point we shall see. how many had died, how many they had sent back, out the place where their remains were laid; and also and the condition of those that remained. If the Right pulling down a wall which they had thought proper to Lord Ashley's Bill; two things are indispensably neces- violence we rejoice to say; we admire your fortitude wretched lives of poverty and unrequited toil. Hon. Barenet would aid him in that, there was matter erect for the purpose of stepping an accient footway sary before that Bill should pass into law. The first and forbearance, but in our own country hunger has Unite with us, therefore, for in union only is strength enough to be brought to light, and he did not see how across the churchyard. Having defeated them in this is, they should make provision for all such children and arisen in its desperate strength, and has been pur- Let the Charter be the foundation stone on which to he could refuse his aid in that matter if he really thought the commissioners were of use in bringing to joining the Stepney Union, on the atrocious New Poor second is, no hurrying-read ought to be allowed to be braggadocio and most wanton insult uttered by this name of Chartist may be now despised, and made the light the cruel treatment of the poor. But, until this Law, which I believe he would have defeated had not leny less than thirty-six inches in height, let the coal- singular man, we beseech you to pass over with magaid were given to him, and the commissioners made to bribery been in the camp, by making one of his partners bed be what it may, as it would be impossible for a nanimous contempt: we implore you to hush the indigaccount to Parliament for these poor migrants, he in the struggle a relieving officer. His next step was to boy thirteen years of age, to go on a hurrying-road nation and repress the natural resentment which might the time will come sooner, too, if you would not consent to pass a bill which proposed to con- Linder some of the wealthy shopcoracy from taking in under that height, if he had never been in a coal-pit prompt you to avenge on the heads of our poor wan- will come forward and assist us) when the poor, despised, tinue their existence one hour.

rion, defended those who opposed the bill from being battling the cause of the poor at every vestry, in which actuated by any "valgar" pandering to the popular be was nearly always successful, holding the straightfeeling on the subject.

The House then divided, when there appeared, For Mr. Duncombe's motion 37

the Bill 119 The House then went into Committee, and

Mr. WAKLET moved the postponement of the first the Hense against the consequences which he dreaded from the passing of the bill

sations which they indiscriminately dealt out to its ment called the People's Charter. supporters, who were of all parties, Tory, Whig, and Radical. The workhouse test was by no means a be kind enough to subscribe to him the required sum, Secondly,—I recommend those persons to consult with nevelty, as was contended; it was distinctly provided he may yet hold up his head again. He has a large each other. To invoke the assistance of those who for in the 9th Geo. I., whose provisions had been re-Exed in 1796, in consequence of prevailing distressa relaxation which contributed mainly to the extension of those abuses, which it was the object of the New Poor Law Act to remedy, and which, in remedying myself and another friend to do so rather than die in a them, did so by a return to old principles. The maintenance of the Poor Law Commission was the key- cause as any. Hoping you will make his case as public stone to the hill.

Mr. EDWARD BULLER showed that the primitive Poor Law Acts of Elizabeth were far from deserving the credit for humane consideration for the poor which was usually ascribed to them.

Mr. BENETT opposed the extreme powers given by the Bill to the Poor Law Commissioners. As a possessor of the soil, he felt that he had duties to perform towards those whose isbours contributed to his wealth and comfort, and he did not wish to evade his share of responsibility. Though he could not make up his mind as to the actual continuance of the Commission, he would vote for the pestponement of the Mr. RICE was satisfied as to the wisdom and policy of

having a central controlling power in the administration of the law. Mr. S. WORILEY supported Mr. Wakley's amend-

ment, as did also Captain PECHELL. After some explanation from Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. CARDWELL pleaded for the post-onement clause, on the ground that it was unfair to sak them to

Mr. DARBY thought that the entire subject of the Poor Laws should come from time to time under the

revision of Parliament. Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE quoted from the debates of last year, showing that on the Bill brought in by the late Government, Sir Edward Knatchbull had made a motion of a nature precisely similar to that of Mr. Wakley's on the present occasion, and which the Paymaster of the Forces had supported on similar grounds. Admitting that Sir Edward might have good reasons for changing his opinions, he thought that Sir Robert Peel must have been actuated by a little sly malice in putting Sir Edward's name on the back of the present Bill, as one of those by whom it was brought in. Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL vindicated his consistency, on the ground that the present Bill was of a more modified nature than the Bill of last session. Some further explanation passed between Mr. Thes.

Duncombe and Sir Edward Knatchbull. Mr. PHILIP HOWARD supported the New Poor Law. Part of its unpopularity arose from the use of terms by the Commissioners which had the appearance of harshness.

Mr. WARLEY replied; and on a division his amendment was rejected by 206 to 74. Mr. B. Wood proposed an amendment having for its object the abolition of the system of assistant-Sir JAMES GRAHAM contended that the assistant-

commissioners were the hands and eyes of the central Colonel SIBIHORP supported the amendment, wish-

ing to cut up the system root and branch. Mr. FERRAND said, that as the question now under consideration related to the assistant commissioners as being necessary to carry out the bill, and as within the last few days two of these assistant commissioners had forwarded reports relative to the union to which he had the pleasure of being connected, and further, as estimation in which we hold your services in the cause one of these reports furnished by Mr. Mott, and con- of Charti-m. taining a charge of a serious nature against the magistrates of the place, had been quoted by the Right Hon. Bart, the Secretary for the Home-Department, he (Mr. House, that that part of Mr. Mott's report which charged the magistrates with interfering with the relief of the poor in the Keighley Union was a malicious falseto be a debate on the Poor Law, and make these scan- Northern Star had not been in existence?" dalous charges against the magistrates, he did think again. Was the House aware who this Mr. Mott was and instruction. who went down and made these scandalous charges? Mr. Mott had accused him (Mr. Ferrand) another member of the House, and four other gentlemen in the commission of the peace with having, for the sake of gaining popularity to themselves, interfered with the relief of the poor; and he had a right to show the Heuse who Mr. Mott was. He then, that Mr. Mott had been a con-

tractor for the maintenance of the poor of

Lambeth, and that he had undertaken to farm out

the poor in different parts of the country, and among others the poor of the parish of Alverstoke, in which Gosport is situate; that, as appeared from his examination before the Commissioners of Poor Law Inquiry, he farmed the poor of Lambeth at 3s. 11d. a head, and those of Gosport at 2s. 8d. a bead; that he found that scowering the scales at the Lambeth workhouse made a to which to can your serious accounts, and through you, the attention of the country and Govern-forcibly thrust from the narrow strip of ground unjustly denied him. 50lb. of meat a week. The Hon Member went on to ment. state, amidst cries of "question" and "divide," that Mr. Mott had proposed in this examination that the diet in workhouses should be reduced, both in quantity and quality, by a compulsory order. This was the man whose charges against the magistrates of Krighley he (Mr. Ferrand) declared to be false, on the anthority of a gentleman who had sat at the Board of Guardians since it was formed; and also of the clerks of the magistrates, who assured him, with the sanction of the magistrates, that there was not one word of truth in that part of the report. Then as to Sir J. Walsham's that he should receive by to-morrow's post word from exaggerated. He was convinced that Sir J. Waisham was sent down in order to get up a statement to meet him (Mr. Ferrand) in the House of Commons; and he know of Sir J. Walsham's having been sent down previous to the defate? As to the statement of that gentleman, that a pauper in the Bingley workhouse had

son, he considered it a most monstrons statement. for a committee of inquiry into the management of the perish. If they were not all actually burned to death being here supplied by a blind and unreasoning devo- the house, tend to her children, if she have any, and possible description of a force, but as unconstitutional poor in the Keighley Union—a motion, which, if made, they would be smothered by the pestiferous and noxious tion to one man, to whose political vagaries he is such like. Now these are all necessary things, nay they he would second.

been obliged to lie in the same bed with a dead per-

the Keighley Union, which produced some further re- to make their way home alive. marks of Sir James Graham, and a notice from Sir Judge for yourself, Sir, when I tell you, the moment their unsuperfluous halfpence; and finding those of late of delicacy of taste, depth of feeling, and some coming slowly in, he has now called for their first income. The coming slowly in, he has now called for their first income. Charles Napier that he would accept the challenge that an explosion takes place, all the lights are blown coming slowly in, he has now called for their fart ings, tion, even proud man himself must bow. Why then, if

The House resumed, on the motion of Captain PECHELL, and the remaining business was then disposed of.

for a committee of inquiry.

with beef of so good a quality as South Australia. I ghost gentleman in London was heartily approved of.

THE VICTIMISED PENSIONER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—I hereby transmit to you a post office order for the sum of three shillings and sixpence, in the name of

Mr. Ardill, for John Hindes, who, as has before earned pension because of his stern advocacy of right against might. Sur, I am well acquainted with the individual in

case, his next crime was that of standing up against greand belonging to the parish, to appropriate to their | before. Mr. Lawson, who rose smid a loud call for a divi- own use, without having obtained consent. And his lucks of the place at arm's length, until he was defeated by the Custom House minions and others by taking the chair at the meeting of the 7th of December, 1838, when he lost his hard carned pension. But at this he never regined until the hard times have TO THE CHARTISTS IN GENERAL, AND THOSE soning faculties; teach them to think and judge for helped the enemy to crush him, and he has been completely levelled by the vermin; not only by their depriving him of his pension, but also by t ki g every local advantage of injuring him that lay in their power: clause, which enacts that the period of duration of the thus has a life of danger and toil been wound up by a Poor Law Commission shall be for five years. His disgraceful clergy and others. A man, Mr. Editor,

object in proposing the postponement was to get the that has fought and bled for his country in the battle provisions of the bill settled, and the power of the of Trafalgar, and with Sir Samuel Hood, off Rechfort; Commissioners defined, before the period of duration likewise assisting at the taking of the Isles of France, of the Cemmission was decided on. He supported his Java, and Buones Ayres; and likewise the destroying motion by a speech against the New Poor Law, warning and taking of upwards of one hundred and fifty-two ships and vessels of different descriptions, with other services for which this pension was granted; and now Sir James Graham protested against the language in his old age to be deprived of it for standing up fer scarcely a town or village, in which there does not used by the opponents of the bill, and the harsh accu- his political rights as contained in that valuable docu-

> family of a wife and nine children, and has, I believe, profess to be advocates of civil and religious liberty, lately suffered some very severe privations; and I am sure he would never have applied to the Chartists of Great Britain had it not been for the persussions of bastile, as we considered him as great a victim in the as possible,

> > Sir, yours in the cause, FRANCIS HARDS.

NEWS FOR EMIGRANTS.

Shoreham, June 20, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

London, 19th June, 1842.

