ADDRESS OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR TO THE IRISH IN ENGLAND.

Independently of my claim to your attention as an Irishman, I have other grounds whereon to found a reasonable belief that at the present moment the really sincere and zealous in our country's cause will look for the co-operation of persons of all shades of politics, and for the assistance of all good men. I shall firstly, then, address you as an Frishman; and my reason for doing so upon the present occasion is, to take the very earliest opportunity of crushing in the outset that bad feeling which is once more attempted to be fostered between the English and the Irish people. Not wishing to make more of this attempt than is merely necessary to destroy it, I shall but gently touch it; of all attempts to separate the English from the Irish I shall, then, to alparagraph which appeared in some I will struggle to unite them, and while I bear The follows' Large Hall, to hear an address from Mr. I will struggle to unite them, and while I bear The follows' Large Hall, to hear an address from Mr. I will struggle to unite them, and while I bear The follows' Large Hall, to hear an address from Mr. I will struggle to unite them, and while I bear The follows' Large Hall, to hear an address from Mr. I will struggle to unite them, and Mr. Christopher I could well understand the propriety of receiving a hasiy convert if not with suspicion, at least with caution. I could see very justifiable reason for waking thought in the minds of the zealous and the emfirmed. But inasmuch as I have from the outset been the most scremous advocate of the measure. and, as I have rocked its cradle while slumbering in rest, and watched its waking moments with the most nervous anxiety, and whether crawling as a ing, the 2nd inst, Mr. Jarvis Crake delivered a lecture stated that the working men of England and Scotland mipple, or striding as a giant, I have limped with its halt, or kept page with its stride, I am not was well received. Mr. Crake delivered a lecture on and heartfelt sorrow we behold what we cannot help now going to allow any man or any body of the following evening, at Tadcaster, to a tolerably good calling a most dishonest and disholical attempt on the of men to make my advocacy of my country's cause audience. the pretext for failure or delay. No, my countrymen, our father land has been but too often and too dismion of Irishmen. I am not one of those, howerer, who would stand by my country in the calm, and desert her in the storm. I do not make my own imitated feelings, or the sudden shock of executive nower, a pretext for flying to my country's rescue. I misrepresentation and legal persecution, and who is that of his childhood and youth, and in which, pother shall I now desert her from dread of litics apart, he has many friends. It is a place, howmaking a cowardly retreat under the mask of know not what. From these considerations, and not wanded personal feeling? I shall do neither the one from any want of sympathy with his fellow prisoners, or the other. No; I will bear that persecution the Gainsborough friends have deemed it best, in this which may be allotted to me like an Irishman, and langh at spleen like a philosopher. Do not the Irish. in their present glorious struggle for liberty, require all the aid that can be enlisted in their behalf, and although the power of an individual may be but slight, are not you, my countrymen, convinced that to man was ever honoured with more of the confidence of the English working classes than I can proudly boast of ! And can you suppose that men who have so heroically contended for the rights of man, and have ever found me amonest the forepersonal animosity? My countrymen, I am an Irish Repealer, and sentation.

an English Chartist. I was one of three millions LASSWADE AND BONNEYRIGG MENTAL people to do their duty in resisting all encroachments exercising their constitutional right of attending five handred thousand who advocated your rights IMPROVEMENT Society.—A meeting was held on upon their civil and religious liberties. Mr. Glen remeetings called to petition for a Repeal of the bloodto self government; and the comprehensive and phi- Tuesday night last, at the house of Mr Wm. Daniell's, tired amid great cheering. The Chairman put the reso- bought Act of Union; and this meeting denouncing Infhropic principle upon which the English Charto elect a committee to carry the same into effect. Parliament was read to the meeting, and carried amidst ton and dangerous invasion of the right of Petition, tists act is, that when one of a community is opRules were submitted to the meeting by Mr. Wm. cheers. Mr. Robert Peddie, from Edinburgh, was next
tenders its sympathy to those Magistrates who have
pressed, the whole body through him is insulted. Daniells, and unanimously agreed to. It was also introduced by the Chairman. He explained the work been punished for their patriotism, and its thanks to You have many of you witnessed my exertions on agreed to form a library in connection with the Society, ings of the Irish Arms Bill in 1798, and after relating those gentlemen who have resigned their commisbehalf of Ireland for the last ten years, and how and to solicit persons who are favourable to the in- some of the mest cruel and unjust acts which were ever sions, and gallantly refused to be parties to the prondly can I defy you in the midst of reproach struction and improvement of the working classes, for perpetrated on a christian people, proceeded to give the oppression of their native land, fervently hoping that the loan or donation of books, &c. The following meeting some account of the treatment of political offentuation and improvement of the people and provided to the parties to the oppression of their native land, fervently hoping that the loan or donation of books, &c. The following meeting some account of the treatment of political offentuations are in the provided to the parties to the oppression of their native land, fervently hoping that the loan or donation of books, &c. The following meeting some account of the treatment of political offentuations are in the provided to the parties to the oppression of their native land, fervently hoping that the loan or donation of books, &c. The following meeting some account of the treatment of political offentuations are in the provided to the parties to the oppression of their native land, fervently hoping that the loan or donation of books, and gallantly reduced to the oppression of their native land, fervently hoping that the loan or donation of books, and gallantly reduced to the oppression of their native land, fervently hoping that the loan or donation of books, and gallantly reduced to the oppression of their native land, fervently hoping that the loan or donation of books, and gallantly reduced to the oppression of their native land, fervently hoping that the loan or donation of books are the loan or donation of books. and unmerited censure to point out one word spoken persons were then chosen as a committee to carry out ders in the jails and hell holes of England. Mr. Peddie or one sentence written against the interests of my the objects of the Society, &c. :- Messra, George Thom.; addressed the meeting for an hour and a half, upon country. Surely you must have witnessed the son, treasurer; James Jackson, John Jack, and Wm. which he retired amid great applause. The meeting sincere symmethy of the English working classes for the wrongs of Ireland, you must have observed the the treasurer, Mr. George Thomson, gardener, Benn- Repeal, after which they retired highly pleased. The deep interest that they take in the suffering of ville Gardens, Dalkeith-road, Bonneyrigg; or by the meeting was then adjourned till next evening. our country, you must have seen the readi- Secreta y, St. Aun's, Lasswade. ness with which they have ever contended for the rights of Irishmen, and having this patriotic little village, in common with every lover time before the bour announced, the hall was crowded Parliament. A vote of thanks to Mr. Harney and witnessed those things you must be convinced that of humanity, deeply commiserate the suffering condito the door. Mr. John M. Shane having been unanito the chairman, and three cheers for Repeal, and they ferm no portion of that English society which I tion of these poor patriots—Besses. Cooper, Capper, mously elected to the chair, briefly opened the prothey form no portion of that English society which I then of these poor principles admit ever has been hostile to Irish interest. Would for a relaxation of their severities, or removal from hopes that if any person should differ in opinion from hopes that if any person should differ in opinion from you then rashly hazard the loss of such a body? or the above place of torture, has been signed and sent the lecturer, that they would not interrupt him, but will you not, like Irishmen and statesmen, court off to T. S. Dancombe, E.q., M.P., for presentation to at the close state their objection like men who wished their co-operation to ensure the regeneration of our the House of Commons. common country? If, as we learn, the object of the GLASGOW, (MARY HILL).—A public meeting that such should get a fair hearing. He concluded by room at the Swan Inn, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of The resolution was carried manimously, and the not to have discovered that the national strength of ing the vicious and the bad to be dealt with by Repeal friends to be very cautious how they gave counthat sobermind, the grave of littleness and venge- tenance to any should they attempt to good them my whole life spent in devotion to my country and fearlessly leave the issue to my countrymen. These the Chartist Church, in St. Michael-street, was filled, fate of his grandfather and father, who died by the are times big with importance, and the present even though no bills had been issued, for the purpose of hands of the blood-thirsty Tories, who reigned at that struggle must result either in complete independence hearing Mr Peddie, and adopting a petition to the time; his granufather being tied up to the halberts at or in increased tyranny. If Ireland is besten now her House of Commons, in favour of the Chartist prison- his own door and flogged to death, and then the poor arms are paralized for an incalculable period; upon era. After waiting until the last boat and the last train clay cabin, which was the only covering for the widow the other hand, should she succeed in her struggle, and he not making his appearance, Mr. Burrel proposed applied to the building by the hands of the soldiers who it can only be by a co-operation not only of her children at home, but of the lovers of liberty was received with much applause. Afterwards, Mr. S. Parkes, of Shi ffield, supported the prayer in a souland such a combination of mind, of numbers, of spoke much against class legislation, and concluded by of the People's Charter and the Repeal of the Union. fraternity, and holy purpose, as in the ranks of the wishing the meeting to appoint a chairman. Mr. Mr. Bairstow followed to support the prayer of the English Chartists; and would you hazard such McClusky having taken the chair, Mr. Burrel proposed petition, which he did in his usual style of elequence, Energih? What could give the English minister the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. calling upon the people not to forget the martyred blood order to inflate his valour to the fighting point; and the Orange Irish faction equal pleasure to the Milntorh, "That this meeting considers the conduct of an Emmett, a Fitzgerald, or the exiled O Connor, meantime Mr. Ross and the landlord were engaged amouncement that the withdrawal of English sym-disgraceful and inhuman in the extreme, and deserving for freedom. He exposed the monstrous provisions of any time crush Chartism by argument; upon which Pathy from the cause of Ireland had enabled them of our severest censure, and further, that this meeting the Arms' Bill, and concluded by calling upon the Encressfully to direct all the appliances of persecu- has learned with deep regret that the prisoners have meeting to give the petition their undivided support. magistrates, who had so busily interested themselves tion to the suppression of Irish agitation. And then, been denied the legal privilege granted to similar poli- The Chairman then put the petition, which was carried on the occasion, and having placed one of the abovemy friends, when I and my party had retired from the contest and allowed the foe to triumph over and drive them into mental insanity; we therefore con-Jon, what then would be the language of those sider it to be our duty to petition Parliament to miti-Who had brought about the dismoin? it would gate their sentences and treatment." This resolution seconded, and carried to the Chairman, for his services By this time the landlords' puissance had evapo-

When private animosities are allowed to enter into the House of Commons, relating to Ireland, National Councils. It is pitiful to see a nation dis-of all liberty to the subject, in so far as it invests Go-Surely Ireland is now in earnest, and no retreat the small remains of freedom still in the possession of through me can be sought for. I believe Mr. O'Con- the people and leaves them totally defenceless. We, nell to be perfectly sincere in his present undertak- therefore, heartily condemn it, and declare our deter-In and if the project should be marred by the Petulance of others, upon their heads let the disgrace the inhabitants be called at an early day to petition Wifallure fall, but I will not be the scape goat- against it." After considerable discussion, objections When we find that the hell hounds of the North having been urged against the resolution on the ground have been already laid upon the scent of Catholic blood, when we hear of the horel of the peaceful took a part, it was put to the meeting and carried by Peasant being levelled by the ruthless hand of fac- large majority. Messra Campbell, Burrel, and Murray tion, when we see the pack prowling abroad for were then appointed a delegation to wait upon Mr. Prey, is our disunion to cheer them on in the savage chase, or should not our union stop them in their meeting, and to request him to be in his place in Parliabloody career!

I have told you over and over again, that the long the meeting, and the audience quietly dispersed. Pent up wrath of the Orange faction panted for an Chartism is on the ascendant in this quarter. Mr. P. their masters. The Irish Executive has no power respectable meeting, and was much pleased to find a but for evil, it ever has been and ever will be, as to co-operate with the association here. Several of the long as Ireland is governed by an alien Parliament, Repealers have joined our association, and the greatest Repealers have joined our association, and Repealers the tool of the domestic faction, powerful for evil harmony prevails between the Chartists and Repealers. and powerless for good. Its hands may be This is as it ought to be. Thotakes part in the struggle shall be able to give adopted.

Docthern. GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VI. NO. 291.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1843.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFFENNY or

Pive Shillings per Quarter.

as good an account of his conduct as I shall. Spite

I am. Your faithful friend and countryman. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Chartist Entelligence.

GLIFFORD, NEAR TADCASTER -On Friday ovenon total abstinence in Mr. Henlock's barn, Clifford, which occupied nearly two hours in delivery, which gles for rational liberty; and still further, as with grief

mecessfully made the prey of the spoiler by the general defence fund, which, with 32 10d from friends, lie supremacy in that country. As Protestants our-

GAINSBOROUGH .- THOMAS COOPER -- A petition on behalf of Cooper is now in course of signature instance, to limit their petition to the case of Cooper

BRISTCL - Quarterly subscriptions collected by resident House of Representatives." Miss M. Williams for the Victims' Fund :-- Mr. Winter 1s 1d; Mr. Coats, 1s 1d; Mr. Williams, 1s 1d; Mrs. of the Vale was held in Al xandria, on Monday even. garchical tyranny." Mr. Evinson seconded, and Williams, 1s 1d; Kazia Williams, 1s 1d; Salome Williams, to petition Parliament on behalf of Cooper and Mr. Gill supported the resolution, which was carried Williams, 19 ld; Kazia Williams, 18 ld; Salome Willing last, to petition Parliament on behalf of Cooper and liams, 1s 1d; Louisa Williams. 1s 1d; a donation, Richards, and against the Irish Arms Bill. Nearly unanimously. C. M. W., 1s.—From the Female Chartists of Bristol: 2000 persons assembled. Mr. Roberts was called to the Mrs. Miles, 1s 1d; Mrs. Gibson, 1s 1d; Mrs. Rogers, chair. Mr. J. M Fadyen moved the first resolution, Is 1d; Miss M. Williams, 1s 1d.

ALVA -On Tuesday evening week a public meeting was held in the People's Hall, to adopt a petition on behalf of Cooper, Richards, and Capper. Cooper's most in the ranks, would not look with suspicion letter, which appeared in the last Star, also that of his mon those who would court weakness by gratifying 1 Stafford friends were read to the meeting. A petition was afterwards read, and adopted by the meeting, which was agreed to be sent to T. Dancombe, E.q., for pre-

Hay. Mr. Wm. Daniells, was chosen as secretary. then gave three cheers for the Chairman, and three for Donations of books, &c., will be thankfully recived by the Bands, and three cheers for the Charter and the

STAR, (FIJESHIRE).—The good men and true of

Irish is to enlist the co-operation of the English was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday introducing Mr. Beesley, who was received with raptupeople, have you been so blind to passing events as evening, the 31st May, which was addressed by Mr. rous applause, and who delivered a long and excellent Robert Peddie, from Edinburgh, on the fearfully agi- lecture on the question. Mr. Brophy, v ho was received tated state of Ireland, and to consider the propriety of with loud and long cheering, also addressed the meet-England is embodied in the Chartist ranks, and that sympathising with the Irish Repealers in their struggle ing. Several names were enrolled members of the to appeal sectionally to the cool-headed, the tem- for the Repeal of the Union with England. Mr. National Charter Association after the meeting. perate, the discreet, the moral force Chartists, or to Peddie delivered a second lecture on Thursday evening Account of Monies Received from the followuse any terms calculated to revive oli animosities, infamous intrigues used in his entrapment, and the Walker, 10s. 11d.; Onston, 3s. 23d.; Urpeth, 2s. 93d.; would have the effect of estranging from your cause diabolical means used by the Government towards him New Durham, 11s.; Shincliff. 4s.; Haswell, 2s. 5d.; those whose opposition appeared thus to be courted. at his trial. He then alluded to the case of poor Shatton, 10z. 7d; Stanley, 2s. 10 dd.; from two friends, But my countrymen, I will point out to you the Cooper and his companions in confinement the spoke 2s. 6d.; Hebron, 4s.; East Cramlington, £1 5s. 8d.; master here. As an Englishman, I am opposed to cracy congregated together for the purpose of symproper scurse in such an emergency, the from experience), and described those awful sufferings Whiteley, 6s.; Seaton Delavall, 5s. 4d.; Wylam, 7s.—

duty which every Irishman under such circumstances owes to his country. The course then a thousand deaths; indeed, he country the country of the course then a thousand deaths; indeed, he country the course then a thousand deaths; indeed, he country the course then a thousand deaths; indeed, he country the course then a thousand deaths; indeed, he course then a thousand deaths; indeed, he course then a thousand deaths indeed, he could not find words to convey any adequate idea of structure. cumstances owes to his country. The course then the sufferings that our friends are subjected to; which on Thursday evening last, at which a petition to Parlia- ciples of the League, began to vociferate like a moonwhich I shall pursue will be to disarm slander by statement drew loud cries of 'shame,' and strong feel- ment was adopted on behalf of Cooper, Richards, Wild, increased exertion. To go on pourtraying my ings of diagnet from the whole meeting; even the enemies of the cause were strongly affected at the thought Clark, and Dixon, of Manchester. An address to Mr. Chartism; upon which, Mr. Ross told him that he bountry's wrongs and demanding my country's liberty, of any fellow creature being subject to such inhuman Duncombe was passed; Commodere Mead, Mr. Mitaiding the good in their glorious struggle and leaving the good in the glorious struggle and leaving the good in the glorious struggle and leaving the good in the glorious struggle and leaving the glorious struggle and glori ance, when that great object which all profess a into acts of violence; to work with prudence but desire to achieve shall be accomplished, and when their country would be achieved. Mr. Peddie sat the wrongs of Ireland are silenced in a national down after having addressed the meeting for nearly

of the Government towards the Chartist prisoners as with hosts of others who died in the glorious struggle tienl offenders, and that their treatment in prison is unanimously. Mr. Winters moved that T. S. Dun- named authorities in the chair, Mr. Ross would unmoved the following resolution, "That this meeting considers the Arm; Bills spoken of as about to be Alas, my countrymen, it is a sorrowful thing brought in by the Ministers of our Government into mination to resist and oppose it to the ntmost of our power, and are of opinion that an aggregate meeting of of its being premature, in which Messra Robinson, Campbell, Murray, Dougherty, Burril, and Duncan Wallace with the adopted petition and the proceedings of this meeting, to invite him to attend the projected ment, for the purpose of opposing the Arms Bill with

disposition manifested on the part of our Repeal friends

had assumed on the question of the Repeal of the Which an honest man must find in reflection, and meeting assembled, do express our warm and heartfelt people's Charter. At the close of the lecture, Mr. for, said he, "if ever you obtain your freedom it must the delight that my country has unrivetted her sympathy with those brave and patriotic men in the sympathy with the sy was of recent date, or if my advocacy of the measure shackles, and thrown them in the face of her measure shackles, and thrown them in the face of her attainment of a domestic legislature; and not only do management in order to save time, to bring forward a they now conduct themselves towards his Irish brethren we sympathise with them, but also pledge ourselves to petition to the House of Commons, for the removal of and how they stood aloof from the agitation for the give them every assistance that we legally and consti- Cooper and Richards, from Stafford Gaol. This an- Repeal of the Union. He also gave some severe hits tutionally can do, in this their glorious effort to obtain nouncement was received with rapturous cheers. Mr. to them about professing to do away with monopoly, that freedom which God has given to every creature under Heaven, namely, the right of self-government. The more especially do we feel ourselves called upon to excellent speeches from various parties, a petition was he, one of these men who is the president in this localcome forward at this time with expressions of satisfac- agreed to. tion at, and warmest wishes for, the success of the Repeal agitation in Ireland, as certain portions of the British hireling press has most falsely and most wickedly feel no interest in these truly grand and glorious strug-

part of the enemies of freedom to enlist on the side of power the religious prejudices of the Protestant Chris-COVENTRY.—At the council meeting on Sunday tians, by insinuating that the real interest of the leaders morning, the sum of eight shillings was voted for the of the Repeal agitation in Ireland is to establish Cathogeneral defence fund, which, with 3s. 10d from friends, lie supremacy in that country. As Protestants our. Royston then read from the Nation, the leading you soon will be. Oh! I had forgot to tell you, that was ordered to be forwarded forthwith.—The members selves we do fearlessly assert that we are persuaded that paper, and Mr. O'Connell's speech at the individual who had reduced his weavers told them are requested to attend on Monday evening, at eight these wicked instructions are but a weak invention of o'clock, to elect a new council and on business of im- the enemy, meant to throw the apple of religious discord amongst the friends of freedom, -only another proof that the Tories have not forgot their old axiomdivide and conquer—an attempt that, we feel confident, have sustained her cause in the midst of personal at Gainsborough, which, if not the place of his nativity, tion. And we, the inhabitants of the Vale of Leven, do most seriously exhort our Irish brethren to continue ther shall I now desert her from dread of ever, in which Chartism is little known, where the ing that a speedy and bloodless triumph awaits them.

| people are consequently apathetic or opposed to they | Alan as men of stern principle, we feel called upon to Also, as men of stern principle, we feel called upon to say, that in class legislation-and in class legislation stitutional means, the sons of Erin in their alone—is to be found the origin of both Ireland's and England's woe. And, moreover, had it not been for

> "That this meeting views with horror and indignation the cruel treatment inflicted upon Thomas Cooper and Richards, and agree to petition Parliament for a mitiga-Richards, and agree to petition Parliament for a mitiga-tion of their sufferings," which was ably seconded by Mr. speech. Mr. Edwin Gill, in a lengthy address, Burns, Mr. G. Ferguson moved the next resolution, moved the following resolution:—" That this meet-That this meeting likewise petition against the Irish next, in a speech of striking eloquence, appealed to the the Peace of Lord Ffrench and other magistrates, for

day evening, in the Chartist Hall, on the Repeal of the to be sent to the Marquis of Clanricarde and Mr. Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Some to be free, and he as chairman would pledge himself

more rallied in their numbers to join the cry of GREENCCK.-On Wednesday evening, May 31st., wrongs of Ireland, and related a harrowing tale of the

being fine considerable numbers attended to witness tracted by pique that might be consoled by union. Vernment with the power of crushing and destroying from whence they were to proceed to the hall. Dinner chair, who, after naming the business of the meeting, and the uses to which the building was to be appro-O'Neil in a speech of effective eloquence responded to the toast-The people, the source of all power. The Charter was impressively spoken to by Mr. Clarke, Sedbury. The next sentiment was the the health of combe, John Fielden, John Temple Leader, and the people's friends in Parliament. Mr. Crawford, in rising, was met by a long-continued burst of applause; and, after a speech breathing the very spirit of genuine humanity and disinterested patriotism, he resumed his seat amid the cheers of the enthusiastic assembly. Our banished patriots was spoken to by Mr. Crouch, Kidderminster; the Repeal of the Union by Mr. Chance, Stourbridge. Opportunity of doing an acceptable service to Duncan lectured in Johnstone a week ago, to a very On the motion of Mr. Skidmore, seconded by Mr. Sami. Hischen, Mr. Thomason vacated the chair, when a vote of thanks to him was carried by acclamation. From beginning to end all was interest and attention. At seven o'clock in the evening, the ball began, when the large upper room, forty-eight feet long and twenty-seven broad, was filled by strangers and natives, and all was that a public meeting will be held on the Sabden

the 12th. God save the people.

of the Irish newspapers referring to the position my share in the contest, the only portion of the lowing resolution was adopted previous to the lecture:

| Working men, upon the Repeal of the Legislative Doy e, of Munchester, with good effect. Mr. Rushton lowing resolution was adopted previous to the lecture:
| Working men, upon the Repeal of the Legislative Doy e, of Munchester, with good effect. Mr. Rushton lowing resolution between Restain and Ireland, and the dwelt upon the necessity of the people being united, which Frargus O'Connor and the English Chartists triumph that I shall seek, will be that consolation "We, the inhabitants of the Vale of Leven, in public Union betwirt Great Britain and Ireland, and the dwelt upon the necessity of the people being united, for said he "if ever you obtain your freedom it must Crossley was then called to the chair, and opened the while they were the greatest and worst monopolists business in a neat and appropriate speech, and after there were infour poor impoverished country; for, said

> crowded to excess; at half-past six o'clock Mr. Tanmenced by Mr. Edwin Gill reading Mr. O'Connor's halfpence. Another of the League was doing the same the letter of "A Freeholder of Westmeath." The Working men, this is the way you are to be made former elicited the hearty applause, the latter the happy by the League men. Are you setisfied of their horror-caused exclamations of the meeting. Mr. intentions? If you are not watch them closely, and the Corn-Exchange, all-of which were rapturously cheered. Mr. Julian Harney spoke at some length. commenting on the events of the week, and concluded by proposing for adoption the following resolution:-" That this meeting returns its hearty thanks to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. for his splendid lecture on Repeal, and to the the Rev. Wm. Hill, the Editor of the Northern Star, for his elequent exposure of the wrongs and defence of the rights of Ireland. And this meeting appeals to their brother Englishmen to aid and assist, by all legal and conrighteous and glorious struggle for the restoration of the existence of class legislation, Ireland could not have of Ireland's enemies, and the establishment of Irebeen so basely robbed by a British Parliament of her establishment of democratic institutions in this A PUBLIC OUT-DOOR MEETING of the inhabitants country on the ruins of feudal despotism and oli-

Public Meeting.—On Monday last, a public meeting was held in Paradise Square, called to take into consideration the dismissal of the Irish magistrates. At one o'clock, Mr. Briggs was called to these sacrifices will result in the triumph of the people of Ireland and the restoration of their nationality and independence." Mr. Green seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously. Mr. G Evinson proposed the adoption of a petition founded on the above resolution. Mr. Julian Harney seconded the adoption of the petition. He spoke for an hour and a half, and was enthusiastically cheered. NEWCASTLE - A lecture was delivered on Sun- The petition was unanimously adopted, and ordered

CLITHEROE. - MORE TYRANNY OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES.—It had been announced by placard for at least six days previous, that Mr. D. Ross, of Manchester, would deliver three lectures, in the large June. The first lecture was to be upon Elocution : the second on the political aspect of Chartism; and A PUBLIC MEETING was held on Monday afterthe third on the Evils of the Competitive System. When Mr. Ross entered the Swan Inn, at the ap- morializing the Queen on behalf of Frost, Williams,

Mr. Ross-What is the reason I cannot have it? Mr. Holderness-I have twenty reasons. Mr. Ross-Give one reason !