SIR,—The following is an extract of a letter from Sydney, dated the 28th December, 1841, which I hope not be too widely circulated in this country, when so many people are embarking daily for that colony. This colony is in a most deplorable state, since the

ing extent; there are now four ships with emigrants tary forward monthly, one fourth of such contribution to and so will it ever be until the people rise as one man laws to benefit the labourer. (No, no.) No, for it is Bairstow were highly applauded, and on beard (about 1,060), and about 1,000 more living the General Secretary, and then your Executive will have in tents, supplied by Government. It is most dis. supple means; and should, as appearances indicate, and gion, until they saw what would be the character of children, and not a penny in their pockets, wandering come too large, the work be too much to be accomabout the town in search of employment. The wealthy plished by the Execusive Committee of five, they will settlers will not engage them but upon the most ex- be enabled to send forth approved advocates to aid and feft a widow to battle with the system that has murtreme low wages to proceed into the interior. Conse- assist in the great and good work. It has to me been quently, they remain in Sydney, starving themselves very painful in corresponding with persons relative to and others by working for little or nothing; and the our Chartist movement, to continually have the follow-

> stonemasons, bricklayers, &c, in proportion, owing dark region of ——— will be blest with a ray of principally to the influx of emigrants of this descrip- Chartist light." The printing business is getting very bad. The Monitor tural disiriets, from the correspondence I have had with paper has lately been published three times a week, some of my brother Chartists in those districts, and but commences the New Year as a weekly paper; the from my general experience, obtained by nearly four-Temperance Advocate died last Monday, as the Editor teen years service in the cause of democracy, I confrom £80,000 to £100,000; and shopkecpers, and ciples to prevail from one end of the land to the other, even publicans, are daily assigning over their effects to you will immediately go to work, reduce this theory do for money to defray the expences of the emigrants destroy persecution, prevent prosecution, and uiti- drops of water running into one channel will create a who are daily arriving; he has advertised for loans of mat y, yet shortly, break the bonds which bind you; mighty flood, so may the united exertions of the people cawbeens and shillelahs and give three cheers for the £100 each to the amount of £200,000 for twelve- throw down at once the demon class legislation, by raise all that is required upon this occasion, without work hard and many hours, there being but six com- posterity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—I am glad that our friends at Learnington have conveyed to you an expressi n of the confidence which we feel in your political integrity, and of the high

When in conversation with parties whose prejudice against certain individuals is so invetarate as to exclude from their calculation all appreciation or acknowleds-Ferrand) trusted that the House would include him for ment of even the good qualities and services of the a few moments. He now stated, as a Member of that latter, for black indeed must be the character which has not one bright, one redeeming feature in its composition,) I find that the most eligible proceeding is to waging with corruption and injustice. Secondly, to upon this occasion, and assist in saving the sorrowing submit to them one simple interrogatory, to this effect, enlist your sympathies on behalf of our poor counhood. When an assistant-commissioner could go down namely, "In what condition would the Chartist agitaat such a momentous time as just when there was going tion be at this moment, if Mr. O'Connor and the

Allow me, Sir, to propose this question to the specuthat the House should take such steps as would prevent lation and conjecture of your readers. A candid response miserable vegetable existence. Mr. Mott from ever acting as an assistant commissioner to it would convey a good deal of wholesome admonition

I am, Sir, You: s respectfully, Ryde, Isle of Wight, June 22nd, 1832.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir, the first thing that I have to notice is the fire. annual supply of potatoes. damp system. You frequently hear tell of explosions by fire-damp, and of very great sacrifice of human life by such explosions. Sometimes upwards of a hundred human beings fall victims at once to the devouring truder Machinery. Whole trades have been annihi-element, while a few of their more fortunate compa-lated, and others partially destroyed as regards manual of politics, has raised her feeble voice in defence of her people are deprived through the instrumentality of Scallwood of London, addressed a public meeting,

human beings falling a sacrifice at one time, and in this traced to the introduction of self-acting machines into smooth and sheltered haven. manner? I dars may not. Then, Sir, I will tell you their respective trades. If like you, we have not to In consequence of physical superiority, man, while in favourable opportunities for the display of those flend- here. report, he (Mr. Ferrand) knew to be false several of the diving their works such a trement mourn the miseries and demoralization of the factory a state of ignorance, always treats woman as an inferior like propensities which has (unfortunately for the toildons distance from the shaft—in some cases a mile or system which dwarfs the physical growth, and dims creature, as one who was formed to be a slave to his ing millions of both England and Ireland,) uniformly extracts which had been read by the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir J. Graham) from that report. The Board of
Guardians had sat that merning, and he had no doubt

Guardians had sat that merning, and he had no doubt

This statement. I should be slad if any one would not a some cases a mile or system which dwarfs the physical growth, and dims creature, as one who was formed to be a slave to his ing millions of both England and Ireland,) uniformly getting on rapidly; they have succeeded in getting on r this statement. I should be glad if any one would just acquired sufficient footing in our land to cause our insensible to his own mental and intellectual qualities, gators" and perpetrators of so cruel and cold-blooded an purpose of disseminating political instruction to the that he should receive by to-morrow's post word from purpose of disseminating political instruction to the them that Sir J. Walsham's statements were grossly give to the world true and correct information as to the children to pass through the fires of his infernal sacriit very naturally follows that he cannot appreciate those act, as that of slaying those on whose blood and vitals rising generation. Wm. Hardwood, one of the

shaft of the pit.

the shaft; and they will be somewhere about a mile. But while to the various tyrannies under which we Now, suppose any serious explosion of fire-damp should heartless conquests achieved by Capital over Labour, and though excluded from every thing connected with After some debate, the smendment was rejected by son why so many perish at once is, because they are so Corn Exchange clique) who does not implicitly sub- demand that they should be done. far from the pit-shaft; they are at such a tremendous scribe. The servant and supporter of aristocracy and But are we, because we are women, to be excluded has left them. Mr. FERRAND revived the subject of Mr. Moit and distance under-ground while it is impossible for them the middle classes, Mr. O'Connell, has never yet done from the more rational enjoyments of life? If so, why

which Mr. Perrand did not seem disposed to do-moving out; all are left in complete darkness. There are also which are not coming in at all. The generous but un- we are thus gifted, are we to be thus treated? Shall hundreds of different places blown down by the blast thinking amongst our peor countrymen by force of we sit still and tamely submit to a slavery against which calling itself civilised; and also, as standing armies in which should convey the sweet, fresh, atmospheric air custom believe all his assertions, and hate whatever our cheeks glow with shame and our hearts burn with time of peace are strictly unconstitutional. And this

They are a mile, or perhaps more, under-ground.an explosion takes place,—some are burned to death, derived from the simplicity, credulity, and despair of merits. Assist those men who will, nay, who do, place some are dashed to pieces by the blast, others the people, and these it is generally believed make women in on equality with themselves in gaining their Australian Beer.—The Sussex has brought two who have escaped these, have the calamity to be so him more inconsistent, peevish, and unjust, than he rights, and yours will be gained also. casks of South Australian beef as sample. The far from home, without fresh air, and have nothing but otherwise would be. Shipper says-"The cattle feed so well here, I think a pestiferous steam, something like brimstone, to feeding cattle and sending it to London or Liverpool breathe in, that escape is next to impossible. Then which the history of his sapience, the present Lord which the Charter alone will give us. Join with us, will pay better than sheep-farming. We shall be paid if there are bricks, stones, planks, dead, or dying horses, Mayor of Dublin, will exhibit, nothing will excite so then, for the Charter of our freedom. Come forward

they only sink one, and if they will not do it of them- ference to this loverlike procedure, that he was, at and brothers. You have an interest in politics, a deeper then quietly dispersed.

It is for this very purpose that I write these lines. appeared in your paper, has been deprived of his hard custom at some places to run their ropes sadly too far. general besom of Ireland, and which, had he brought the benefit of them? Besides, if you have husbands, question, and I believe his only crime to be that of the pit on these very ropes. The whole cencern, Sir, allude to the fact, that this brawler for freedom, this fathers, or brothers, who are not Chartists, your supporting, as far as laid in his power, the poor man is a love of money, more than the lives, limbs, bodies, advocate for civil and religious liberty all over the example will influence them, and induce them to become marked man by the straightbacked gentry of Shoreham, human life, for the sake of gaining wealth, and will declared, that in the event of the Chartists of England

Now, Sir, as to this thirteen years of age system, in

Hoping those things will be duly weighed over. I remain, Sir, Yours, &c., A CONSTANT READER OF THE STAR.

June 23rd, 1842.

RESIDING IN THE AGRICULTURAL DIS-TRICTS IN PARTICULAR.

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS,—Having recently visited portion of the agricultural districts, being well acquainted with the difficulty of so doing, and there having seen the good effects of introducing our principles, and also feeling with my brethren of the late Convention the imperative necessity that exists for carrying the enlightening principles of democracy into those dark shades of Toryism, I beg to submit, with all due deference, the following as a means of carrying it out: First, I premise there is not a county in England, nay, reside two, three, or more individuals who have imbibed the principles of the Charter; may scarcely a Should our brother democrate throughout the land town, village, or hamlet but gets the Star weekly. and having thus ascertained their strength, we have an Executive coming into office, who have just been returned by the voice of the people, whose duty, interest, and without doubt, inclination, it will be to extend the principles as much as possible; then let those individuals in the various counties, towns, hamlets and viliages, after having ascertained their strength, immediately correspond with the general secretary, requesting an advocate for their district. The Executive being the only body paid from the general Chartist body, I mean by the members of the National Charter Association and their friends; the unagitated agricultural districts having no available means for the purposestanding most in need of that spirit that a Chartist agitation would impart, they must and will become the objects of the "Executive's" deepest solicitude, as they are now that of the Chartist body at large. Well then some or the whole of the Executive committee would devote their time and attention to this most imyou will find room for in your valuable paper, and can- portant object; but to enable the "Executive" to perform this great service to the Chartists in particular, and to the country in general, there is one thing very necessary for the members or the National Charter for freedom. Persecution, and prosecution, death in the landlords, to be sure. (Hear.) And (said he) I ask an address from the newly elected member of the Government has declined sending any more convicts Association to bear in mind, viz—that the ypay their own the dungeon or on the scaffold, are the only rewards is there an Irishman here to-night so foolish as for Executive. Mr. Bairstow, who was en route to Brishere. Emigration has been carried on to a most alarm- con-ributions as members regularly, and that the subsecretate that tyrants award to sterling patriotism and virtue; one moment to imagine that londlords will ever make tol. The sentiments uttered by Messrs. Balls and one moment to imagine that londlords will ever make tol. The sentiments uttered by Messrs. Balls and their recomamount here is from six to ten shillings per week ingiterated and reiterated:-" am surprised that our You would scarcely believe that there are upwards of district should have been neglected, when it requires 100 carpenters now out of employ in Sydney alone; agitation as much or more as any other, and hope the

tion arriving, and going in to work at reduced wages. My friends, from my recent visits to the agriculer fourteen of our principal merchants and shipowners the sphere of our usefulness to be enlarged—if (and as have lately become insolvent, some to the amount of good demorats you must do) you desire Chartist printheir creditors. The Governor does not know what to to practice, and by increasing Chartism and Chartists months, at 8 per cent. This is a pretty state of things, causing the principles contained in the People's Charter masters daily discharging hands for want of money to to be the law of the land; and thus by obtaining the propose is as follows :- By the address of the General weak stomachs, Mr. O'Connell was proclaiming to the pay them. The office where I am employed have not great key, the elective franchise, open the door to free! Secretary lately published, there appears to be 400

Faithfully yours, EDMUND STALLWOOD. 6, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road,

ADDRESS OF THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUF-OF ENGLAND.

from the same causes, and actuated by the same hopes, sustained? we address you with a twofold object. First, to cheer trymen, who will shortly appear amongst you to sent mental suffering must shortly consign her. labour in your fields for the means of paying a griping agent the price he sets for a non-resident, rack-renting landlord on the scanty acre from which they gather a

Brethren, we have said that we suffer from the same causes; the same monster-monopolies grind us both to the earth. The land, transferred by feudal violence and blood-stained confiscations, from many-handed industry to the iron grasp of powerful pride and hereditary idieness; its possessors fenced round by proscriptive privilege and statutory exemptions; laws framed to ensure luxury to the few at the expence of privation, even of famine, to the many; parks, plantations, SIR.—As a poor suffering coal miner, I must say I lawns, preserves, enclosures, woods, game laws, reyhave very much admired the honest, faithful, and clear alties, waste lands, reclaimable begs, cultivatable mounmanner in which the Commissioners have set forth the tains, unworked mines; every restriction that could enormous and diabolical evils connected with the coal thwart the designs and bounty of nature, which has sense of his misery and degradation, and having sucmining system. Much has been said, very much, and supplied sufficient for all, and dooms us, like Tan- c-eded in groping his way from darkness to light, two which seems to have escaped the notice of all, and involuntary unemployed labourer obliged to periodi- exerting his powers of reason in order to obtain for to which I wish to call your serious attention, and cally expatriate himself in order to prevent his being himself those rights and liberties which are now most of your Honourable House. on which he and a numerous family depend for their

to pray that our country may never erjoy the benefits, fond attentions, and the tender endearments of woman, the opinion of your petitioners, the working instructive lecture on Sunday afternoon last, on the

Amongst the many absurd and reprehensible things which we are engaged, and liberty is our birthright, we get 3d. per pound in London; and I think that &c., laid and blown in their way. They run for life much surprise as his zigzag course regarding the and unite with us in our great struggle for independently be less than Ireland can furnish your market as far as they can, then they sink down and give up the People's Charter. Now praising the document, and dence and for those rights which are ours by nature, shaking hands with its supporters; now abusing it, but which a cruel, despotic, and tyrannical government have seen grass-fed beef in Adelaide market better Sir, you will say this is a melancholy picture, but is and then anon qualifying, are eating, his words; and have deprived us of.