Chartism, and it shan't be mentioned here.

During this conversation, a Mr. Horsfall, an understrapping manufacturer, one of the saintly disstricken maniac, stating that he would bag all those was a striking evidence of the cruelties practised by hell, and others spoke to it.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, Mr. James Leach, of Manmore conversation of this sort, this "humane" emchester, delivered a lecture on the Repeal of the Legis- ployer appeared so overcome with passion, as to be lative Union. The room was crammed to suffocation. | ready to faint. | Ashamed of being made to look so LEICESTER.—On Monday last, the Chartists once truly contemptible in the eyes of the workies, by whom he was surrounded, he stated that he could stand it no longer, and evidently showed symptoms the meeting was convened. Mr. M Cartney, of representation of the whole people. If, then, in three hours; after which, Mr. Michael Lorrie proposed the desired with sundry the absence of national complaint vengeance shall the adoption of a petition on behalf of Cooper and his place, Mr. J. Bowman in the chair, who, after a few oaths and angry imprecations, upon which Mr. Liverpool, moved the first resolution, calling upon Town Hall, Sheffield, on Tuesday evening next. erect her tribunal for the trial of petry squabbles, and, if I shall be forced into the lists, I would plead and presentation without delay.

The description of cooper and many processing in squares with stunding the cooper and many presentation of coope a petition to the House of Commons, in favour of the object for which they had assembled. Mr. Duffy given him of his good breeding, he must certainly the restoration of the Welch martyrs and given him of his good breeding, he must certainly Ellis to their native land, and spoke at great length Ross again addressed the landlord, asking him what authority he acted upon; when he replied that he was acting upon the advice given by the magistrates. He moreover stated the magistrates were determined to put down all Chartist meetings: upon which Mr. Ross remarked that despite the disposition of the magistrates, they lacked the means to do so, having the authority of the highest lawyers in the realm for maintaining the right of public discussion. A number of working men, who were throughout the empire. Where, then, will you Burrel addressed the meeting with much power and stirring speech of one hour's length, calling upon the present during this conversation, were forcibly by the Whigs during their merciless administration, yciept a policeman; this precious functionary had been previously well crammed with strong drink in Mr. Ross requested him to send for the industrious such as is calculated to undermine their constitutions combe, Esq. be requested to present the petition to dertake to prove that they knew no more of Charbe this, O'Connor has been a traitor to Ireland; having been passed unanimously, Mr. Duncan then on the occasion. He returned thanks in a neat and having been passed unanimously, Mr. Ross moved the adoption of a petition which he read, which he effective speech. Three cheers was given for Mr. Cooper, three for the Charter and the Repeal of the our member, Mr. Wallace, for presentation. This our member, Mr. Wallace, for presentation. This our member, Mr. Wallace, for presentation. This our member, Mr. Duncan again rose and business being concluded, Mr. Duncan again rose and the meeting separated.

WEDNESBURY.—On Tuesday, June the 6th, the by a number of his friends he was followed by the following resolution. rated, not so the strong drink with which he advocates, the meeting separated highly delighted will be delivered in the above F 1211, on Sunday (toreflections. Upon entering the street, surrounded Friday evening, and enrolled several new members. past six in the evening. WEDNESBURY.—On Tuesday, June the 6th, the by a number of his friends, he was followed by the They have agreed upon assuming the distinctive Bolton.—Mr. James Leac' a, of Manchester, will people's hall was opened for public use. The day policeman, whose desponding demeanour proved how local appellation of the Emmett's Brigade. much he was disappointed in consequence of not the dedication of this temple to the cause of Chartism. having an opportunity afforded him of conveying having arrived, the directors and other friends of the caprice of the public authorities. This dishappended in consequence of the most requirement of the caprice of the public authorities.

MCTTRAM —On Sunday, June 4th, a camp meeting was held on Wedehrough-green, and was having arrived, the directors and other friends from Stockport, and to the caprice of the public authorities. This dishappended in consequence of the most requirement of the caprice of the public authorities. a deputation to receive him at the Red Lion Hotel, turber of the public peace told Mr. Ross that he Mr. Candlet, from Hyde. must move on, upon which Mr. Ross told him that being on the table, about two hundred sat down. The he had better move off. The policeman, whom tables being withdrawn, business was commenced. On grunkenness had almost deprived of articulation, the motion of Mr. Benjamin Danks, seconded by Mr. replied that it was the Queen's highway; upon which Skidmore, Mr. William Thomason was called to the Mr. Ross remarked that he was sorry to find it Horton, one halfpenny per week sabscription is obstructed by such ornaments as policemen, telling him, moreover, that he knew his privilege too well prizted. sat down amid considerable cheering. Mr. to allow such individuals the right of addressing him. Here the policeman looked alarmingly big, elevating Council at their meeting." at the same time his indolent arm. in which he carried a weapon, as though he was about to intimate what might be expected to follow. He told Mr. Messrs. William Sharman Crawford, Thomas Dan-Ross that he knew him, upon which Mr. Ross remarked that he could not rejoice in his acquaintance, telling him at the same time, that he ought to Manningham, per ldson, ls. defence. The meeting ance, tening nim at the same time, that he ought to know him, for that he was most unwillingly compelled to help to maintain him. Here the policeman was greeted with a yell of execution, upon which was greeted with a yell of execution, upon which he withdrew, no doubt to the parties who employed | will do so. him, in order to be rewarded by his trusty support- On Sunday Evening, Mr. Ross addressed a large

Erengihened by our disunion, its arm may be para- A LARGE meeting was held in Dellingburne-square, hilarity and glee. Music and dancing was key t up to a side of Pendle Hill, on Sunday, June 18th, 1843, at

ten days previous.

ity, is now selling his milk (and compelling his hands to buy it) at two-pence per quart, while others are selling SHEFFIELD.-REPEAL QUESTION .- On Sun- theirs at three half-pence, and what is worst of all, he day evening the Fig-tree-lane room was again compels some small farmers, who happen to have some children working there, to take their share of his milk at kard was called to the chair, when business com- two-pence, though they are selling their own at three lecture on Repeal which was heartily applauded by thing, and one had this very last week stopped his the meeting. Mr. G. also read the Editor's article engine and reduced his hands one half-halfpenny per in last Saturday's Star on the Repeal question and cut, which put about £7 per fortnight into his pocket.

at the same time, that if he heard any complaints the individual who was caught complaining about the matter should be dismissed from his employ. CHELSEA.—On Sunday evening, a meeting was

held at the Cheshire Ckeese, Chelsea, to hear a lecture on the Repeal of the Union, by Mr. John O'Leary. The lecturer in a talented and eloquent address of two hours showed how the union of the two countries itad been accomplished by the grossest bribery and corruption, and stated that it gave him much pleasure and satisfaction to find Englishmen coming forward to assist the people of Ireland in their present struggle for freedom. He concluded amidst the hearty plaudits of the meeting. their domestic legislature, assured that the downfall Mr. Dowling rose and tendered his shilling to be enrolled a member, and stated that the working classes of land's nationality, will pave the way for the speedy England were determined to assist the people of Ire- Anchor, Waterloo Town, on Sunday, the 18th inst., land in the present struggle for independence. He at five o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the reconcluded by exhorting the Irishmen and Englishmen ports of the different financial committees existing present to bury all petty differences and never cease in in the Hamlets. their exertion until the working classes of both countries Matthews, Aberfield, and several other members of the Charter Association were next enrolled members and successively addressed the meeting. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and chairman, and the meeting

LONDON.—Mr. Mee lectured at the City of London Political and Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, on ing, warmly sympathising with the brave Irish Sunday evening, on the "Signs of the Times and Pas-Arms Bill." Mr. C. Glen seconded the resolution, and people in their struggle for the obtainment of proceeded to make a number of able remarks on the adomestic legislature, has heard with astonishment policy pursued by the government towards Ireland. He and disgust of the removal from the Commission of of the lecturer. Mr. Spur made some excellent remarks in support of the views and disgust of the removal from the Commission of the lecturer. Mr. Spur made some remarks in op-Association are requested. oositien which were ably replied to by Mr. Pest. Mr. Brown made some remarks in conclusion, and the meeting dispersed.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held on Tuesday evening, on Stepney Green, to petition Parliament on behalf of Cooper, now in Stafford Gaol. Shortly after six o'clock, Mr. Shaw was called to the chair, and opened the business of the evening in an appropriate manner. Mr. Drake moved the following resolution: -"That this meeting views with just indignation the severity of the sentences and ill-treatment of political prisoners, more especially of Cooper and Richards, now confined in Stafford Goal." Mr. Knowled seconded the resolution, which was spoken to with great earnestness, combined with glowing eloquence, by Bernard M'Cartney, of Liverpool, and carried unanimously. Mr. Sherrard moved the adoption of a petition to Parliament, which he supseconded its adoption, in his usual happy style, and the petition was unanimously adopted, and ordered this meeting, being determined to obtain their poli- of their punishment, tical and social rights are determined to use their utmost exertions to cause the People's Charter to become the law of the land, and are firmly convinced that no measure short of that will ever ameliorate nesday, at Sunderland; and remain in that locality, the physical and social condition of the people." meeting dispersed.

noon, on Hampstead Heath, for the purpose of me-

pointed time, he was very impertinently told by the landlord that he could not have the room.

Jones, and Ellis. The weather was very unfavour-landlord that he could not have the room.