Than ever I saw in England." We understand that there any remedy? Yes, Sir, there is a remedy. It is then coming out with new insinuations, and fresh de
Do not say you have no business with politics, and some of the beef which was brought to the table of a this. Let coal masters sink two or three pits where nouncements. We have sometimes thought, in re-

selves, (which I am sure they will not,) then the Govern- least as regarded the Charter, doating. But there is interest than you are aware of. If the country is misment ought to make them. This very subject ought to one threat of his te which it is our business here par- governed, and bad laws instituted, and good laws form a part of Lord Ashley's Bill at this present time. ticularly to allude, because it is one which we believe, perverted, it is on you those laws fall heaviest; witness t is for this very purpose that I write these lines.

In outwithstanding all the bigotry it has been his object those which regulate the price of food and the monopolies. Sir, there is another point to which I wish to call the to preserve, all the international hate which he has attention of the country and the Government. It is a delighted to foster and to sow, found no echo in the upon, does it not naturally follow that we shall also feel I myself have known several instances where ropes have forward a motion on the subject, not even his creature, fathers, or brothers, who are Chartists, your particibeen run while they have actually broken, and men Tom Reynolds, his clerk, O'Niel Daunt, or his body pating in that which interests them most will please and and boys have had to venture their lives up and down servant, Tom Steele, would be found to second. We urge them to further exertions. If you have husbands

men to put them down. derer has committed on you. Exhibit rather the cou- of his country. trast which Christianity would suggest; render them good for evil; extend to them the kindness which lightens toil; relieve, where you can, their physical distress, and above all, pour into their minds the noble and dignified doctrines of the Charter: raise them from their mental degradation and fatuity; excite their reathemselves—to shake off the dictator's stultifying yoke, and send them back to praise the generosity of English. men, and scatter the good seeds of political enlighten-

ment amongst their less informed neighbours. Slowly and silently, but effectually, is Chartism ramificating throughout our land. It is already powerful enough to command the silent respect even of our patriols, and enforce their forbearance; while, as they become acquainted with its sublime and elevating principles, the working classes learn first to admire and next to embrace them.

It will be for you, during the sojourn of the poer cause of true freedom and real humanity, and send them to maintain. back-lowly as they are-apostles to effect the political regeneration of their country.

Confident that you will exert yourselves to do so, and assuring you of our unalterable attachment to the national work—our sympathy for your sufferings—our admiration for your endurance—our pride in your successes, and would not starve in a land of plenty. He concluded by our certainty, by unity, perseverince, and energy, of moving the following resolution: yet fully establishing the triumph of right over mightof the people over the oligarchy,

We remain. Your trusty auxiliaries in the cause of democracy. Of truth and of humanity. PATRICK RAFTER, Chairman. WM. H. DYOTT, Secretary.

THE WIDOW HOLBERRY. TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"Ye good distressed, ye generous few, Who here unbending stand Beneath life's pressure, yet bear up awhile,

And what your bounties can, pray do bestow." BRETHREN,-As one who feels deeply upon the subject of this leter, I hope I may not be considered presumptuous in, calling your attention to its purport. posing they had a Parliament sitting in College Green, Town.—A crowded audience assembled on Sunday, Many are the trials and troubles of a people struggling who are the persons who would make the laws? Why, at this house, to hear a lecture from Mr. Balls, and

to destroy the present system of misrule.

to the heartless and coldblooded treatment or neglect would be to break down that accursed monopoly upon lected. Mr. Tucker, who has greatly exerted himof those in whose hands his life was placed. His which they feed and fatten. (Cheers.) This he defied self in raising this new locality, moved a vote of wife, for whom he breathed such fervent prayers, is any Irishman to gainsay. (A voice, "I wish we had thanks to the lecturers and the chairman, which dered him; overcome with grief her mind has become affected, and dreadful may be the consequence unless provided with the means necessary to raise the droop- know well the base wretches who last ruled the desing spirits of a half broken heart.

Follow countrymen and countrywomen, to you then I appeal in behalf of our sister in her troubles; let the suffering of her husband, her loss, and present awful situation stimulate you to exertions. Has she not must evidently get a new House of Commons, based on already suffered enough? can Chartists hear of her the principles of the Charter. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) present situation without feeling the deepest anguish And let me (said the speaker) ask my friend if it be and using every facility in their power to raise her only a Parliament he wants? If so, he had no hesitaabove want, may, to place her in perfect independence? tion whatever in saying that the people of Nothing would please our oppressors more than to see this country would make them a present of their's, observed, from actual starvation. There are a great clude, that the suggestions I have offered are at the us neglect those who suffer through our cause; nothing Lords, Queen, and all; and give them somemany more in our trade out of employ, and several present time best calculated to serve the cause. If you will tend more to damp the energies of those who have thing handsome into the bargain. (Cries of hear, and have gone into the interior as shepherds, &c In fact, arrive at the same conclusion, if you are convinced of wives and families to leave behind. Let us be men; laughter.) It is also a notorious fact that there are things never were in such a state as 2t present. Twelve the necessity of increasing our numbers—if you desire let us deceive the one, and give joy and hope to the other, for as Pope says-

> " How far the little candle throws his beams, So shines a good deed in a naughty world." Brethren, much is in our power collectively, and as

distressing the poorest of the poor. The plan that I at the time we were giving those strong cheers from paid a farthing wages these three last weeks, and we dom, prosperity, and happiness for yourselves and towns and villages in the Association. Let each town the same time informing us of the astounding fact, that raise 2s. 6d., or as some of the villages may not be able to do that, let those places which can give more do so; 2s. 6d. from 400 places will raise £50, and with that sum she may commence in some small way of business, which no doubt would be supported by those friends in patien; but as a poor Irish slave, he proclaimed that whose cause her husband has perished.

Brethren, let this be commenced immediately, let there be no hanging back, no towns trusting to others doing their share of the work, but let each try to be the and as a Irishman and an Roman Catholic said he, I sak FRAGE ASSOCIATION TO THE CHARTISTS first in so laudable a purpose. Lot the General Council you my countrymen, what have the Irish Catholic everywhere take it up; the sum is small to each, surely members done for us? Nothing aye, or worse than none will have the uncharitableness to say it cannot be nothing, for they have been the greatest enemies to the BROTHERS IN BONDAGE,—Deeply concerned in the raised. And who will say that the pattry sum I appeal liberties of the people. Where, oh where, were these result of your struggle against oppression, suffering for is a sufficient atonement for the mighty loss she has

Men of the East and North Riding, to you let not you on in the peaceful but energetic warfare you are my appeal be made in vain. Stretch out your bands and afflicted widow from that doom to which her pre-

"Honour and shame from no condition rise; Act well your part, there all the honour lies." I remain, Brethren,

In the cause of justice, Yours in union, EDW. BURLEY

York, June 28th, 1842. P.S. I hope Mr. Hobson will have no objection to be the Treasurer for the above fund.

TO THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW COUNTRYWOMEN,-That Ireland. period has now arrived, when man, aroused to a full

And that period has also arrived, when woman, awakening to a sense of the social miseries by which ferers were shot in the back, furnishing proof the Such is the forlorn and cheerless state to which she is surrounded, and by which she is degraded and en- most conclusive of the entire absence of the real necesagricultural tyranny and misrule have reduced the Irish slaved by her desolate home, by her deserted and fireless sity for firing. peasant. Like you too we suffer under the reckless in- hearth, by her starving children, and by her own hard nions are brought out of the "blazing dungeon" operation: and were our crowded workhouses searched, rights, and those of her injured country, and has emand the history of the unfortunates there elicited, in barked with her light boat upon the ocean of agitation, bringing the people into collision with the law. Now, Sir, did you ever know the reason of so many mine cases out of ten their destitute condition could be to assist in steering the shattered bark of liberty to a

general and utmost distance of their works from the fices kindled on the altar of Mammon; and we are led of women, and he therefore regards the kind offers, the they feed and fatten. to give, and he only a right to expect and demand.

As civilisation advances man gradually becomes more

anything for the poor of Ireland, save extort from them then was woman gifted with a mind to which in point House to cause immediate enquiry to be made into the meetings be held in the localities that have sent depuand whoever he bids them; a few pecuniary parasites indignation? No! perish the thought in the bosom of force is one of the most obnoxious nature. assist him in accumulating and sharing the profits its ignoble birth. Rouse yourselves to a sense of your

God is our guide in the great and glorious struggle in

The principles of the Charter, if carried out, are such as will give man not only his political rights, but comfortable homes—to give your children as much Brethren, you have not resorted to such justifiable food as they require, and prevent your leading such

families otherwise till they arrive at that age. The chased at the the expence of blood. This drivelling rest all your hopes; and remember, however much the dering countrymen the outrage their deluder and plun- and persecuted Chartist shall be honoured as the saviour

SUSANNA INGE. Member of the Female Charter Association of the City of London. 55, Old Bailey, June 27th.

STOCKPORT.

IN IRELAND.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING TO ADOPT A PETI-TION TO PARLIAMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF THE LATE SLAUGHTERS AT ENNIS,

On Wednesday evening last, one of the largest public meetings held in Stockport for some time assembled in the Castle Yard. Mr. Henry Smith was unanimously called upon to preside.