Pellon, on Sunday, at two o'clock. Messrs. Beesley, Charlton, and other gentlemen will address the that the meeting was a large one, and every one meeting. present seemed to sympathise with our expatriated brethren, and to take a lively interest in their behalf. The scene on the heath was an imposing one. On Mr. Holderness-The room is my own; I am one part of the ground were the stern sons of demopathizing with their persecuted brethren, and of swearing eternal fidelity to those principles for which they were suffering. On another part of the heath were an immense assembly advocating total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks, the excessive use of which has made many an happy home miserable, and driven to dissipation and ultimate destruction many a young person, who, but for the use of these intoxicating liquids, might have become bright ornaments of society. The time announced for holding the meeting having arrived, Mr. Large was called to the chair, and appropriately opened the meeting by impressing upon them the necessity of all true democrats uniting their energies together for the purpose of accomplishing the object for which them to unite their energies in order to procure Admission free. Englishmen, attend, and listen to the restoration of the Welch martyrs and the wrongs of your brothers. on the moral and political character of our banished brethren, and the inhuman and unjust treatment they were at present suffering for no other cause but their fidelity to the people, and their opposition to tyranny, and concluded a long and powerful appeal by calling upon the meeting never to rest satisfied until they had caused the restoration of those good and true men, and the establishment of those principles which these men were ever foremost in advocating. Mr. Mc Cartney, during a long address, was londly applauded. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Abel Cook, and unanimously carried. Mr. Rouse then moved, "That a committee at the Royal Oak, Little Charles-street, at seven. consisting of the following persons be appointed to o'clock. draw up the memorial; vis. Messrs. Mc Cartney, Large, and Clark. Mr. Arnold seconded the resolution, which was carried without discent. Mr. Bolwell, of Bath, moved the next resolution, and was greeted with loud approbation, and after a few remarks on the object of the meeting, moved the following resolution. "That in the opinion of this meeting, the only sure way to elevate the moral and political character of the people is by giving them equal representation. This meeting pledges itself to renewed exertions on behalf of the People's Charter." A vote of thanks was given to the chair- district will be held at Ovender on Sunday (to man, and after three cheers for Frost, Williams, morrow), at two o'clock in the aft ernoon. Jones, and Ellis, and three for the Charter, and its with the day's proceedings. PADDINGTON.—The Chartists of this place met on

MOTTRAM -On Sunday, June 4th, a camp two o'clock in the afternoo n, and the other at six meeting was held on Wedehrough-green, and was o'clock in the evening.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday morning the Chartists of Little Horton met in the School-room, Park- and the repeal as a reme iv. place, when the following resolution was adopted :-That, in the opinion of the Chartists of Little sufficient to defray the expense of this locality until an executive be elected; and that our council be requested to bring the matter before the General

ON SUNDAY EVENING the members of the General Examett Chippendal e. Council met in their room, Butterworth Buildings, At the Registre r's Office, St. Clements, Strand, when the following sums were paid in; Wapping, Arthur Emmett V vheeler, son of Thomas Martin ls. 6d. contribution; Turner and Bishop, 7d. defence; and Ann Wheeler.

ers for the valuable services he had thus nobly per- and attentive audience in Butterworth Buildings, formed. The room was engaged and paid for at least on the urgent demand for union amougst the English and Irish people. He gave general satisfaction. THE CHARTISTS of the central locality met on In consequence of the unconstitutional means Sunday morning in the Council Room, when 7s. 7d. taken to suppress the three lectures intended to have been delivered by Mr. Ross, it has been determined tion of the month's subscription.

ON SUNDAY MORNING. Mr. Wm. Dawson lectured lied by our combination. You have then to choose Greenock, on Monday, the 29th of May, for the purpose late hour, and the assembly separated, deligated with twelve o'clock at noon. Mr. Ross and other gentletwelve o'clock at noon. Mr. Ross and other gentlebetween the two, Union and Liberty, Disunion and
Tyranny. And whatever the result may be, I have
only to have then to choose

Greenock, on Monday, the 29th of May, for the purpose the day's proceedings and the circumstance, that gave men will attend. Chartists, attend in your countless the day's proceedings and the circumstance, that gave men will attend. Chartists, attend in your countless resolutions in favour of Repeal. The meeting was well to attempt to suppress the righteous cause of demoto attempt to suppress the righteous cause of demo-Mr. O" Jonnor.

OLDHAM -On Sunday last, the disco the Land Question took place in the Chartist Room. At the conclusion, it was agreed that the committee should draw up a number of rules, to be submitted to a general meeting of the rembers, which will take place the first Surday in July. The meeting then adjourned to Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening, Mr. Daniel Donovan, of Manchester, delivered a lecture on the evil effects of the Legislative Union to the labouring classes of both countries, and the good that was likely to take place from a Repeal. The subject was listened to with great interest, and gave general satisfaction.

Forthcoming Chartist Weetings.

LONDON -- A Public Meeting will be held on Monday evening, at the City of London Political and Scientific Institution, to petition Parliament on behalf of Cooper; now in Stafford Gool. Bernard M'Cartney, from Inverpool, and other friends will address the meeting. Admission free.

BERNARD M'CARTNEY, of Liverpool, will lecture on Sunday evening, at the City of London Political and Scientific Institution. After the lecture Miss Inge will deliver an address on the "Rights of Women." The Chartist public are requested to

THE MEMBERS of the Clerkenwell locality, of the National Charter Association argearnestly requested to meet together at their usual place, Lant's Old Coffee Rooms, Clerkenwell Green on Monday evening next, June 12, at half-past eight precisely. Subjects of grave consideration will be introduced for their discussion. The accounts for the past month will be andited, and the reappointment of sub-Secretary considered.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Bendow will leature on Sunday evening next, at the Mechanie's Institution, Circus-street, New Road, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—the Repeal of the Union. Also a meeting of the members will be held on Wednesday evening next, at eight o'clock.

MR. KNIGHT will lecture on Sunday evening at the Flora Tavern, Barasbury Park, to commence at seven o'clock.

Tower Hamers.—The following lectures will be delivered on Sunday next in the Working Men's Hall, 292, Mile End Road:—Mr. Sherrard, in the morning, at half-past ten; Mr. Mantz, in the afternoon, at half-past two; and in the evening, precisely at half-past seven, by Mr. M'Grath. Admission free. A discussion will take place in this Hall on Tuesday evening, to commence at eight o'clock, upon the following question:—" Will a Repeal of the Union be a benefit, or detrimental to the interests of Ireland?" The discussion to be opened by Mr. Mantz. Admission free.

Tower Hamlers. - A special meeting of the General Council will be held at the Crown and

THE MEMBERS of the Buck Lane Locality will achieved their political independence. Messrs. Corbett, meet at the Carpenter's Arms to adopt a code of bye laws, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock. CAMBERWELL -- Mr. J Sewell will lecture on Tuesday evening next, (June 13th). It is expected that all the members belonging to the locality will attend f possible, as business of importance will be brought

> Mr. Balls will lecture at Pillman's Coffee House, 59, Tottenham Court Road, on Monday next, at NOTTINGHAM - The members of the Female Charter

> Association are requested to attend at the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, on Tucsday evening next, at

> LEICESTER.-Mr. Samuel Parkes, of Sheffield, will preach here three times on Sunday. HUDDERSFIELD. - On Sunday next (to-morrow)

two sermons will be preached in the Hall of Science. Bath Buildings, by the Rev. W. V. Jackson, from Manchester; in the afternoon, at half-past two,-Subject-Moses and Jesus Christ, and their doctrines contrasted with the pulpit doctrines of the present day; in the evening, at half-past six, " On the preparation of God's way for the people."

UPPER WARLEY .- Mr. John Murray will preach at this place on Sunday next, at half-past two in the

LAMBETH.—The members residing in this locality will meet next Monday evening, at eight o'clock, at ported in a speech of great ability. Mr. Frazer the Britannia Coffee House, Waterloo-road, to consider the propriety of calling a public meeting of the borough, to petition Parliament in behalf of Cooper to be presented by T. S. Duncombe. Messrs, Mantz and Richards, in particular, and all the Chartist and M'Grath seconded the next resolution—" That victims generally, to obtain, if possible, a mitigation SUNDERLAND.-Mr. Beesley will lecture at South

Shields on Monday; Tuesday, at Newcastle; Wedby request, the remainder of the week. Money, and other communications, to be forwarded to William Gilfillon, or James Southeren, Tyne Dock Tavern, Long-row, South Shields.

A CAMP MEETING of the counties of Northumberland and Durham will be held on Bouldon

SHEFFIELD.-FIG TREE-LANE.-Mr. Gammage, of Northampton, will lecture on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, "on the evils of class legislation in England and Ireland, and the necessity of a Repeal of the Legislative Union.' THE Northern Star and Nation will be read on

Sunday evening, commencing at six o'clock. A public discussion at eight o'clock. A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Fig Treelane Room, on Monday evening next; chair to be

taken at half-past seven o'clock. THE Morning Sun will be publicly read in the Fig Tree-lane Room every evening, commencing at half-past six o'clock.

A FESTIVE BALL on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday next; dancing to commence at half past seven o'clock. REPEAL OF THE UNION .- Mr. M'Gowan will de-

BARNSLEY .- There will be a public meeting on

Monday evening, to petition on behalf of Cooper, and against the Irish Arms Bill. Bradword.—A lecture will be delivered on Sun-

day evening, at seven o'clock, in the large room, Butterworth Buildings, "on the Land, and its possession, being the best means to enable the people to carry on an agitation for the Charter." Free

MR. PEPPER preaches at Silton to-mo crow.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to-morrow) / Mr. Christepher Doyle, of Manchester. will le cture in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, at Fix o'clock in the evening; also on Monday, Mr. Edward M'Cabe, of Oldham, will lecture in the above room, at eight o'clock in the evening. Subject-"The Repeal of the Union, its causes an d effects, interspersed with the history of Ireland "

HALIFAX.—The monthly delegat 3 meeting of thi

MANCHESTER, CARPENTERS' H ALL.—Two lectures morrow), by Mr. Dixon. The chair to be taken at half-past two o'clock in the af ternoon, and at half-

deliver two lectures in the as sociation room, Cheapside, near the Exchange, or Sunday next, one at

Holbeck.—Mr. G. Gaw mage will lecture in the Association Room, on W ednesday evening, the 14th on the wrongs of Ireland,

More Pinng Patriots.

At Chelsea, John and Mary Ann Chippendale had a daughter bas tised in the name of Cornelia Baptised, on Sunday last, at the parish church.

MARRIAGE.

On Monday, the 5th inst., at the Parish Church, Kildwick. by the Rev. R. Heelas, Mr. Henry F. Mitchell, whitesmith, Silsden, to Dorothy Lsycock, sixth daughter of Mr. William Laycock, chairmaker, Cringles, DEATHS.

On Tuesday, in his 30th year, Frederic, youngest

On Sunday last, at the Leeds Infirmary, Mr thousands, and shew that it is vain and fruitless, and arrar gements are making to commence sub- John Hillary Cooper, late of Robertown, of a long only to hope that every politician and every man wished. Strong resolutions in favour of Repeal were commences his day school on the premises of the day. Air. Thomason to attempt to suppress the righteous cause of demoexampled fortitude, aged 62 years.