The CHAIRMAN opened the meeting by expressing exiles of Erin amongst you, to do much to forward the down the present system, which the police were hired his desire to see both Irish and English united to put

Mr. THOMAS WEBB then rose and moved the first resolution, and in so doing, he could not help remarking that, as an Irishman, he felt confident that the English people were his best friends. The Irish police had slaughtered his innocent countrymen, because they

"That we view with abhorrence and disgust the late bloody and brutal outrage committed on the peaceable inhabitants of Ennis, Ireland, by a rufflanly and bigotted police force, and that we sympathise with mirtee appointed to draw up rules, &c., Mr. Jago of the distress in Ireland, and to disarm the police sed seriatim, and ultimately adopted by the meeting;

Mr. JOHN WRIGHT came forward to second the motion, which was put and carried.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced to the meeting Mr. THOMAS CLARK to move the adoption of the This he denied, for if they had a Repeal of the Union to-morrow, with the present franchise, they would be little or no better off. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Sup- Sugar Loaf, Church-Street, Mile-End, Newnot their interests to give the labourer power, for if mendation of a subscription for poor Holberry was Holberry, the patriotic and brave! has fallen a victim the did, the first use they would make of that power nobly responded to, 10s. 4d. being immediately colit, any way.") Yes, said Mr. Clark, I wish you may get was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated it-(laughter)-for (said he) you cannot surely expect highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening. the present House of Commons to give it you, and you tinies of the Empire would not give it you. Then how must you get it, for you know you must not take it? lane. No, that would be physical force, and he knew Irishmen were not physical force men. (Laughter.) You fewer Members in the House of Commons now who would vote for a Repeal of the Union than there were when Feargus O Conner brought ferward his "pre-

mature' motion, or forced the Liberator to it; how is this after we have had ten years of reform, and how many times have we been made to throw up our Queen, and the best ministry ever Ireland saw? Whilst world that we had obtained a bloodless victory, and at there were three millions of Irish who rose every morning without knowing where to get their breakfast-(shame, shame)—and all this too after having tasted the sweets of Corporate Reform and Catholic Emancihe was not emancipated; and he contended that the poor Irish labourer who laboured with his spade at the back of a ditch for sixpence a day was not emancipated, Cathelic members of improved Ireland, when his noble

a close by moving the following petition: -- . To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The Pelition of

HUMBLY SHEWETH, That it is with feelings of pain and regret we call the attention of your Honourable House to the cruel and inhuman treatment exercised by a party of the Irish police force towards the peaceable, unoffending, and unarmed inhabitants of Ennis in the county of Clare,

That, from evidence which appears in the public papers, the magistrates and police authorities deny having given the police orders to fire, but that the men I hope something will be done to remove those evils. talus, to die of hunger surrounded by plenty, conspires immerges from that ignorance in which superstition and fired of their own accord, proving discipline to be little But, Sir, much as has been said, there is yet a point or to render our lot more intolerable as we gaze on the fanaticism have hitherto fast bound his mind, and is known amongst them; and also that they are not the "efficient force" they have been represented by members

> That your petitioners respectfully direct your attentien to the fact, that several of the unfortunate suf-

That your petitioners feel that a want of that which wicked laws,) has been in a great measure the cause of at Arnold's Temperance rooms, Calverley-place; at

That your petitioners cannot but deeply lament the existence of such a state of things as to call forth such | National Charter Association is about to be formed

Now, I can inform the public that there is a coal-pit as they are called, of commerce, if they can only be not as things which it is his duty to repay with kind- class of Ireland is fully entitled to the same protection very near where I live, where some of the works are procured at such a disastrous price, and by means so ness and protection, but as things which she has a right from your Honourable House, as the most wealthy and influential class in the state, which protection we are of thanks. Lectures are delivered every Sunday sorry to say they do not at present receive. Nor is it when they get to the utmost extent of their boundary. groan you can add, in a more particular manner, those inclined to place woman on an equality with bimself, the epinion of your petitioners they ever will until every man is fully and fairly represented in your Hon. take place with a number of men and boys while think not that we are without our peculiar oppressions; public life, her condition is considerably improved; House, through the adoption of the "People's Charlabouring so far from the pit-shaft, what would be the we are under the tyranny of Patriotism. We mean still she is regarded in an inferior light, her province ter" as the law of the land. That your petitioners look Sir James Graham challenged Mr. Ferrand to move consequence? Why, either all or most of them would I rish mock patriotism, the love of country and kind being only to make a pudding, prepare a dinner, clean upon an armed police as being not only the very worst in the extreme, and admirably calculated to assist plunsmell which always follows an explosion; and the rea- accounted an "incomprehensible vagabond" (by the are essential, our comfort and well-being in society dering factions in depriving the people of that pattry remnant of liberty which the most unbearable despotism

> That your petitioners therefore call upon your Hon. force, not mere to prevent the occurrence of such acts, than on the ground of their being a disgrace to a nation

ever pray, &c. Signed, by order of and on behalf of the meeting. HENRY SMITH, Chairman. The speaker then again briefly spoke to the efficacy union, and concluded thus

"Onward, onward, your green banners rearing, Let every sword go flesh to the hilt, For on our side is virtue and Erin, On their's is the Parson and guilt."

(Great applause.) Mr. Thomas West seconded the adoption of the peti- in the forenoon, to see what steps can be effectually

Chartist Entelligence.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

NOTTINGHAM.

Mr. William Wood, Pepper-alley, Narrow marsh ramework-knitter. Mr. James Humphries, ditto.

Mr. James Burbidge, needle-maker, Nelson-street. Mr. William Rice, ditto, Wood-street.
Mr. Isaac Burton, Cherry-place, Coalpit-lane, ramework-knitter. Mr. John Spencer, Sunhill, framework-knitter.

Mr. William Parker, Cricket-court, Barker-gate,

Mr. Christopher Bell. Frame-court. Parliamentstreet, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Timothy Thatcher, Sheridan-street, cordwainer, sub-Secretary.

WOLVERHAMPION. Mr. Joseph Steward, spectacle-frame maker, Brickkiln-lane.

Mr. J. Farmer, accountant, Polill-st. Mr. Wm. Sims, locksmith, Graisley-row. Mr. Job Hammonds. buckle maker, Welsall-

Mr. Nicholls, miner, Monmore-green. Mr. H. Candy, Mason, Wallsall-st. Mr. Foxell, file-cutter, North-st. Mr. T. Wilson, news agent, Worcester-st., sub-

Secretary. DUKENFIELD.

Isaac Kelsall, hatter, Town-lane. William Wild, do. Old-road. Joseph Bland, earder, Parliament-st. James Jagger, weaver, Hall-green. Seth Jenkinson, spinner, George st. Henry Shaw, miner, Town-lane. Henry Rateliffe, Dog-lane. William Hibbert, weaver, Wellington-st. Joseph Stafford, moulder, Astley-st. Abraham Bird, weaver, Wellington-st. William Cook, sub-Treasurer. Eaward Butterworth, sub-Secretary.

LONDON,-Mr. FARREN lectured on Sunday evening at the Goldbeaters' Arms, Somerstown.

Albion, Church-Street, Shoreditch.—Mr. Wheeler lectured here on Sunday evening, and gave satisfaction to his audience. Reports were received from the delegates to the Monthly and the London Delegate Council.

MONTHLY DELEGATE MEETING.—This body assembled on Sunday morning at the Star Coffeehouse, Golden-lane, to hear the report of the comthem; and also that a petition, emanating from this was called to the chair; Mr. Naglo reported on bemeeting, be presented to the House of Commons, half of the committee, and the Secretary read the praying for an immediate inquiry into the cause rules adopted by the committee which were discus-Mr. Ridley moved that the Secretary be instructed to summons the whole of the members of the monthly, the Surrey, and the London Delegate Conneil to meet and decide upon the adoption of the rules on Sunday morning, at the Star Coffeehouse. On a suggestion of Mr. Wheeler, it was men there who imagined that if they had a repeal of altered to Sunday afternoon, at 55, Old Bailey, the Union, they would then be happy. (Hear, hear.) provided the London Delegate Meeting, would grant the use of the room; and in that shape carried unanimously. The mesting then adjourned.

his usual ability at the Carpenters' Arms, Brick-STONEMASONS, CRAVEN HEAD, DRURY-LANE.—The above association held their usual weekly meeting

MR DUFFIELD lectured on Sunday evening, with

on Saturday evening, and after the usual business of the association was gone through, and several minor subjects discussed, the meeting adjourned. DELEGATE COUNCIL.—This body met on Sunday. Mr. Morgan in the chair. Mr. Wheeler read an extract from a letter of the Rev. William Hill's. Editor of the Northern Star. averring that he is & member of the National Charter Association, and commented upon the conduct of those who had so industriously propagated a contrary belief. Mr. Wheeler also reported that Mr. Cleave had kindly offered to present them with a quantity of unsold copies of the Northern Star, and moved that a Commit on be appointed to receive them of Mr. Cleave. Mr. Blake seconded the motion. Messrs. Dowling and Humphries supported the motion, and Messrs. Wheeler, Ridley, and Salmon were appointed. Mr. Ridley moved, and Mr. Wheeler seconded, that the report of the Committee appointed to draw up rules for the complete organisation of London be heard and decided upon on the ensuing Sunday, and that the use of the Hall be given to the whole of the Councils on that occasion. Carried with one dissentient. Credentials were received from Mr. Knight, for Finebury, and Mr. Bell, for Limehouse. A report was received regarding the Trades' Delegate Meeting. The sum of 10s. was received from Limehouse, and 2s. 6d. from the hatters. Mr. Langwith was appointed to inquire into certain affairs said to be going on in his locality. The Council then proceeded to the investigation of some matters of personal and local interest, which occupied the remainder of the time.

CHELSEA.—The Chartists of this place met as usual countryman, O'Connor, moved that the widow Ryan at the Stag Tavern, Fulham Road, Mr. Nevett in the should have her name placed on the Pension List, in chair. Mr. J. Dowling delivered an able lecture at place of some idle placeman? Would ye believe it, its conclusion. A subscription was entered into for the motion fell to the ground for the want of a seconder. | Mason's Defence Fund, and other business connected To such a height had patriotism risen under the benign with the locality transacted. The deputation apinfluence of Catholic Emancipation. All he wanted to pointed to wait on Mr. Feargus O'Connor reported see was a unity of sentiment and action between the that he had left his residence for a tour in Yorkoppressed of both countries. He should thus draw to shire. They were instructed to wait upon him on his return.

LASSWADE.—The people of this place have been very inactive lately, consequently the Chartists the Inhabitants of Stockport in public meeting resolved to call a public meeting, in order to rouse them from their apathy. The meeting took place on Wednesday evening week, and was well a tended. Mr. John Swart was called to the chair, who, after a short speech, introduced to the meeting Mr. Robt. Lowery, who addressed the meeting for an hour and a half, in a strain of fervid elequence and clear logical reasoning, carrying the feelings of the meeting with him. Mr. L. stated to the meeting how the late Convention acted during its sittings. He gave great satisfaction. Meetings like this have a

tendency to do much good. TONBRIDGE - KENT. - A public meeting was held on Wednerday evening week, at the Chequers' Inn, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Mr. E. Stallwood of London. At the conclusion, Mr. Snelling moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and briefly supported his views, as did several others. On Friday evening, the club room of the Chequers was again filled, and Mr. Stallwood delivered a second very able lecture, for which he received the thanks of the assembly.

the close of the lecture, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the lecturer. A locality of the

STOCKPORT.—The youths of this town are members of their debating class, delivered a very principles of the People's Charter to a numerous audience for which he received a unanimous vote forencon and afternoon, and Tuesday evening. ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.-A delegate meeting was

held in the Chartist Room, Charlestown, on Sunday last. Delegates present :- Ashton, James Taylor; James Wilcox, and William Aitken; Hooley Hill, James Leech, James Lowe, and Hargreaves Ashton: Stalybridge, George Baxter and Thomas Wilson Droylsden, Samuel Clough; Dukinfield, James Hague and Edmund Butterworth; Mottram, Samuel Lees and Robert Wilde; Mossley, W. Bradbury. The following resolutions were adopted :- " That other Manchester friends to address the meetings." "That the delegates assembled, when they return to their localities, see how many men will volunteer to address public meetings or act as lecturers, and And your petitioners will as in duty bound, that they bring their names with them to the next delegate meeting." "That an address be got up by Mr. W. Aitken, shewing the people the necessity of joining the Association, and that the same be printed and circulated amongst the people." "That the delegates assembled impress upon the members of their Associations the necessity of paying one penny each to the friends of all deceased members, and that as many as can conveniently attend the funerals of all members do so." "That another delegate meeting be held in the Ashton-under-Lyne Room, on Sunday, the 10th of July, at one o'clock reply of Mr. Leach."

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings

half-past eight o'clock.

James Cartledge, of Manchester, will deliver a lecture in the Chartist room, Brookbottom, and on North and East Riding. Tuesday evening, July 5th, Mr. David Ross of Man-chester, will deliver a lecture in the same place.

on Saturday night next, by Mr. Tattersall, from on Monday evening. Burnley, to commence at six o'clock; also a campaddress the meeting. It is also expected that Mr. Manchester, and others will address the meeting. Tattersall will lecture at Embsay on Monday evening at six o'clock.

LIVERSIDGE.-A Chartist camp-meeting will be mence in the morning at ten o'clock, and at two in

HANLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES .- A public meeting will take place in the large room, Sea Lion Inn. Hanley, on Tuesday evening, July 5th, to take into consideration the letters addressed to the working portion of the middle classes, by Mr. O'Connor. in the Star of the 18th and the 25th ult.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.-Mr. Williams will shortly comely with the invitation received from the Chartists of this place.

MONEWEARMOUTH .- On Tuesday evening the usual meeting will be held at this place. Messrs. Chapple, Dobbie, and Williams will probably address it. surrounding villages on Sunday.

will deliver a lecture on Monday, at this town. DELPH.-Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, will deliver a lecture in the Mill-gate lecture room, on Monday evening, July 4th. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

at haif-past two o'clock in the afternoon, and at six came away with the understanding that Mr. Falvey above Hall, on Friday evening last. Subject—"The of the numerous brethren and friends assembled in

meeting. To commence at half-past four o'clock in

Sunday night (to-morrow) at seven o'clock, as there is business of great importance to bring forward.

London-The members of the Monthly Deledon, and also for the better agitation and organisation of the country districts.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr J. Watkins will give his fareevening (to-morrow) at No. 5, Circus-street, New Road, Marylebone, at half-past seven o'clock.

Tower Hamlers.—It is earnestly requested that a rural excursion to Watford.

the Stag Tavern, Fulham Road; the proceeds to go now chop fallen monopolisis, that the Chartists would the Executive: tickets, 6d. each.

Beknondsky.-Mr. Miller will address the middle lects of the men of Staley Bridge, but that they and working classes of Bermondsey, on Monday were determined to compel them to carry out their evening next, at eight o'clock, at the Horzs Tavern, no monopoly principles into public meeting, as well

CRAVEN HEAD, DRURY-LANE.—The Provisional Committee again request that all the localities will See their delegates attend on Tuesday evening he again heard, if they stopped in the Hall till next, at the above-named place, by eight o'clock.

Charles Well - Mr. Frescell will become at the Falvey would not give way, but delivered a long CAMBERWELL.-Mr. Fussell will lecture at the tirade of invective and abuse, appealing, in strong Rose and Crown, Walworth Road, on Monday declamatory terms, to the religious prejudices of his evening next, at eight o'clock.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday next, Mr. Clark, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist Room, Greavesstreet, at six o'clock in the evening, and at Waterhead-mill, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the

Salfoad.-On Tuesday evening, the 6th July, a public meeting will be held on Shaw's Brow, near Executive are expected to address the meeting; the chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

the 3rd day of July, when Mr. David Ross, and acclamations.—Correspondent. several other friends will address the meeting; to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon, and six in the evening. Mr. Ross will lecture in the Chartist June 27th, when from ten to fifteen thousand people Room, Upperhead-row, on Monday night, at half-

long-expected visit to the Keighley and Bingley in Halifax about half-past eleven o'clock, for that districts, on Wednesday next, June 6th. He will purpose. The meeting being announced for halfarrive in Bingley at half-past twelve o'clock, p.m., past two, and Mr. O'Connor having to attend anowhen he will be met by a procession from Keighley ther meeting at Burnley at four, caused some trifling and other parts of the district. After giving a short alteration in the arrangements, and for the purpose address, he will proceed to Keighley, accompanied of giving that gentleman an opportunity of address-by a general procession, when he will again give ing the meeting, the bellman announced that it an address in the Market-place or some other suit- should take place at two instead of haif-past. Havable situation. A tea party will afterwards be ing arrived at the Moor, and without waiting one held in the Working Men's Hall, in honour of the moment, Mr. Bennjamin Raistrick was unanimously illustrious visitor, with admission by ticket. The called to preside, who at once introduced Mr various localities in the district are requested to O'Connor to the meeting, who was received with held themselves in readiness to assist in the pro- rounds of cheers and clapping of hands. When cession, &c.

on Monday evening at eight o'clock, in the Old the late Convention, which was received with School Room, Pole-lane, by Mr. James Cooper, of applause; his time being limited, he could only

will held a camp meeting on Sunday next on the to be united, and stand by their Charter, whole and

Mr. West will lecture at the following places, at half-past seven o'clock each evening:-Duffield, took his leave for Burnley, when cheering and on Monday, the 4th; Heanor, on Tuesday, the 5th; waving of hats centinued for a considerable time.

Swanworth, on Wednesday, the 6th; Matlock, on The chairman then called upon Mr. Greenwood to Thursday, the 7th; Belper, on Saturday, the 9th; move the first resolution, which was seconded by and will preach at Belper on Sunday evening. at Mr. Clayton, and ably supported by Mr. Hanson: and will preach at Belper on Sunday evening, at half-past five o'clock. A collection will be made after each service to aid the funds.

A CONCERT will be held in the Charter Association Room, York-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, on Tuesday evening, July 12th, for the benefit of Mr. Wm. Barker, who is out of employment in consequence of being imprisoned for his determined advocacy of the principles of the Charter.

MANCHESTER.-Mr. Cartledge will deliver a lec- calling to her councils men who will make the Peotere to the carpenters and joiners in the Carpenters' ple's Charter the law of the land." Mr. Shackleton Hall, on Friday evening next at eight o'clock .- was then called upon to move the remonstrance to Two lectures will be delivered in the Carpenters' the House of Commons, which was seconded by Mr.

HOLBECK.-A funeral sermon will be preached in the Association Room, by Mr. Joseph Stansfield, on Sunday next (to-morrow) at six o'clock in the

BRISTOL.-Mr. Bairstow will preach Mr. Samuel Holberry's funeral sermon in Boar-lane Chapel. Temple-street, on Sunday morning. Doors open at

Bath.—On Monday, July 11th, a public meeting late Convention, whose unanimity of sentiment, diswill be held at No.3, Galloway Buildings, at eight creet wisdom, and houest integrity, prove them woro'clock in the evening, for the purpose of submitting for adoption of the memorial to the Queen, and the remonstrance to the House of Commons. FUNERAL OBATION,—On Sunday, a funeral oration

will be delivered at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Chartist Association Room, Bath, man, the meeting left the moor, highly delighted on the death of poor Holberry. COALBROOK DALE -- Mr. Mogg will lecture on

ROUT OF W. D. TAYLOR - Warrington, Sunday, July 3rd; Bolton, Monday, 4th; Rochdale, Tues Air. John Wateins will deliver a lecture on Saturday, (this evening), at the Craven's Head, Drury-lane, on which occasion the case of which occasion the public lane, on which occasion the public lane, on Saturday, the strength of the strength of the late most violent and brutal assault on the late members of the members are respectfully invited to attend. Chair taken at secretaries will make the necessary arrangements; field, containing the resignation of Mr. Shaw, both Mossler.—On Sunday evening (to-morrow) Mr. mutual benefit may be afforded as Mr. D. T. is on count of leaving this town for Sheffield, when it was

WOODHOUSE,-Mr. Samuel Parkes will preach on Sunday evening at Handsworth Woodhouse, at half-SKIPTON.—There will be a lecture delivered here past six o'clock. Mr. Parkes will also lecture here

BRAMLEY, NEAR LEEDS. - On Monday last, a Minister) opened the proceedings, he hoped that means. none would take a part in the business except the THE CHARTISTS, meeting at the Ship, in Steelmembers of the Bramley Reform Association, this house-lane, have voted thanks to O'Connor, and to salting from class legislation, and showed how the industrious classes to to the industrious classes to to the matter of bail for poor Holberry.

He chartists, meeting at the Ship, in Steel-He pourtrayed in a powerful manner the evils resume that station in a powerful manner the evils resume that several marks on the chind's nead and neck—the Qrs.

Salting from class legislation, and showed how latter of such a nature as to give her some alarm utterly hopeless it is for the industrious classes to for the child's life—upon questioning her as to the graduation in the social compact which it is cause, it was with great timidity and reluctance 3 6 33 he had been given to understand that the meeting had been called for public discussion, and if freedom Mr Candy has been requested to lecture in the of discussion was prevented, he gave notice that a following places, which, if the weather is favour- public meeting would forthwith be held out of doors, able, and not otherwise engaged, he has promised at which he should be happy to meet those gentlemen to attend:—On Sunday next, in the morning, he will by his side, where both sides of the question should preach at Wednesfield, at half-past ten precisely; be heard. A motion was put and carried that full in the afternoon, at half-past two, in the Market and free discussion be allowed, but after the adop-Pla. c, Bilston, on the murder of poor Holberry, tion of the six points of the Charter, upon the motion A collection will be made for the widow. In the that the public be invited to become members of this evening, he will preach in the Gardens, Stafford- Association, Mr. Holliday again rose to propose, as street, Wolverhampton, at a quarter to seven. On an amendment, that the invitation be, "to join the Monday evening, at half-past seven, he will lecture National Charter Association," which amendment at Five Ways, Bilston-street; on Tuesday evening, the Chairman refused to put to the meeting, and at half-past seven, at Wednesfield; on Wednesday refused also to permit the speaker to state his reasons evening, a: half-past seven, in the Gardens, Stafford- for the adoption of the amendment. The great body stren; on Thursday evening, at half-past seven, at holf-meeting then adjourned to the open air, and Mr. Holliday addressed them at considerable length past seven, near Pratics Factory, Brickkiln-lane. on the necessity of their joining the National Charter nesday the painters of Manchester held a general Sunderland.—On Sunday afternoon, at two Association. At the close of his address, it was meeting of their trade, to take into consideration the o'clock, Mr. Williams will lecture on the Town agreed that another meeting should be held in the propriety of joining the National Charter Associasame place next Monday, for the purpose of effecting this object; and the meeting broke up, perfectly satisfied of the honour and honesty of the "new move"

party in Bramley. STALYBRIDGE.—The walls of this town have been placarded, announcing that hir. Falvey, of Macclesfield, would deliver a lecture upon the Corn and Provision Laws, in the Town Hall, on Tuesday Tirshelf.-Mr. Simmons will visit this and the evening last. The placards aunouncing the lecture were headed "A free stage, and no favour": under-WINCHCOMBE.-Mr. Milsom, of Cheltenham, neath, in large type, an announcement was made that a discussion would take place upon the above subjects. As soon as the Chartists of Stalybridge became acquainted with the intentions of the lecturer, they appointed a deputation to wait upon the Secretary of the anti-Monopoly Association, to learn whether Mr. Falvey would forego the lecture, and Norringham.-Mr. Clark, from Stockport, will enter at once into a discussion upon equal terms. deliver two lectures on the Forest, on Sunday next, After some conversation with that functionary, they o'clock in the evening; and at the democratic Chapel would give up the lecture, and commence by opening relative position of this country, and those countries on Monday evening.

The Chartists then waited upon with which we have to compete." The thanks of MR. MEAD'S ROUTE FOR THE ENSUING WEEK .- Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, and Mr. John the meeting were given to the lecturer and chairman, Sinday, at Calverton, Monday, at Blidworth, Thesday. st Lambley, Wednesday, at Newark, and the
Union Coffee House, on Saturday evening.