Chartist Entellligence. and Scotland, and a few from the West, and South of Chartism at home within her centre. She has Rebecca Ireland, all of which were of the most cheering nature, and her daughters in Wales, and she is at war with and some asking whether it was still Mr. O'Connell's the Scotch on the question of the Church of Scotland opinion that it was a transportable offence to be a Char- |-(hear, hear). They attempt to threaten us, but we tist in Ireland—thear, hear)—and also requesting to be despise them. We point to the discontent in other informed as to how the Union is to be Repealed, and places, and say, DO US JUSTICE, AND WE WILL Irish people, Tom Steele, have taken to return Repeal POWER." Can any man of common sense doubt the respect. Members for the City of Dublin, for the County of meaning of this offer? Is not this a renewal of the Dublin, and though last not least, for the County of offer to bring over five hundred thousand Tipperary Kerry; and was the murder of Mr. Caffay, at Clones, men to put down Chartism in England? Can Si not shedding human blood; and was not the Repeal Robert Peel or the Duke of Wellington mistake the agitation in Ireland instead of in the House of Com- meaning of this offer to "strengthen their hands and mons, the immediate cause of this blood shedding- increase their power'! The man who is capable of (hear, hear.) Mr. Henry Clark said that in conse- making an offer of this sort should be trusted by none quenee of the vile, wicked and slanderous libel, which but fools. Mr. O'Higgins concluded by proposing that demented nondescript, Tom Steele, had published the following resolution:—"That this Association con-in the Freeman's Journal of Tuesday last, upon the jures the Chartists of Great Britain not to be swayed Chartists of Great Britain, and his base and cowardly from their generous purpose of assisting the Irish attack upon Mr. O'Connor, who had been labouring late Repealers, by every legal and constitutional means, and early in season and out of season, to bring by the late spluttering piece of personal malice inabout a kindly feeling and cordial understanding beserted in the Freeman's Journal newspaper, by that quite unintentional." tween the people of Ireland and England, with a view distracted egotist and parasite Tom Steele, who, it is to ameliorate the condition of the working people of well understood, by every one in Ireland is only re- last; the Proprietors never published any such both countries; and in which he was thwarted and tained by his 'AUGUST LEADER' to amuse the public, name, nor did they ever write to any such person. as any man can be to another, was admitted a earning of his poor, plundered, and duped country-Steele withdrew his name in the most scurrilous with impunity. (Cheera) Mr. Dyott said he did not and offensive manner from the Association. (Hear, rise for the purpose of opposing the motion; on the hear.) Who is this Tom Steele? Does he imagine contrary, he thought it infinitely to the credit of that that we do not know him? Why, the fellow would association, that a disclaimer on their part, as Irishmen, have been glad to get leave to clean boots and shoes for should promptly go forth of the filthy insolence of that the ancestors of O'Connor. He forced himself, or eccentric political buffoon, familiarly known to them all rather prevailed upon Mr. Nichelas Purcel O Garman, as the renowned Tom Steel! This infuriated " pacifito force him into the Catholic Association a few months; cator" had the assurance to denounce Mr. O'Connor before Catholic emancipation, and he took care to assist and call the vast body of the English Chartists, " misin equandering about £14,000 of the Catholic rent in creant Feargusites." Here was a pacificator! Upwards drankenness and debauchery of all sorts at the Clare of three millions of English men forgetful of the election: and this is the fellow who estentationally wrongs heaped upon them by Mr. O'Connell, who withdraws his name from an association in London panted for the Whig Government's command to march because Mr. O Connor, whom three millions of British five hundred thousand Tipperary men to put subjects love, honour, and trust, becomes a member. down the Radicals of England-forgetting (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Clark) had taken up too much the base and infamous slanders so often fulminated from time with this drunken buffoon. He begged to with- the rostrum of the Corn Exchange by Ireland's great draw the motion. Mr. O'Higgins said that the Associ- but most inconsistent patriot, who leads Tom Steele ation owed an obligation to Mr. Clark for the manly about like a tame bear for exhibition-when these real spirit which he had evinced in repelling the cowardly and true-hearted reformers, these staunch and indomitaand malignant attack on their English brethren, and ble lovers of freedom, saw the Irish threatened with all the aid in their power to this Association when its warmly supported the resolution. The motion was then never be forgotten, but remembered with gratitude Freeman's Journal. Mr. Tobin was called to the chair, upon every fitting occasion. Look at the proud posi- when the usual vote of thanks were given to the tion in which the Irish Universal Suffrage Association Chairman, after which the meeting separa now stands. See their table covered with letters from the chief towns and cities of England and Scotland, requesting his (Mr. O'Higgins') advice and opinion upon the present Repeal agitation, and to know what steps this Association had taken, or should take, respecting the Repeal movement. The English people require us to give them a character of the Repeal leaders. They are alraid to trust them, and will not great number of people long before the time affixed for trust them, except upon our character of them. They very justly say that they were betrayed before, and that, therefore, they are distrustful of the present Repeal leaders. To this we answer, "You are right. Do not trust them. If you do, they will sell you and us to a Whig Government. Help us to get the Union past eight o'clock before the hustings were occupied. Repealed, but confide not in Irish Repeal leaders." Upon this subject he (Mr. O'Higgins) published a letter in the Northern Star of the 27th ultimo. That letter was not written with that care and clearness which he should have wished. He was going to the country when he wrote that letter, and had not one moment to spare; the letter therefore, was not written with that care, accuracy and clearness, to which the great importance of the subject was entitled—thear, hear.) It was a most extraordinary change in the political movements of the country to see to so humble an indivieual as him (Mr. O'H.) requesting him to give a character of a man who once stood so high in the estimation of every Radical Reformer in Great Britain, but not one of whom would trust him now. He (Mr. O'H.) had no difficulty at all in believing that Mr. the foul stain which had been cast upon the Protestants O Connell had not the alightest hope or intention of repealing the Union; that the whole end and object of the repeal agitation was to force the Whigs into power again. The Catholic Clergy are sincere Repealers, and 30 also are the great bulk of the people. But he (Mr. O'H.) regretted very much that he could not look upon the Repealers in any other light than that of knaves and dupes. Repealers are divisible into these two classes. Depend upon it that in the event of the Whigs, Lord John and the rest of them, coming into power, the Repeal of the Union will be put in abeyance, and Mr. Daniel O'Connell will come forward as he did in 1837 "the Government candidate." People may imagine that they can keep Mr. O Connell to the Repeal question; but this is a great mistake. He will drive a coach and mix through every promise he made to the public, and damn consistency, as he did before; demand a fair trial for the Whige; declare that they are not like those of 1838-9-40; pledge the people will they not try the effect of "Justice to Ireland"?; call every Repealer an impracticable blockhead; and tiel that Paddy, in his wisdom, stuffs his "canbeen" in the window, not to let in the light or cause to plead whom would they employ? Not the Tories, surely, who are opposed to the Liberal Government-(hear, hear). Keep the Tories cut, will then be the cry; and Justice to Ireland will mean as it did beand their progeny. The terms Pory-Radicais will be again applyed as terms of contempt for honest: men. Grovelling Radicals, rascally Radicals, bloodthirsty physical-force Chartists, Saxon enemics, and so forth, will be the mildest terms which will be used towards all those who have the manliness and integrity to stand firmly upon the immutable and glorious principles of the People's Charter, and refuse to hark in at the tale of the bloodiest, the basest and most brutal faction that ever disgraced the council of a sovereign, the perfidious Whigs. Nevertheless he (Mr. O'Higgins) would strongly advise the Chartists to three for the Northern Star; after which the meeting petition and agitate for the Repeal of the Union for the separated, highly pleased with the orderly manner in sake of the measure itself, and not because Mr. O Connell was the treachersus and hollow-hearted advocate of that measure. Keep him to the point, indeed! the thing is impossible. Look to his votes upon the Tithe Question. Surely his conduct towards the poor factory children cannot be forgotten. The Dorchester Labourers were betrayed. The Glasgow Cotton Spinners were pronounced guilty before they were tried, and by whom? by Daniel O'Connell, in his place in Parliament, and out of Parliament. He, as a great constitutional lawyer, gried out loud and long for the blood of the Stephen's, the Oastler's, and the O'Connor's and hallooed on the Government to prosecute the men who he knew in his soul were honestly struggling for public liberty. Trust such a man! No, no! He (Mr. O'H.) hoped that his Chartist brethren would Mr. Henry Prosser, boot and shoe-maker, Wornever become so low, so utterly degraded, as to confide cester-sireet, sub-Secretary. in the man again. If they do they ought to be den they forget Stephenson's-square? Can they forget the cowardly threat to bring over five hundred thousand Irishmen to aid the Whig Government in their efforts to crush the devoted advocates of public diberty in England? Well he knew when he made this truenlent offer, that Chartism is as essential to political galvation, as Christisnity is to eternal salvation. But Sternity itself would be sacrificed at the time for the purpose of keeping Lord John and the Whig gang in their places. He talks about Repeal and says that the man must be a bad Irishman who does not become an enrolled Repealer: that is to say, to pay his money into the coffers of the Corn Exchange. Where is his son Morgan O'Connell? Where is his son-in-law, Christopher Fitzimmons? Where is his son-in-law, Charles O'Connell? Where is his brother John O'Connell, of Gund-and his nephew Morgan John O'Connell, of whom the Tories made a Deputy Lieutenant of the year to accept my best thanks. They could not have county Kerry the other day? Where are those gentlemen? Are they enrolled repealers? No, not one of them; nor are they likely to become repealers until such time as the Tory ministry are on the eve of dismissal; and then some of them may join the repealers in the hope of getting a Whig sop for deserting the cause. See how the lawyers are quitting the Courts now when there is no hope of promotion from the Tories, and joining the repeal, leaving the four Courts as rats leave | If my recommendation can be of any service, you a grazy old ship. Depend upon it, Toryism is on the are at liberty to use it as you please. wane, or else the lawyers would not desert it for repeal. There are some good things in expectation, or else so many of the lawyers would not have joined the ranks of the repealers. They can easily file off into the known, and though it has shewn repeatedly its want tlemen know right well that the repeal agrication is only carried on as a means to an end; and that end is the patronage of the Irish Bench and Bar. In the event of the restoration of the Whigs to power, the repeal is sure to be placed in abeyance just to give the friends of Ireland another fair trial. Let our English brethren not of May, 1843]

chair, Mr. W. H. Dyott, necretary. Mr. Dyott Monday last, and then judge for themselves. Here nor was there at the time the letter was written, read the rules and objects of the Association; also a it is. Read it:—"England, in her present state, dare (Sept. 5, 1842.)" great number of letters from various parts of England | not force on coercive measures-(hear, hear). She has

opposed by "Ireland's head pacificator." He (Mr. and who, like others among his 'motley' predecessors Clark) should, with the leave of the meeting, with- who have displayed their antics in the train of some draw the motion of which he had given notice last of England's merriest monarchs, is fond of detested by all parties; (what party has it not be-Sunday, which was to the effet, that the British an occasional bit of mischief, and who as 'Ireland's trayed !) any one must feel proud of censure eman- Booksellers in the United Kingdom. Chartists should persevere as they had begun, by for Head Pacificator takes every opportunity to create dis- ating from such a source—it is praise indeed. giving all the wrongs that were heaped upon them, and turbance, and ferment discord and animosity between co-operate with their Irish brethren for a Repeal of the the real friends of Ireland, the British Chartists and Union; but when he saw the "head pacificator" Tom the Repealers." Mr. Henry Clarke, seconded the Steele, creating disturbance and sowing dissention as motion, and in an able and judicious speech repudiated usual, by withdrawing his name from a Repeal Asso- the attack upon the Chartist body, and justified the ciation in London, because his betters were admitted a association in the cause it was pursuing, and said in member of it; because Mr. Feargus O'Connor, a man conclusion, that that association would teach those who is as transcendantly superior to Tom Steele hollow hearted sham patriots who lived on the hard member of a Repeal Association in London, Tom men, that they could not slander our English friends

on Mr. O'Connor in particular, by that miserable coercion, and the constitution invaded, magnanimously growling alave and sycophant the Head pacificator, advanced to the rescue; and what was their reward? (Hear, hear, hear.) He (Mr. O'Higgins) should submit insult and vituperation from Tom Steele. Was he a resolution to the meeting condemnatory of the authorised?—(hear.) If not, that most unwise paradastardly paragraph alluded to. (Hear.) It would graph which appeared in the Freeman and smelt so ill become their Association to allow any slander upon 'strong of spite and whiskey, would be disavowed—let their English brethren to pass without the strongest this be done and the union of the people of both councondemnation. The British Chartists, like honest men, tries would soon tear to Litters the Parchment Union threw their whole strength into the scale, and gave framed by a corrupt and sordid legislature—(hear.) He infant steps were assailed—thear, hear). This should put and carried, and ordered to be advertised in the

ABERDEEN .- GLORIOUS DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF REPEAL -On Monday week, a public meeting was held on the Inches to take into censideration the propriety of supporting the Irish in their agitation for the Repeal of the Union. The area of ground whereon the hustings were erected was thronged by a commencing business, and a great deal of impatience was manifested by an immense multitude in the line of streets leading from the Chartists' Hall in George-street to the place of meeting. This throng considerably obstructed the progress of the passengers; and it was half- 20s. per week. Mr. James M'Pherson was voted to the chair. The Chairman said he would with much pleasure bring before the very numerous and respectable meeting now before him a matter which he hoped had engrossed their most serious attention, in order that they might be able to decide whether they would coolly and carelessly suffer the Government to carry out its hostile threats against Ireland; or if they were, on the other hand, willing to stand forth at all hazards and shield their brethren of the Sister Isle while they are peacefully and legally wrenching themselves from the iron the letters from thirty places in Great Britain coming grasp of a privileged race, who have hitherto appeared much more willing to sweep that misgoverned and patient people from the face of the earth, than to fill their empty stomachs, clothe their nakedness, or otherwise administer to their wants. He could not help noticing in Ireland by the Government, in its having asserted,

with the greatest confidence, that they would act in concert with the military against the Catholic population. If such a report was true, he hoped the Protestants in Autrim, Down, Tyrone, Derry, Fermanagh, and Ulster would join their brethren of the same faith in England and Scotland, in telling the G. vernment that they hold such a declaration in utter detestation He then introduced Mr. James Strachan, who moved the following resolution: -- "That this meeting views with strong feelings of indignation the tyrannical and unconstitutional disarming act for Ireland, considering it a base attempt to lay the people bound at the feet of a destoying aristocracy, and to leave the means of defending life and property in the hands of bloodstained faction only. Also that if the Peel and Wellington Government carry out their threats and destroy the constitutional right of public meeting and free discussion of grievances in Ireland, himself that Lord John has given up finality; and ask this meeting pledgeth itself to make common cause with its brethren in Ireland, and use every legal means to bring those traitors to justice, and will deem every man a disgrace to his country that would aid the tyrants to carry out their unjust and coercive acts. Holding keep it out, but to keep out the "could." He will ask the right of every nation to discuss and repeal whatever the people to confide in him, and say if they had a lacts of Parliament they deem wrong and injurious; but yet we remain convinced that the mere establishment of a Parliament in Ireland or any country, will not give national freedom or just government, unless the whole people have the choosing of that Parliament."

fore, Whig places for the County Kerry road jobbers Mr. Robert Lowery seconded the resolution, After which a show of hands was called for, when a forest of hardy fists soon made their appearance in behalf of the sons of the Emerald Isle, and the resolution was declared to be carried unanimously. The meeting then voted resolutions condemnatory of Sir James Graham's Factory and Educational Bill. The mover of this was Mr. Henery, and the seconder Mr. Archibald M'Donald. These were also carried unanimously. This concluded the business. The meeting gave three hearty cheers for old Ireland, three for Feargus O'Connor, Esq.; three for Mr. Hill, for his advocacy of justice to Ireland, and which the business had been conducted.

> NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL. BROMEGROVE.

Mr. Matthew Hoyle, weaver, Kidderminster road. Mr. Edwin Jones, boot and shoe maker, Worcesterstreet.

Mr. James Heywood, silk-weaver, Sidemore. Mr. James Hall, button-maker, Sidemore. Mr. Joseph Cooper, button-maker, Chartist-lane. Mr. John Pinfield, button-maker, Holy-lane, sub-Treasurer.

THE BASE DISPATCH NEWSPAPER.

THE Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills call public attention to the following facts:-They published a short time since in the newspapers the letter which follows :-

FROM THE REV. D. HARRISON. The following letter received by one of the Proprietors from the Rev. D. Harrison, Whitstable, is a proof of their efficacy in cases of Indigestion, Liver Complaints, &c. &c.

"Whitstable, near Canterbury, Sept. 5th, 1842. " Mr Dear Friend,-I received the box of Parr's Life Pills you so kindly sent me, for which I beg come more opportunely, as I was suffering considerably from indigestion at the time. I immediately commenced taking the pills, and found great benefit in a few days. I have taken them subsequently, with the same happy effect, which induces me to believe that they are an exceedingly beneficial remedy in indigestion. A friend of mine has found them of great utility in an obstinate liver complaint.

"I am, my dear frient', yours, very truly,

"DA VID HARRISON." of principle, it would hardly be thought that the following contradiction of the abo ve would be glaringly put forth by the Dispatch with tout some foun-

[Extract from the Weekly Dispatch, of the 28th

the Liberator has thrown out a broad hint even to describing the wonderful cures performed by Parr's Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free, "enclosed Peel and the Iron Dake, to the effect, that should the boluses. In the collection of lies there was a letter Tory Government comply with what he has defined as from the Rev. David Harrison, at the village of DIRLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Associa- justice to Ireland he will abandon repeal, and help Whitstable, who was cured of a liver complaint! tion held their usual weekly meeting, on Sunday last, the Tories to crush liberty in England. Let all Unfortunately, however, for the veracity of the pillat six o'clock in the evening, Mr. John Keegan in the England read the report in the Freeman of mongers, there is no David Harrison at Whitstable,

Now, this is as stupid as it is infamous, to say no sides there still. The lie of the Dispatch can only be excused on the ground that no person connected what steps the Liberator and his head slanderer of the STRENGHTHEN YOUR HANDS, AND INCREASE YOUR no minister's name could be mentioned without dis- and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

> fabrication of their own, in the same paper of the same date :—

"We now come to another case :—A Mr. Thomas Jackson's name was published as a person who had been cured of a long-standing complaint by the use of Parr's Pills. Mr. Jackson never swallowed any of the trash in his life; and when he wrote to the proprietors to withdraw his name, at the same time censuring them for having published so barefaced a

This is a base falsehood from the first word to the But it is waste of words to contradict anything

To conclude, they must acknowledge that their only excuse in condescending to notice this filthy paper, is, to prevent the few deluded readers of the Dispatch from supposing that their silence confirmed one iota of the continued lies published by the Dispaich, respecting Parr's Life Pills. Under no further provocation will they again stain their hands with noticing the filth in this "Socialist" newspaper. and that a reader of the Dispatch is now almost as

rare as a black sheep. Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, 30th of May, 1843.

READ AND JUDGE!

NINE MONTHS! MOST favourable opportunity to the Indus-

of Land and Property-to provide against Sickness, Want, and a Poor Law Union—is offered to Healthy Men, in Town or Country, by joining the UNITED PATRIOTS' BENEFIT AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

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of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s. 6d., Earnings 24s. per Week.

In Sickness	per	Week	0	18	0	
Member's Funeral	• • • •	•••	20	0	0	
Member's Wife's ditto, or	Nom	inee	10	0	0	
Wife's Lying-in	•••	•••	2	0	•	
Loss by Fire		***	15	0	Ó	
Substitute for Militia	•••	•••	5	0	0	
Superannuated (with right	t of en	trance			:	
in the Society's Asylum,			!0	6	Ð	
Imprisoned for Debt	•••	•••	0	5	Û	
SECOND CLASS—Entrance the Rules); Monthly Subscious ner week	3s. (in crip ti c	ocludin ons 2s.	g a ; E	Col	oy o	1

... (per week) 0 15 0 In Sickness Member's Funeral 16 0 0 Member's Wife's ditto or nomineee ... 8 0 0 Wife's Lying-in 1 15 0 Loss by Fire 15 0 0 Substitute for Militia 5 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 5 0 Imprisoned for Debt 0 5 0

THIRD CLASS-Entrance 2s. 6d. (including a Copy f the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 6d. Earnings 15s. per week. In Sickness ... (per week) 0 11 Member's Funeral ... 12 0 Member's Funeral 12 0 0 Member's Wife's ditte or nominee ... 6 0 0 Wife's Lying-in 1 10 0 Loss by Fire 15 0 0 Substitute for Militia Superannuated (with right of entrance ... 500

Imprisonment for Debt... 0 5 0 FOURTH CLASS-Entrance 2s. (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions ls. 3d. Earnings 10s. per week.

in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 0

In Sickness ... (per week) 0 9 0 Member's Funeral 10 0 0 Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ... 5 0 0 Wife's Lying-in 1 0 0 Loss by Fire 10 0 0 Substitute for Militia 3 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 0 Imprisoned for Debt (per week) ... 0 4 0

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Persons residing in the Country are eligible to become members, on transmitting a Medical Certificate of good health, and Recommendation, signed by two Housekeepers, to the Secretary. No Fines for Stewards.

MR. RUFFY RIDLEY, SECRETARY.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. TO THE SUFFERERS FROM BILIOUS AND LIVER COM-

PLAINTS. L PILL OF HEALTH calls for particular atten- (post-paid) in a scaled envelope for 3s 6d. tion. These Pills give immediate relief in all Spasmodic and windy complaints, with the whole train of well-known symptoms arising from a weak stomach, or vitiated bilious secretion, indigestion, pain at the pit of the stomach, bilious or sick head-ache, heart-burn, loss of appetite, sense of fulness after neals, giddiness, dizziness, pain over the eyes, &c. MESSRS. MAJOR & CO., SURGEON DENTISTS, From among many kind testimonials communicated MESSRS. MAJOR & CO., SURGEON DENTISTS, 13, TRAFALGAR STREET, LEEDS, adopt meals, giddiness, dizziness, pain over the eyes, &c. to the proprietor of this useful medicine, the follow- in their Practice all the recent Improvements in the ing is selected :-

" To Mr. Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London. "5, Cooper-street, Manchester, March 12, 1842. Sir.—I have much eatisfaction in communicating to you the result of my experience after repeated trials of Frampton's Pill of Health, and I feel it but justice to state, that in the course of many years' trial of various Aperient Medicines, I have never found results at once salutary and efficient in the tist, through the fear of Expense, and are thus relief of the system from redundant bile, &c., with driven into the hands of the unskilful or itinerant so little inconvenience; I am, therefore, warranted Practitioner. in declaring that they supply to me a means long vanting, of being able to recommend to Families, Schools, and especially Mercantile men, whether at surprising beauty, fixed, from One to a Complete the desk or on the road, a most valuable resource Set, without extracting the Root or giving Pain, in an occasional medicine. And I shall take credit answering all the Purposes of Mastication and Artito myself if, in giving this testimony, I am the means culation, remaining perfectly secure in their Places, of making Frampton's Pills more generally known or may be taken out and replaced by the Wearer and appreciated.

" I am, Sir, respectfully yours. WILLIAM SMITH." Persons of a full habit, who are subject to head ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears arising from too great a flow of blood to the head should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use, and apoplexy often avoided.

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The Dispatch not satisfied, gives the following BY C. J. LUCAS, &CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON; And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newmanstreet, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan 11, Paternoster-row; J. Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-atreet; G. Mansell, 3, King-street, Southwark; C. Westerton, 15, Park-side, Knightsbridge; H. Phillips, 264, Oxford-street; Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street; Huett, 141, High Holborn, London; J. Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; J. Noble, 23, Market-place, Hull; W. Lawson, 51, Stone gate, Verb, and W. Berre lie, he was told that the proprietors were very sorry such a thing had occurred, but 'the mistake was quite unintentional.'"

Briggate, Leeds; J. Noble, 25, Market-place, 11411, W. Lawson, 51, Stone gate, York, and W. Barrasuch a thing had occurred, but 'the mistake was quite unintentional.'

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They must congratulate the community that this means of escape and the certainty of restoration.

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> " Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of its victims. a medical work, this remark is open to exception in any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious echnicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in wellwritten, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perusal; to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a welltold appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate division of the human organization."-The Maonet.

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This Work is undeniably the most interesting or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderfund important that has hitherto been published on efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weak and important that has hitherto been published on this subject, imparting information which ought to ness, heaviness, and lowness of spirits, dimness be in the possession of every one who is labouring sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the min under any secret infirmity, whether male or female.

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A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can

Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be recommended by the case of the purchasing of which will be recommended.) from ten till two, and from five till eight in the even- only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be as ing, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street, and have previously gone through a regular course the hundreds who annually fall victims to the igno-rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies. Country Patients are requested to be as minute as rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration | administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constiof the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits tution by suffering disease to get into the system, of living, and occupation in life of the party. The which being carried by the circulation of the blood communication must be accompanied by the usual into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes consultation fee of £1, without which no notice 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.

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It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall vici to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulnes illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly pole mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcertiff blotches on the head, face, and body, dimner sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate sight nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat eased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head limbs, till at length a general debility of the tution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a per to their dreadful sufferings.

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ON THE PROJECTED UNION. TRIN-OR THE MAID I LOVE.

in the Beauties of the Press," an Irish Newspaper devoted to the people, prior to the establishof the Act of Union.