Hollinwood.—A Chartist camp meeting will be
Hollinwood.—A Chartist camp meeting will be

The Executive; but they being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Laird, Esq., who has recently being unable to attend, Mr. Dixon, of Manlate employer, D. Lair held on Sunday next, on the open space of ground, tickets had been gratuitously discributed among on the last Monday in July. Mossrs. Caladine, who in Dary-lane, when Messrs. Leach and Bayley, of their friends, while those whom they thought were compelled to pay the being of those in his employ. The present was recorded to sufficiently the steem in which they hold that gentleman, the Hall (which was crowded to sufficient) against was moderate, and former prices were maintained. Who, we understand, assiduously laboured for the the unnatural mother, who, if the women outside to be will being of those in his employ. The present was recorded to sufficient to the unnatural mother, who, if the would not have got hold of her would not have g Manchester, and other speakers will address the not favourable to their views were compelled to pay one penny for admission into the hall, thus at once Woodborough, Lowdham, and Blidworth; Sweet, he afternoon.

DERRY.—It is requested that all the members will and no favour. A few of our Chartist friends, in order that this fact might be proved beyond the master, at Chapel; Parker, Cricket Court, Nottingattend at the Association room, Willow-row, on possibility of doubt, waited upon the parties who were authorised to give tickers, and after a variety of questions had been asked, they received tickets on Revill, Daybrook; Reeve, Hyson Green; Nailor, condition that they supported Mr. Falvey against New Basford; Mosley, Sherwood; and Sanderson, gate Council, of the Surrey County Courcil, and of the rascally Chartists. Mr. Dixon soon after his Old Basford, are appointed ticket venders; of whom Marylebone are requested to meet the London Delearrival waited upon Mr. Falvey to make the prelitickets may be had at 1s. All tickets must be sold a gate Council on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock minary arrangements necessary for conducting the precisely, in the room, 55, Old Bailey, to decide upon business, and was teld by Mr. Faivey that he would the rules laid down by their committees for a commot enter into discussion unless Mr. Dixon was plets union and organisation of the whole of Lon- prepared to defend the present Corn Laws, by showing that they were not injurious to the country, welcome as shall make tyranny tremble in its This, of course, Mr. Dixon declined, but challenged Mr. Falvey to prove that their repeal would be so well become prior to his leaving London, on Sunday advantageous to the country as to become the remedy for the many evils which afflict society. Mr. Falvey refused to meet him on those terms, and therefore he (Mr. Falvey) was allowed to fulfil his original intention of lecturing. After the usual faltacies put the localities will send two delegates to the Car- forth by the lick-pittles of the League, Mr. Dixon peniers' Arms, Brick-lane, on Monday evening rose and claimed the right of replying to the very next, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of getting up shallow arguments adduced by the lecturer, com-Pletely overthrowing the nonsensical absurdities adA RAFFLE for a framed portrait of Feargus vanced by Mr. F. Mr. Dixon was received with the ing in this district, and we are beginning to but he thought that are committee had been appoint. O'Connor will take place on Tuesday evening, at most vociferous cheering, which proved to the anni

attempted to address the meeting in reply, but was told by the people that if he did, Mr. Dixon should countrymen, in order to create a row; but, thanks to the good sense of the Chartists, who would not suffer themselves to be taken by surprise, all his efforts proved abortive. Mr. Dixon then concluded by replying to Mr. Falvey, and proving, beyond doubt, that as class legislation is the cause of all our misery, so the People's Charter becoming a legislative enactment, would raise us from our present degraded position, and exalt us to the dignity of Salford Town Hall, when all the members of the freemen. The business concluded about one o'clock in the morning, and the people dispersed with three chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

Huddensfield.—A camp meeting will be held and three for the Rev. William Hill and the Star. on the summit of Castle Hill, on Sunday (to-morrow), Mr. Dixon upon retiring was greeted with the loudest HALIFAX —A public meeting convened by requisition, was held on Skircoat Moor, on Monday fend the seven **m**en.

not allow them to monopolise the brains and intel-

as their mercantile affairs. Mr. Falvey then again

where assembled, for the purpose of remonstrating with the legislature and memorial sing the Queen. KEIGHLEY.-Feargus O'Connor, Esq. will pay his Mr. O'Connor having been invited to attend arrived the cheering had in some measure subsided, Mr. O'Connor commenced by giving an account of his FAIISWORTH.-A lecture will be delivered here stewardship, as one of the Yorkshire delegates to take but a very short tour through the citadel of Bellper.-Messrs. Harrison, Cooper, and West corruption, and concluded by requesting the people entire. Mr. O'Connor was repeatedly cheered throughout his short but pithy address. He then "That this meeting views the decision come to by the House of Commons, on May 3rd, on a petition signed by three millions five hundred thousand people, as a gross violation of its duties, and tyranny in the extreme; this meeting therefore resolves to remonstrate with the Legislature on so unjust and dangerous a decision; and that this meeting is further of opinion, that we memorialize the Queen on doing justice to a starving and insulted people, by Hall, Manchester, on Sunday (to-morrow), in the Crossland, and very ably supported by Mr. John afternoon and evening. Mr. J. Lane and Mr. P. M. West, in a very convincing and argumentative Brophy are expected to attend. Mr. W. Wallace was next called upon to move the memorial to her Majesty, which was seconded by Mr. Edwards, and ably supported by Mr. Tattersall, from Colne, in a very spirited and eloquent speech, which animated the hearts of all present. On the motions being put to the meeting, they were unani- day, July 3rd, at three o'clock in the afternoon. mously adopted. A vote of thanks was then given to F. O'Connor, Esq., Mr. Pitkethly, and the remainder of those gentlemen who composed the

Monday, at Oaken Gates; on Thesday, at Chapelsquare, Castle Forgate, Shrewsbury; on Wednesday,
at Wellington; and on Thursday, at Broseley.—
The next district meeting will be held on the 10th
of July, at Mr. Wm. Mogg's, near New Church,
Dawley Green, at half-past two o'clock.

Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the productiveness of the soil and the Corn Laws. Mr. Leach had a short discussion on the produc

creet wisdom, and houest integrity, prove them wor-

thy of the confidence reposed in them; also to

Messrs Duncombe and Leader, for the bold, manly,

and independent course pursued by them on the

introduction of the National Petition to the House

of Commons. After a vote of thanks to the chair-

with the intellectual feast.

BIRMINGHAM.—FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES' RESTORATION COMMITTEE. There was a good athis way to Doncaster to commence his labours for the 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. Mr. Charles Thorp was appointed Assistant Secretary in the room of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved, "That a general meeting of Frost's Committee of Mr. Shaw. It was resolved and seen her take and soul-stirring address at St. Helen's, on Saturday and cruelty. She had seen her take and soul-stirring address at St. Helen's, on Saturday and cruelty. She had seen her take and soul-stirring address at St. Helen's, on Saturday and cruelty. She had seen her take and soul-stirring address at St. Helen's, on Saturday and cruelty. She had seen her take and soul-stirring address at St. Helen's, on Saturday and cruelty. She had seen her take and soul-stirring address at St. Helen's, on Saturday and cruelty. She had seen her take and soul-stirring address at St. Helen's, on Saturday and soul-stirring address at St. Helen's, on Saturday and soul-stirring address at St. Helen's, on Saturday and so meeting will be held at Embsay on the Sunday, when Sunday, July 10th, at Lobden, near Whitworth, to ber of this committee will attend, as business of the of the middle class were present. He was asked a and had laid her on the bed with her face down-Mr. Tattersall and other friends are expected to commence at two o'clock precisely. Mr. Lane, of utmost importance is to be brought forward." The few questions, and he answered them most satisfacture wards, covered with clothes, to prevent her screams members of Frost, Williams, and Jones' Restoratorily. At the close of the meeting seven persons being heard, while she was beating her in that tion Committee would wish that all places, where committees have been formed, should correspond few of our Prescot members met them again on Monquently. Mr. Clarke, surgeon, examined the child, held in Littletown, on Sunday (to-morrow), to com. public meeting of the inhabitants was called by the would also press upon the attention of their honorary and they want another lecture, if possible, on Monday, from bruises, from the head to the feet, and which bellman, to be held in the Lodge Room of the Barley members that much good might be done by their ex- July 4th. A Chartist meeting was never held in St. could only have been done by extreme violence. the afternoon. T. B. Smith, of Leeds, T. Clissit. Mow In, to consider the propriety of forming a of Millbridge, and Messrs. Brook, Bray and Armitage, of Huddersfield, are expected to attend. Mr. The Chartists in evening.

T. B. Smith will preach at Doghouse, at six in the evening.

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The manner in which the case became known was likewise in the formation of fresh committees, and likewise in the collection of funds to aid the general likewise in the collection of funds to aid the general model with potential model with provential model with

lane, on Monday last, when 250 persons sat down to currant cake and other et-ceteras.

WALSALL.—The Chartists of this locality met as usual in their room on Tuesday evening, when resolutions expressive of indignation at the heartless conduct of the Government towards poor Holberry, their intention to contribute to the support of his widow and their determination for increased exertion to procure good government through the Charter, were passed unanimously. £1 2s. were raised and deposited in the Treasurer's hands for Masons' Defence Fund. Votes of confidence in the Rev. Mr. Hill and Feargus O'Connor were passed,

and the meeting broke up. MANCHESTER. - PROGRESS OF CHARTISM. - On Wedtion, at the Railway Inn, Deansgate. Mr. Wm. M'Gee was called to the chair. Deputations from

was then given to the chairman, and the meeting and the festivity of the day being conducted throughseparated highly delighted.

CARPENTER'S HALL.-Mr. Griffin lectured in the

master, at Chapel; Parker, Cricket Court, Nottingham; Mrs. Smith, newsvender, Warser Gate, Nottingham; Hankin, Carrington; G. Ellis, Arnold; Revill, Daybrook; Reeve, Hyson Green; Nailor, clear week before the tea takes place. Loans of flags and banners, &c., will be duly appreciated. It is hoped that the whole County of Nottingham will do its duty on that day, and give O'Connor such a

was neld at the Mechanic's Institution, Mr. Glenister tenth meeting which had been held upon the subject. in the chair. Mr. Wm. Milsom delivered a short Mr. Eddison, a short time ago, had gone to London,

address on the "Rights of Labour." Brow.

themselves upon the principles of a reading society, we started an association at Dawley Green, ap-Evans, as the council.

Little business of importance was transacted. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Clarke, of Stockport, delivered a lecture. After the lecture, a resolution deploring the death of Holberry was unanimously

PINDER'S BLACKING.—The money due this week to the Executive from the sale of R. Pinder's Black-

ing is as follows :-Mr. Taylor, Ashton-under-Lyne Mr. Vickers, Belper 1 9 Mr. Davison, Stockton Mr. Hibbard, Mansfield 1 10

MASON AND SEVEN OTHERS' DEFENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Your's, very respectfully, SAMUEL COOK, Treasurer to the Defence Fund. Stafford, June 29th, 1842.

Received by S. Cook at Dudley.

£ s. d. Dudley ... Brockmore 0 5 6 Tipton 0 11 3 Walsall 1 2 0 0 7 0 1 1 0 Weilingborough Wednesbury ... Great Bridge ... 0 3 6 Coseley 1 3 0 Bromsgrove Long Buckby 1 10 0 Todmorden 0 10 0 Salford 0 2 7 Manchester 1 7 9 ... Nottingham 0 5 0 Sutton-in-Ashfield 0 2 6 Daventry 0 11: 0 ••• ... Redditch 0 5 11 ••• Oldham 0 8 0 Old Trade of Shoemakers, 0 9 9 Stafford ... Received by Mr. Peplow, at Stafford. Wolverhampton 0 10 0 Nuneston ... 0 10 0 Old Basford 0 3 0 Stafford Ship and Blue Coat Boy, Stafford ... 1 0 9

Leamington ... Dawley, Little Dawley, and 0 10 0 Colnbrook Dalo The Staffordshire and Worcestershire delegates for the said defence will meet at Coseley on Sun-

0 5 0

0 3 0

... 0 10 0

Walworth ...

Mr. O'Connor ...

Chartist Entelligence.

Bradford.-On Wednesday evening last, Mr James Leach, from Manchester, delivered an eloquent lecture in the Social Institution, Mr. Joseph Brook in the chair. Mr. Leach spoke for 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. Mr. Arran was elected by a majority.
Afterwards, Mr. C. Wilkinson, bookseller, and

members were enrolled.

here on Friday, the 17th, to an attentive audience. A few of the middle class were present.

through their Secretary with this committee, and day evening, and twelve more enrolled their names, and stated there was not a spot on her body free

PREGRESS AT ARMLEY.—On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Sheridan Nussey delivered a lecture on Armley Moor, to a numerous and attentive audience. In the lower of Mr. Holliday, Green Side, for better. Mrs. H. sent out for some, and seeing Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rys. Beans. Peas He pourtrayed in a powerful manner the evils re- several marks on the child's head and neck-the resume that station in the social compact which it is cause, it was with great timidity and reluctance 3 6 3 1 15 7 1 4 10 0 0 0 1 15 11 2 3 0 West Bromwich. - A soirce and tea party was obvious God and nature designed for them, until the that she admitted that they had been done by her held at the Summit Foundry School room, Spon- great and virtuous principles contained in the Char- mother. (We may here observe that about a fortter be carried into effect. He condemned the recent night since the child was going down the street attempt of Sir R. Peel to relieve the existing distress with two black eyes!) After a few more questions, by means of a Queen's letter, as a mere shuffling ex- it was considered proper to send for the constables, pedient, and as only intended to stave off the adop- who, on hearing the statement, and seeing the tion of those extensive measures which would give shocking state of the child, most promptly and to industry its legitimate rights. Mr. Nussey en- properly took her to a magistrate, (W. W. Battye. 28.—Our market this day may be quoted as last forced all these sentiments in beautiful and poetic Esq.) who was completely horror-struck, not only language; and at the conclusion of his address reat the appearance of the injuries, but also from the Woollens, and them to no great extent. Wools are ceived the unanimous thanks of all present. Several general emaciated appearance of the child, and gave thought to be at the lowest possible price at present. members were enrolled, and the seed sown bids fair immediate orders for the apprehension and confineto take root and flourish. STOCKFORT.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Clark from

Local and General Intelligence.

the trades who have joined the Chartist Association, and all in a very healthy and flourishing state, held them to be heard, it was carried unanimously. The when nearly 300 of the brothren with a great display chairman then introduced deputations from the of regalia, banners, and flags, and accompanied following trades-carpenters, joiners, mechanics and with the celebrated Martin's band, walked in prosmiths, who explained the principles of the Charter | cession through the principal streets of the town and in a clear and lucid manner, and pointed out to its environs, all of which were crowded with specthem the necessity of joining the National Charter tators, looking with wonder and admiration In Association. A vote of thanks was then given to the evening the brethren dined at their respective the deputations, with a request for them to retire. lodges, and after dinner the usual toasts and senti-A very animated discussion took place, which ended ments being drank and responded to, a brief account in the following resolution being passed-" That we, was given of the present proud position and pleasing the painters of Manchester, forthwith join the prospects of this rising and rapidly-increasing order, out in friendship, love, and truth, was concluded in union, peace, and concord, to the mutual satisfaction

evening last, June 20th, a deputation from the port, Mrs. Holliday undertaking for that sum to market there is no change to report, workmen of the Airedale Foundry, presented their keep it and send it to school. Mrs. H.'s conduct Thirsk Corn Market, Monday, well being of those in his employ. The present was could have got hold of her, would not have escaped to 7s 6d per bushel; Oats, 20s to 24s per bushel. market-street, Lambley; Watts, Oxton; Epperstone, accompanied with an address expressive of the without some severe treatment. So barbarous a gratitude and affection of the workmen towards a case has certainly never in our recollection come master from whom they have experienced the utmost | before the bench at Huddersfield, and we hope never kindness. The worthy gentleman acknowledged will again. the compliment paid him in a brief but feeling

> CORN INSPECTOR.—The Lords of her Majesty's Returns for the town of Leeds.

seven o'clock. Mr. William Roberts presided, and shortly announced to the meeting that the object of the adjournment was to take into consideration the CHELTENHAM -On Monday last, a public meeting Leeds Improvement Bill. He believed it was the and had promised to send down a copy of the Bill COMPSTALL BRIDGE.-Mr. Mitchell, of Stock- in its amended form. That gentleman had done so port, delivered an able and instructive lecture here and a few persons had looked over the Bill, but had on Sunday evening last, in the open air, Mill not come to any conclusion upon the subject. It seemed that some blame was attached to him, as Chairman, in not having called upon the Commisorganize ourselves into different associations. We but he thought that as a committee had been appointed to watch the Bill, it would have been more prociations. Within the last fortnight one has been per for them to have called on the Commissioners. formed at Little Dawley, and they have organized A resolution was then proposed to adjourn the meeting, and to request the Commissioners to convene mutually to instruct one another. On Monday night another by placard. After this, Mr. Lambert Marshall proposed that a Committee should be appointed, pointed a sub-secretary, T. Blaste, and elected provement Bill, and that they report their opinions to an adjourned meeting of the Vestry. This was afterwards set aside by an amendment, that Mr. BARNSLEY.—The Chartists of Barnsley met as Beckwith should read the principal clauses of the usual, on Monday evening, in their meeting room. Bill to the meeting. Amongst the points which appeared most objectionable to the meeting wasfirst, that portion of the Bill which directed the parishioners to pay one shilling for the inspection of the Commissioners' accounts. The next was, the clause authorising the Commissioners to berrow a sum of money not exceeding £100,000. Another was that twopence per day should be charged as rent for every square foot of ground let for stalls, &c. on the market days. But the feature of the Bill which caused the greatest consternation in the minds of the meeting was the an additional rate of threepence in the pound, whenproper. After the various clauses had been read to be levied under the new Bill, one day's toll for a death" was returned. stall would take a week's wages to pay for it, or Sir,-With much pleasure I forward you a list in other words, as the proposed toll was twopence of contributions up to the present time, which have per square foot, or 1s. 6d. per yard, a stall of eight been so generously and promptly sent, in aid of Mr. yards would come to 12s. for one day, or 24s. for provements had been effected. But for a man establish a good understanding, and that there is that a committee of five should be appointed to ex- their marine. amine the Bill, and report upon it to an adjourned meeting of the inhabitants, to be held at the Court-

to enable them publicly to make known the unpato adopt such measures relative thereto as may be deemed advisable, regardless of all party considerameeting will take place on Wednesday evening next. at six o'clock. The terms of admission are as follow: each shopkeeper will receive a circular of admission to the meeting, and should any be accidentally omitted, they may be supplied on application at the Court House.

THE CONVICTS FRANCIS AND COOPER.—The day fixed by the Sheriffs for the execution of the two culprits now under sentence of death in Newgate, is communicated to them on Thursday morning, by and other authorities.

from all such proceedings.

ment of the unnatural mother, the appearance of the child exciting suspicions that she had been determined by the child exciting suspicions that she had been determined by the child exciting suspicions that she had been determined by the child exciting suspicions that she had been determined by the child exciting suspicions that she had been determined by the child exciting suspicions that she had been determined by the child exciting suspicions that she had been determined by the child exciting suspicions that she had been determined by the child exciting suspicions that she had been determined by the child exciting suspicions that she had been determined by the child exciting suspicions that she had been determined by the child exciting suspicions that she had been determined by the child exciting suspicions that she had been determined by the child excitation of the children of Manchester, lectured here, and gave great satisfac- prived of sufficient nourishment. The capture of show of lean Cattle was small, but equal to the the mother was not effected without some resistance; demand. Beef, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; Mutton, 5dd. she was, however, locked up for the night, and, as to 6d. before stated, placed next day at the bar. The child was also placed on the table, and its bruised and emaciated appearance filled the spectators day's market. Wheat is in fair request at last with horror and detestation. The inhuman wretch in her defence alleged "that her child had This Independent Order, which has now seven lodges, been guilty of serious faults, and she had only and all in a very healthy and flourishing state, held endeavoured to correct them; that she had never red, 60s to 72s per ditto; Barley nominal; Oats, endeavoured to correct them; that she had never 112d to 12d per stone. the trades who have joined the Chartist Association, and an in a very nearthy and Hull, on Monday last, endeavoured to correct them; that she had never waited upon them. On the motion being put for their second anniversary at Hull, on Monday last, beat her to hurt her! and that the child had sometimes made marks on herself on purpose!!" (On purpose for what?) The bench, in terms of the most severe reprehension, unanimously expressed their disgust at the inhuman brutality of the prisoner, and told her she was a complete disgrace to herself, to her sex, and to human nature, and unworthy the name of an Englishwoman, and they should inflict the full penalty of £5, including costs, or commit her to Wakefield for two months. She was then removed in custody, and accompanied by the officers to her lodgings at Mr. Todd's, National Charter Association." A vote of thanks which was received with repeated bursts of applause, grocer, corner of Macaulay-street, where she quickly produced the money. Her appearance is very prepossessing, even genteel, and she was respectably attired, as she moves in a respectable sphere. As the child has become in some respects obliged to receive light sovereigns for their goods, or chargeable, the worthy magistrates issued their otherwise not selling. This alternative reduces order for the payment of 5s. per week for her suptheir poor remuneration still lower.—In the wool

> when she got out of bed. The sister, a girl about wheat. sixteen or seventeen years of age, tried to prevent her, but was unable. She seized the girl by the

lament her unhappy end. committed to York Castle, by the magistrates of

and a half yards deep, and nearly full of water. The

sister ran out of the house and gave an alarm. She

Bradford, for this crime, on Monday last. DEATH BY Poison.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held at the Nelson Inn, Bradford, before C. large supply of Grain in our market to-day. Wheat Jewison, Esq., coroner for the Honor of Pontefract, 6s. to 10s. Oats 3s. to 4s. Barley 4s. 9d. to 5s, and a highly respectable jury, over the body of Mrs. 5s. to 5s. 9d. per bushel. poison. Several witnesses were examined, amongst on a moderate scale; but, the stocks in first hands whom was her husband, her mother, and her sister. being very light, and little coming forward, no James Robinson, Esq., surgeon, said that metallic reduction in prices took place. For Oatmeal the poison had been the cause of her death. The jury evidence to shew."