My aweetest ERIN dressed in GREEN: Thouart my early, only love, And still to thee I'll constant prove. Tis true thy sister in her spite. Would iain conceal thy beauty bright : For she with envy sore is slung, Because she's old and thou art young But the's he's rich and dresses fine. and her jewels bright do shine. Still she never can prevail To make my love for ERIN fail : Forthon, dear maid, full well I ween. Art fairer far in simple GREEN. No jewel's lustre e'er can vie With my lovely Brin's eye-Fall of feeling, full of truth. Fall of the generous fire of youth. In vain thy sister shows her wealth. She ne'er can gain my heart by pelf: But then she tells me of the sport Which with her I'd find at Court: With this she thinks to turn my brain. and yet she labours all in vain : For while I live I ever mean To stay with ERIN dress'ed in GREEN. She too employs more subtle art. To draw away my faithful heart: Vile slander tells to wound thy fame And rob thee of thy honest name: But when thy open mien I view. Sure well I know thy virtue's true: Thy simple air, and artless smile. Can ne'er conceal base falsehood's guile: Nature has form'd thy face so fair The image of a heart sincere: And nature's child thou still hast been. Dres'd all in her favourite GREEN. But to do mischief still intent. And on my Erin's ruin bent, This envious sister much I dread. When art cannot her wish bestead. By force, by bruial force, may try, To rid her of her jealousy; O yes, my lears too just I find; She means my Erin's hands to bind That then she may, with barb'rons joy, Her opening beauties all destroy. O come then Erin, come away ! O haste my love nor longer stay ! Obaste this cruel sister leave, Her words are false, her smiles deceive. ENION! abe cries, with vip'rous breath! TNION with her-is Erin's death. O come then Erin, come away! O haste my love nor longer stay. See where in yonder golden clouds, The western sun his glory shrouds. There lies on Europe's akirt an Isle. Where nature sheds a genial smile. My Erin thither will I bring; There call for her the sweets of spring. And when fierce summer's sun's invade With her I'll court the grateful ahade, With her the fruits of autumn taste. And shield her from rough winter's wasta. There envy shall not wound her peace, For there her sister's pow'r shall coase. O come then Brin. come away! Ohaste my love, nor longer stay. O haste thy cruel sister leave, Her words are false her smiles deceive. UNION she cries, with viprous breath, UNION with her—is Brin's death. 0 ceme then Erin, come away! O haste, my love nor longer stay,

TO THE CHARTISTS OF WALES.

"Iniquest was held upon the body of a little girl, pifire years, who died from starvation on the road mear Llangeful, North Wales, last week. It gibout his business, and not trouble him again. The Isinera Star, May 6, 1843.

Another soul hath winged its way, To God's bright seat on high: Another heart is Mammon's prey,

And ye stand tamely by! There is the Cambrian blood that flowed in *Howell's

Here are the men of old who burst the tyrant's chains? Is liberty a farce? Is justice but a name?

And must each pen, alas! But chronicle your shame? til | Llewellin came from out his lonely tomb, Taild be not weep to see, his much loved Cambria's

Would be not carse the slaves, That kiss the blood-red hand? That forms their children's grave, And desolates their land? Isid he not wish your hills were sunk beneath the

are ye no longer are worthy a heritage so free?

Oh! can ye see your children, The innocent, the Durs.

bricken down by wicked men, And still their yoke endure? In ye see your native land, beneath the despot's

lidnot awake ! arise! at freedom's earnest call?

0, Cambrians ! your sires Call on ye from their graves;

If lived their wonted fires Te would not long be alaves. le bid ye to unfurl the Chartist flag again, By bid ye bear it onward o'er mountain, hill, and

Rise from your slumber! O! rise from your sleep! Mildow in number. Why crouch ye and weep?

Inched is waiting ye; tyranny flies; Fri! hark! to the summons; awake and arise!! 34 famous Welch chieftain, the friend of Llewellin.

The last of the Welch princes. He was taken, brey defending his country, by Edward I and exeted in London.

Local and General Entelligence.

BONNYRIGG.—Much excitement has been and here, and in Lasswade, during the past week, In course of six lectures being delivered in the and room, by Mr. Galt, on Phrenology, and amo-Mermerism, or Animal Magnetism. The three have given general satisfaction, especially but, which was a vivid and eloquent exposition That interesting science; but the excitement has principally caused by one of the inhabitants, Mr. Jackson declared he should not be satisfied remerise any person who would artend at his

applied; among the rest a pistol was fired within a A DIVINE IN TRUBBLE.—On Sunday, the 21st ult. go. He knew of wounds in the lungs not mortal; but short distance of his head, and while the report the important ceremon of expelling from the pulpit this he believed was a mortal wound. He had another startled most of the meeting, from the suddenness of by authority took place in the Methodist Meeting- wound on the forepart of his belly. It was given with the firing, the patient remained as motionless as a house at Atherstone. The motionless as a house at Atherstone. The motionless as a house at Atherstone of Drogheda, feeling that to retain their Commissions field; and Mr. Biackburn, Leeds; official assignee, statue! The different organs were then excited, as ven- after having preached three services the previous belly—it was also a mortal wound. He said he exas Magistrates could only degrade them, by debareration, when he prayed, tune when he sang two pa- Sunday, and partaken of the many good things in amined seven wounds. He had a cut on the nose; the triotic songs, benevolence when he delivered an elegant the way of eatables and drinkables (he not being end of his nose was entirely separated. He believed exellent exordium on the state of the country, and a thorough teetotaller), on his return home from his the same instrument might have inflicted every wound. the oppression practised on working men, and declared how happy he should be if they were placed on the land, to live together in concord and unity.

The oppression practised of the country, and a thorough teetotaller), on his return nome from his constitutional purpose of petitioning for the Repeal of an Act of Parliament, the observance of which he had no wound on his hands. It was about the lith of his properties of the constitutional purpose of petitioning for the Repeal of an Act of Parliament, the observance of which he had no wound on his hands. It was about the lith of missions into the hands of the Chancellor. The many of these gentlemen and of the country. Two individuals were then placed before him, he upon the minds of his congregation and friends. To a question by Mr. Lock—Said he knew the being blindfolded; he was asked who they were; The companion in evil of this pious" transgressor state of the country; that he believed it the duty of Meath, are attached to the requisition for the great he stated instantly what their names were, the colour is an idiotic girl, who, when questioned by the elders officers to take up any man who was walking at the of their hair, &c. He also stated what different of the fraternity, and by the wife of his reverence, hour Dixon was. was given each, night to Mr. Jackson and the lec- of the immortality too truly ascribed to, and practiced to put Dixon to death; but that he should go into the Thus do the people honour those who maintain their turer, and all seemed now convinced of the truth of this most extraordinary science, which is, ere long, destined to effect a complete revolution in the present received opinions and habits of thinking smong the people. On the whole, these lectures have removed the doubts and prejudices which have existed here against Phrenology, and what may not be inaptly termed its demonstrator-Mesmerism; among the rest, it has completely removed the doubts of your correspondent.

EXPLOSION OF A SHIP LADEN WITH AMMUNITION. Shortly before eleven o'clock on Friday morning, be without foundation, as the actual cargo consisted of 1,000 Paixhams hollow or loaded shells, a large quantity of rockets, shipped in London, and twenty brass guns manufactured in Southampton, and recently put on board, to receive which the Tartar had put into Southampton. Some of the guns were of three tons weight, and the whole were bound for Vera Cruz. As soon as it was known that the vest fear of God before his eyes, nor the duty of his allesel was on fire she was deserted, as was also the giance considering; but being moved and seduced by John King, lying near her. Hundreds of people the instigation of the devil, on the 9th day of July, in left the town, and many of the shops were shut up. the 37th year of the King, at Clencurry, in the county The Sappers and Miners forming the surveying of Kildare, did feloniously kill and murder one Chriscorps stationed at this place were requested to attend topher Dixon, by giving him the said Christopher to fire into her, so that she might be sunk, and a Dixon, one mortal wound with a drawn sword, a twenty-four pounder being dragged from the he, the said Simon Frazer, was present, aiding and platform for use. Up to this time the flames assisting the said John Ross, to commit the felony and had just begun to rise above the deck, and se-murder aforesaid. veral shots were well fired between the wind and On this indictment, the prisoners were arraigned, water. The preparation for firing occupied some and on their arraingment, pleaded not guilty, and for time, the dock ground being very unfavourable, and trial put themselves on God and their country, by the time that some eight or nine shots told, the The Clerk of the Crown desired to know if the priflames had extended fore and aft, and the rockets soners would join in their challenges. Mr. Tew, the Dixon, nor ever heard his character. He heard he was Argus. and loaded shells flew about and exploded in every prisoners' solicitor, answered that they would challenge direction. Of course the Sappers were called off, separately. and the immediate neighbourhood abandoned. The The Jury having been sworn, Mr. M'Nally addressed sight at this time was grand and imposing, vast the Court for the prosecution. numbers of the rockets going up simultaneously, and The first witness called on the part of the Crown was many of the shells exploding in the air. Some Michael Finn. pieces of the iron fell a third of a mile from the. Examined by Mr. Antissell-Said he was a turnvessel. At this time strong fears were entertained pike-man at Cloncurry-gate on the ninth of July last, for the safety of the ship John King lying close to that he did not know Dixon the deceased—having been leeward, but she has fortunately escaped with slight gate-keeper only a few days, from the third of the damage to the rigging. About one o'clock the main- month; he said he saw the prisoners at the bar, at the great height, however, from a strong wind blowing it was after night-fall, it was dark; he had taken a doze river, and from that cause, or from the stowage, had before, witness only waited to put on his clothes, and a list over; the crew said she was not fit to go to sea, then went out; Captain Frazer was in coloured clothes, great humanity.

and refused to go with her. The origin of the fire while Captain Frazer was at the gate a horse came up

Spring.-" The Spring has been always remarked pears that her father was unable to procure employ. 28 a period when disease, if it be lurking in the system, and had applied to the relieving officer in the tem is sure to shew itself. The coldness of winter who gave him one shilling, and told him to be renders torpid the acrimonious fluids of the body, and in this state of inactivity their evil to the system maquence was that the father had nothing to give his is not perceived, but at the spring these are roused, thren, one of whom died for word of proper food. | and if not checked, mix up and circulate with the blood, and thus the whole system is contaminated. system, and speedily produce a delightful flow of and went out; as soon as Captain Frezer saw him, he spirits and permanent good health."