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On the afternoon of Saturday power given to the Commissioners, besides paying a last, as the railway omnibus was leaving Bradford rate of fourpence in the pound, once a year, to levy for the Brighouse station, a little girl, named Ellen article. Riley, aged five years, was ran over in Manchester ever an extra rate was required. And this might road, and killed on the spot. We understand that be repeated as often as the Commissioners thought no blame whatever is attributable to the driver, who proper. After the various clauses had been read is a remarkably steady man. On Monday, an brough, a person who stated that he kept a stall in inquest was held at the house of Mr. James Sharp, Vicar's Croft, said that according to the rate of tolls the Queen's Arms Inn, and a verdict of "accidental

United States.—On Thursday morning the British Queen arrived at Cowes from New York, having Mason and seven others' defence. We are afraid the Tuesday and Saturday markets. He thought made the passage in fifteen days. She left on the we cannot get the trial on before Friday or Satur- therefore, that a mistake had been made in the afternoon of the 7th inst. and has brought letters and day. Mr. Mason will defend genuine Chartism in printing, and that the toll proposed should be papers to that date inclusive. Their contents are not person, and two barristers will be employed to de- twopence per yard, and not twopence per foot, for very important. The prevailing opinion at New York the former sum was quite enough to pay. Mr. is, that Lord Ashburton's mission will be brought to dency in prices generally has been towards decline. Summers then addressed the meeting, and objected a favourable and amicable conclusion, though but Holders of the finer qualities of Wheat have not to the powers given to the Commissioners to clap little is said on the subject in the American Journals. on as many threepenny rates as they might think The Federal Government has indicated an intention proper in a year. The market tolls he considered of making some reduction in the United States navy much too heavy, and thought that it would be ad- or at least of not carrying out the increase which visable to ascertain what rates were levied at New- was resolved upon some time ago. This is an indicastle, Liverpool, and other places where im- cation that the pencing negotiations are likely to

> MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.—BRISTOL, June 22. house on Monday, the 7th of July, at seven in the Immense excitement has prevailed throughout this evening. The committee to consist of the following city since Monday, in consequence of its being persons, viz., Mr. Francis Jackson, Mr. Lambert known that a party of Irishmen had attacked some Marshall, Mr. Jonathan Brayshaw, Mr. Barran, of the police on Sunday, and beaten one of them in Marshall, Mr. Jonathan Brayshaw, Mr. Dallar, so brutal a manner that there was very little pros-and Mr. Lord. The meeting adjourned at ten so brutal a manner that there was very little pros-own coast as from Scotland and Ireland. The impect of his surviving the effects of the ill-treatment he Shopkeepers' Meeting.—We hear that the shopkeepers of this town have "got up" a requisition to
>
> dieal shill could device with a state of the incomplete of keepers of this town have "got up" a requisition to the Mayor not for a public meeting—that they dare not venture upon—but for "a meeting of tradesmen lingering in intense agony, until yesterday evening, he expired. From the facts elicited upon ralleled distress which prevails in this Borough, and the inquest which was proceeding when our report the gradual decay of trade consequent thereon; and left, it appeared that the injuries from which the deceased met his death were inflicted by a party of improvement was obtained on red, although this met Irishmen in an attempt to rescue a prisoner whom tions, with a view to aveit impending ruin." The the deceased had in charge. He was first knocked down by a brick thrown by one of the party, and then beaten, while on the ground, by six or seven persons, all armed with bricks, until an accession of force enabled the police to save their comrade from further violence. Six Irishmen, all of whom are

> > attacked the deceased, are in custody.

Loss of an Emigrant Ship.—Letters were on Monday received in the city of the total loss of the and the currency all but nominal. Mait was salenext Monday week, the 4th of July. The fact was emigrant ship Kent, Captain Gardner, on the night able at former prices. Nothing of moment took of the 8th of last month, in the Western Ocean, off place in linseed. The buyers of rapeseed are waitthe chaplain of the prison, in presence of the Sheriffs | the Seven Islands, during a heavy snow storm. The vessel, it appears, belonged to Greenock, and was bound for Montreal, having 70 emigrants on board. LEEDS: - Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS LEPTON. -FANCY WEAVERS' STRIKE. -At a The disaster, it is said, occurred between 11 and 12 meeting called by placard, and held at the Three o'clock by the ship running on to a mass of sunken Crowns Inn, Woodsome Mill, Lepton, on June 15th, rocks a short distance from the coast. Owing to the 1842, the following resolutions were unanimously severity of the storm which prevailed at the time, adopted:—lst. That this meeting condemns any for a length of time it was expected that she would violent or illegal proceedings being taken against any fall to pieces. Providentially, however, she held of those who have taken work out at the present together until daybreak, when the whole of the emiprice. 2nd. Should any breach of the peace occur, grants were safely landed on the coast, though in a or any illegal proceedings take place after the present time, this meeting, with the concurrence of the lost everything they possessed. The ship was of Central Committee, hold themselves irresponsible about 600 tons burden, and is, together with her cargo, reported to be insured.

Bolton.-On Sunday evening last, Mr. James dock in custody of Danson, chief of the police, Advice Well Given and Taken.-"Did you Cartledge of Manchester, lectured to a large and charged with having, on Friday, the 9th instant, present your account to the defendant?" inquired

LITTLEBOROUGH.—Mr. Tattersall of Burnley, lec-tured here on Monday, to a very numerous audi-can be deemed) beat her with a cane or stick in so. Mr. Marceady, the lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, ence. At the conclusion of the lecture twenty-one severe a manner that her whole body was literally obtained a verdict against Harmer and another, covered with bruises; and, from the evidence of proprietors of the Weekly Dispatch, for a libel, in Mr. Clarke, surgeon, had some of the blows thus which Mr. Macready's regulations to exclude women PRESCOT.—Mr. William Bell delivered a lecture inflicted taken place on the head, death would have of the town from the body of the theatre were spoken certainly ensued. The evidence of a servant, who of as insincere, ineffectual, and dictated by improper

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, JUNE 28.—The supplies of all kinds of grain to this day's market are larger than last week. There has been a fair demand for fine fresh Wheat, and last week's prices fully sup-

Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Qrs. Qrs. 548 £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS .- There has been

about the same amount of business done as during the last week, and upon pretty similar terms, the demand being almost entirely for heavy goods. For fine cloths there is little if any enquiry. HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, JUNE

BEDALE FORTNIGHT FAIR, JUNE 28th .- Our show

day's market. Wheat is in fair request at last week's rates; Oats 3d per stone lower. Wheat,

STATE OF TRADE.—We do not remember a more gloomy market than that of yesterday; the demand for nearly all descriptions of goods and yarns being extremely limited, and prices generally lower than during the preceding week. It was currently reported that the house of Oppenheim and Co., whose failure has been recently announced, had succeeded in making arrangements which would enable them to resume their business; but we are not able to say whether the statement was well founded .- Manchester Guardian, of Wednesday.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, JUNE 27 .- The market to-day has been very similar to that of the preceding week-a steady demand but low prices. The manufacturers complain very much at being

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, JUNE 25 .- We had only a moderate show of wheat at market this morning, both from the country and the coast, and the terms of last week were readily obtained for all BRADFORD.-DETERMINED SUICIDE. -- The descriptions. Sales of free foreign were limited at neighbourhood of Little Horton was thrown into a the same rates. In bonded no transactions have state of alarming excitement, by the suicide of Jane, taken place during the week. Rye maintains its Treasury have been pleased, by their warrant, to the wife of Wm. Barker a hand loom weaver, residvalue. Barley is in demand for grinding. In malt continue Mr. George Hanson, Inspector of Corn ing near the Fox and Pheasant Inn. on Tuesday last no change. Boiling peas are a ready sale at full. at midnight. The poor woman drowned herself prices, but for beans there is no inquiry. The ADJOURNED MEETING ON THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Another adjourned meeting on this subject was held at the Court House, on Wednesday evening, at requested her husband to carry home a coat to his supplies of flour are very liberal, and the sale is exfather's; he wanted to send her sister, but she ceedingly dull. Arrivals here this week: - English, desired him to go himself, as he would not be above 1,019 qrs. wheat, 150 qrs. rye, 50 qrs. oats, 13 qrs. two minutes. He went and only just left the house peas, and 1,690 sacks of flour. Foreign, 6,160 grs.

YORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 25 .- The supply of Wheat is so trifling to day, that the rates of last hair of her head, and rushed past her into the cellar, week are fully supported for all descriptions. Oats, and plunged head foremost into a well about two though scarce, are not so free sale, and rather lower. Beans and Barley as before. Wheat is now coming into ear in this district, and Oats and Barley was got out as soon as possible, but she only sobbed are improved by the showery weather.

once afterwards. She has left two children to LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 27 .- We have had a smaller supply of cattle at market to day than Beastiality.—A man named John Campbell, was last week; prices very high. Beef 61d to 7d, Sheep committed to York Castle, by the magistrates of 6d to 61d, Lamb 61d per lb. Number of cattle at market: Beasts 521, Sheep and Lambs 8469. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, JUNE 24.-We had a

Marianne Broadbent, who died on the preceding Manchester Corn Market.—Saturday, June 25. Tuesday, at the house of her mother, Mrs. Binns, —The weather during the week has been of the MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.—SATURDAY, June 25. Victoria street, Manningham-lane, after a few most genial character, there having been a plentiful hours illness; it was supposed from cholera, but it fall of rain, which must prove highly beneficial to subsequently appeared her death was occasioned by the growing crops. The demand for Flour was only ultimately gave a verdict to the following effect was not supported. This morning's market was but "That the deceased came to her death by taking a thinly attended, and the transactions in Wheat were quantity of white arsenic; but whether administered only on a limited scale; the finest qualities supportby her own hand, or by any other party, there is no ed previous rates; but middling and inferior must be noted the turn lower. There was but little doing in Flour, without change in value. Oats and Oatmeal were dull sale, at a decline of two-pence per 45lbs. on the former and ls. per 240lbs. on the latter

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 27 .-During the past week, we have had moderate arrivals of Wheat and Oats coastwise and from Ireland, and very little of other kinds of Grain, or of Flour, and only thirty-four loads of Oatmeal, but from abroad the imports have been considerable; comprising 38,403 qrs. of Wheat, 3,908 qrs. of Beans, and 4,000 barrels of Flour from foreign states, with 1,800 barrels of Flour and 1,259 barrels of Oatmeal from Canada, the first arrivals thence of the season. The rates of duty are reduced to 10s. per qr. for Wheat; 6s. for Oats; 9s. 6d. for Rye; and 6s. per barrel for Flour. With favourable weather for the crops the Grain trade has ruled dull, and the ten-Holders of the finer qualities of Wheat have not been inclined to submit to reduction, but other descriptions, duty paid, have been bought in somewhat easier terms. Flour, too, must be noted the turn cheaper. Oats have declined in value 1d. to 2d. per 45 lbs. very good mealing sold at 3s. 2d. per bushel. Oatmeal neglected, and nominally 6d. to 1s. per load lower. In Barley, Beans, or Peas, very little to pay from eight shillings to sixteen shillings now very little probability of hostilities between done, each the turn cheaper. The only sales reported, a week for tolls in a market was out of all calculation. England and America. The American papers are under lock, are of 1,200 grs. of Egyptian Beans, at At the close of the meeting, resolutions were carried, very indignant at the contemplated reduction of 22s. per 480 lbs. and two or three small parcels of United States Flour, at 28s. to 28s. 9d. per barrel.

> LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JUNE 27.-The supply of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk was only moderate this morning, and of Barley, Beans, and Peas there was a very limited quantity, with a small fresh arrival of Oats as well from our ports of Foreign Wheat have been good, and several grain they were limited. Since this day week the weather has been showery, with a good deal of sun at intervals, and very boisterous the past few days. The town millers were rather anxious to obtain choice white Wheat, and took such freely this morning at an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter, but no a steady sale at last week's prices. In free foreign not much passing, and its value was unaltered. Bonded Wheat continues to be enhanced in price just as much as the duty recedes either in reality or in anticipation. Fresh-made flour scarce, and free sale in consequence at full prices. Barley met a fair demand at quite as much money. Beans were positively identified as having been of the party who is per quarter dearer. Peas in slow request. Oats were taken off to a limited extent at a decline of 6d to is per quarter, those in bond scarcely asked for ing for new.

> > O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nes. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate: and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON. (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5. Market-street. Briggate: an 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

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds. Saturday, July 2, 1842.