Otho Hulme and Sons, situate in the township of Dixon did not strike Captain Frazer but said he was Failswerth, about five miles from Manchester. The afraid to go behind the captain. Captain Frazer did accident occurred about ten o'clock in the morning, not assign any reason for bringing Dixon with him. when the works were in full operation, and it seems Dunn the other prisoner was let down from behind almost miraculous that it did not prove much more Ross, and went behind Captain Frazer, and then Dixon extensively fatal. One unfortunate being was killed consented to go behind Ross, Captain Frazer shook necessary to state that Messrs. Hulme and Son's also leapt off and pursued him; Frazer and Ross both about two hundred hands; several buildings are long, they turned a corner of the road leading to a occupied, but the steam-power is carried by means little bog: he saw them for about three or four perches; of pipes from one to another. The boiler which is he saw no more of them till Captain Frazer returned; the immediate cause of this distressing accident is both Frazer and Ross followed Dixon on foot, they purwas itself generating steam at the time, and at a him; he died while they were carrying him to Gaha-high pressure, the consequence was a most frightful gan's. The prisoners at the bar then went eff together; explosion, which made the whole of the building witness did not see Dixon give Captain Frazer or Ross. vibrate and was heard for miles around. The explo- the least provocation; Captain Frazer did not assign sion filled the whole of the dyehouse and narrow any other reason for taking him prisoner, than his being passages around with a dense volume of steam and, out late at night. He said there was not any person dust, and so great was the expansive power of the with the deceased, when Captain Frazer and witness steam and violent the shock, that the whole of the went up to where he was lying. roof was blown from the dychouse, the windows was examined by Mr. Espinass — Witness said it was Sunday night, The prices demanded were from £16 10s. to £18 been buying nails. Witness said it was Sunday night, The prices demanded were from £16 10s. to £18 and too late; and that he would bring him with him, each. This being Whit-Monday was what is termed and too late; and that he would bring him with him, each. This being Whit-Monday was what is termed and too late; and that he would bring him with him, each. This being Whit-Monday was what is termed and too late; and that he would bring him with him, each. This being Whit-Monday was what is termed and too late; and that he would bring him with him, each. thrown down. The utmost alarm, as may be sup- came to Cloncurry; that the one company owned both and if he did not give a good account of himself would a holyday market, when trade is expected to be posed, was excited amongst the hands in all parts of gates; that he had been moved to Cloncurry gate only send him aboard the fleet; he would not yet get up be duller than usual; but, contrary to the ordinary the works, who came running in crowds to ascertain a few days before. He never heard of any robbery at the nature of the accident. The inhabitants of the Coppagh hill; but he had heard of robberies in the Dixon said he would not go behind witness, but would withstanding the large number of Sheep on offer, adjoining village, where the families of most of the county. He did not knew farmer Connolly. He heard go behind the other man. He then had him put behind the Mutton trade was brisk comparatively. The workmen reside, also heard the report, and were of tumults, and had heard that there was a man killed filled with the most serious apprehensions as to the by the soldiers at Clonard. He heard of Mr. Knipe's hoped the country would be quiet. When witness fair sale, as although the inferior kinds were not so consequences. As soon as the hot steam and dust murder; witness was at that time in Chappleizod, came up to the turnpike-gate, he asked where his own much in demand, still the very best Beasts found had so far subsided as to admit of access to the dye- He never heard of a man and his wife having been man was? His horse came up; he said he was afraid ready buyers at high prices. Prime Scots may be house, Mr. Smith, the manager, accompanied by murdered in this country. He heard that Captain some of the hands, ventured into the wreck of the Frazer was a Captain of Highlanders at Clonard; it of the man they had taken, and bid the turnpike man 3s. 6d. and 3s. 8d., and coarser qualities from 3s. to building to ascertain the extent of the calamity. was that night he heard it. He believes the army to keep the horse while he went in quest of his servant. 33. 2d. Mr. Collins and Mr. Gurrier had each some The scene which there met their eyes was absolutely were brought there to suppress tumults. He heard that He said he followed Ross, who had pursued Dixon; that of the best in the market, and the show was altofrightful. One poor fellow named William Morris notice had been given to the inhabitants of the county he saw Dixon fall, and thought he did so on purpose; gether a good one. The Mutton trade was brisk was found strotched on the floor upon his back to keep within their doors after unseasonable hours. that he kicked him and desired him to get up. That writhing in the utmost agonies from the effects of A man of the name of Hyland was gate-keeper at Clon- Ross said, "He wont get up in a hurry, for I have killed the boiling hot steam, which had scalded him all curry before witness. He heard Hyland had been re- him." Witness said, "Good God! have you killed description, being twice inrown into a mest over, and in some parts of the face and head had moved for improper language to the army. Captain him?" "Yes," said Ross, "for if I had not killed best Southdowns realising 6d. per lib., polled Sheep W. S Goodive, Chichester, banker's clerk. June 27, him he signal description from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d., and Ewes from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d., The in that state. This is an individual above shows and more the state. The is an individual above shows and more than the state. The is an individual above shows and more than the state. The state was considered as a state was considered as a state. The state was considered as a state was considered as a state. The state was considered as a state was considered as a state. The state was considered as a state was considered as a state. The state was considered as a state was considered as a state. The state was considered as a state was considered as a state. The state was considered as a state was considered as a state. The state was considered as a state was considered as a state. The state was considered as a state was In in that state. This is an individual above in the first night, a person of the man law and mean man law dark the man law dark of the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate in the new out of the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate, and called witness abroad. It is a nindividual above the gate if which form me. That he was the gate if which form me. That he was the gate if which from me. That he was the gate if which from me. That he was the gate if which from me. That he was the gate if which from me. That he was the gate if which from me. That he was the gate if which from me. The lamb tra This night, a person of the name to, but his case was desperate, and he expired to, but his case was desperate, and he expired to, but his case was desperate, and he expired to, but his case was desperate, and he expired to, but his case was desperate, and he expired to, but his case was desperate, and he expired to, but his case was desperate, and he expired to, but his case was desperate, and he expired to, but his case was desperate, and he expired to, but his case was desperate, and he expired to, but his case was desperate, and he expired to, but his case was desperate, and he expired to, but his case was desperate, and he expired to, but his case was desperate, and he expired to, but his case was desperate, and he expired to, but his case was desperate, and he expired to the gate; it was dark before he went to bed; in presence of four men examined the dead man's hand; in presence of four men examined the dead man's hand; found it was cut in the palm. He said he was happy to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had told to find his hand cut; because he found Ross had In the door, and defender; be is about the plantations of the plantati myni, two surgeons from Lasswade attended, the surgeons from Lasswade attended, to come out for a dog and defender; bid him come leaf being found in several of the large grounds. The severe attack of the flea, which occurred during lass being found in several of the severe attack of the flea, which occurred during lass being found in several of the severe attack of the flea, which occurred during lass being found in several of the large grounds. The severe attack of the flea, which occurred during lass being found in several of the large grounds. The severe attack of the flea, which occurred during lass lass being found in several of the large grounds. The severe attack of the flea, which occurred during lass lass being found in several of the last month, now shows its effect by the excestion of the usual remedies to Clonard, and said he would put him to death has in his case been attended with a more favourable directly. He then went up the road, and called John, a man. When he took Dunn prisoner, he was in the last month, now shows its effect by the excestion of the severe attack of the flea, which occurred during leaf being found in several of the large grounds. Cheshirs, baker. July 28, W. Hussey, Nether Knutaford, to come out for a dog and defender; bid him come leaf being found in several of the large grounds. Cheshirs, baker. July 28, W. Hussey, Nether Knutaford, to come out for a dog and defender; bid him come leaf being found in several of the large grounds. Cheshirs, baker. July 28, W. Hussey, Nether Knutaford, to come out for a dog and defender; bid him come leaf being found in several of the large grounds. Cheshirs, baker. July 28, W. Hussey, Nether Knutaford, to come out for a dog and defender; bid him come leaf being found in several of the large grounds. Cheshirs, baker. July 28, W. Hussey, Nether Knutaford, to come out for a dog and defender; bid him come leaf being found in several of the head sever head some leaf being found in several of the head sever head some leaf being found in several of and mad conndence in. Bir. Gair objected to ascertain the cause of the accident. On the steam late, and that he should go to Clonard. It was after it is about an inch and a half broad, and about eight on the ground that it would take up so much me in the ground that it would take up so much ascertain the cause of the accident. On the section are should go to cloud it is to be considered as inches long, it is to be c

by, their fallen brother on the present as well as on | character of the man. former occasions.—Leicester Journal.

JUSTICE IN IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connor informs us that he has promised the following extraordinary trials in this week's Star. We may surely give them without comment, and was produced and sworn. merely ask what chance the innocent have of protec-

REGIMENT OF FENCIBLES. BEFORE JOHN mitted, that he found it necessary to apply to the Com-

JULY, 1797. John Ross was indicted for that he not having the

depth of water, low tide, is 18 to 20 feet where the look for his man; that he rode towards Cappagh; calling John, John, that the witness followed him with the horse, and when he came up he found him with his heard somestrokes, he saw Rossget on his horse, and the witness by directions of Captain Frazer put the man they had taken prisoner behind him. Captain Frazer said the witness was preparing to get to bed when he heard a noise towards the bridge; this was in about three or four minutes after they had left the gate, the noise was like a quarrel, witness put on a riding coat difference. called him to him, he and servant had the deceased man Dixon in custody, when witness went up they APPALLING AND PATAL ACCIDENT AT MANCHESTER. Were four or five perches from the turnpike gate; -A most distressing fatality, occasioned by the Captain Frazer requested Dixon to get up behind him explosion of a boiler, occurred on Wednesday, at 1, on his horse, which Dixon refused, he said he would Medlock-vale Dyeworks, the property of Messrs. walk-Captain Frazer struck him on the cheek;

en the spot, and others are so severely injured as 10 hands with the witness and told him he did not think render their recovery a matter of very great doubt. it was he kept the gate; during the discourse Dixon To make the nature of the accident understood it is leapt off the horse from behind Ross and ran away, Ross manufactory, in which both printing and dying are had swords; Ress had his sword in his hand, Frazer carried on, is very extensive, giving employment to pursued Ross and Dixon; witness could not see them situate in the dye-house, occupying the whole of one, sued him up the road—when Captain Frazer met the side of the building-a building about fourteen witness, he said he believed his servant had unfortuyards in length by ten in breadth. It is but one nately killed Dixon, Captain Frazer brought witness to story high, and three large dye-vats occupy the por-tion of the floor immediately in front of the boiler. eight perches from the place where Dixon had leapt off, From this boiler, which is of the description known to where he found him lying; he was lying along on by the name "waggon-boiler," of immense size, his back, and the blood coming out of his breast and very well the 9th of July last, and the circumstances and more than twenty-horse power, steam was, face; Ross came back and took his horse. Witness that had happened to him on that day. He said Ross supplied to the various rooms in which the dyers met him returning before he came up to where the was a soldier in his company; and his servant; on his wrought, by whom it would be turned on and off at man was lying. Ross did not return with Captain returning to Clonard late at night from Dublin, he met pleasure, as it was needed or not, for the purpose Frazer and witness where Dixon lay; witness asked a man, one Dunn, who was in liquor; Dunn could not of their work. It unfortunately happened that the Dixon if he was dead; but he was not able to give a good account of himself. It was about twelve men having all finished their work about the same answer or to apeak. Captain Frazer, Dunn and wit- o'clock at night, when he took him, he gave him in time, turned back their steam; and the whole of this ness, carried him to the house of one Gobagan; wit. charge to Ross. He has been in the habit of bringing was attracted this morning towards four Spanish being at once forcibly driven into the boiler, which ness saw no other wound on him, he did not examine men to Clonard, taken at unseasonable hours out of

when he correctly stated what they were, discharge of a cannon, or a heavy peal of thunder, sionally to attend the inquest held on the body of the sustance they were made of, without the mistake! The watch was taken from his neck, and then a lond roaring and gurgling similar to that past taken from his neck, and he never of the sea in a storm, caused, no doubt, and the guard from his neck, and he never of the sea in a storm, caused, no doubt, by the steam and water rushing violently out of the same till long after he came out of the rent in the side of the boiler. The unfortunate man onarter broad, and about five days are the same attention with Dixon, would ask they were similar to that discharge of a cannon, or a heavy peal of thunder, sionally to attend the inquest held on the body of the was in the same situation with Dixon, would ask they were made of, without the discharge of a cannon, or a heavy peal of thunder, sionally to attend the inquest held on the body of the was in the same situation with Dixon, would ask they were made of, without the discharge of a cannon, or a heavy peal of thunder, sionally to attend the inquest held on the body of the was in the same situation with Dixon, would ask they were made of, without the discharge of a cannon, or a heavy peal of thunder, sionally to attend the inquest held on the body of the was in the same situation with Dixon, would ask they were made of, without the beat and then a lond received one of the same situation with Dixon, would ask they were made of, without the beat ask then from his and then a lond received one of the was in the same situation with Dixon, would ask they were, discharge of a cannon, or a heavy peal of thunder, sionally to attend the inquest held on the body of the was in the same situation with Dixon, would ask they were, and they were made of, without the base in a storm, caused, no defend himself. He could not tell who was the same situation with Dixon, would ask they were, and they were same ask that they were ask them they were ask the same till long after he came out of the problem of the property of the problem of the property of the prop

things were which were placed in his hands, their made several disclosures of a nature which could not Mr. M'NALLY desired toknow if gentlemen intended things were which were placed in his hands, their colour, substance, &c. A unanimous vote of thanks leave the slightest doubt on the mind of any persons to produce evidence to show that the officer had a right dermen Ennis and Mathews to be Vice-Presidents.

Dr. Harrison said, he heard all Kildare was out of that Cloncurry was the direct road from Kilcock to Clonard.

Mr. M'NAILY informed the Court that the Crown rested the prosecution here. On behalf of the priso er, the Rev. Thomas Knipe Examined by Mr. RIDGWAY—He said he was a mation, or what fear the guilty have of punishment in knew Captain Frazer a long time; that he had been in stance is not, it appears, owing so much to moissuch a country as Ireland now is, ever has been, and habits of great intimacy with him ever since he came ture as to the last crop having been dug too early,

TOLER ESQ., HIS MAJESTY'S SOLICITOR mander-in-Chief for a strong military force; that he at night were sent to the camp till next morning, that people are daily gaining new accessions of strength. he had frequently ordered a serjeant's guard to bring We have but room to give the often repeated advice, in all persons found out an hour after sun-set, till they be cautious; every endeavour is being made to gave the necessary account of themselves. He said he entrap the people into a violation of the law. The had told Captain Frazer that the country about Clon-curry was unsettled. He had received such informathe people in disguise to watch every expression. party of about thirty, under the command of on the right side of his body, of the breadth of two Lieutenant Jolland, were speedily on the spot, inches, and of the depth of five inches, of which wound communicate it to Cantain Frence, and nointed out the learn in a legal manner—your strength depends communicate it to Captain Frazer, and pointed out the heard in a legal manner-your strength depends line for him to pursue. He got the highest character of upon your continuing in the right. Let no tempta-Captain Frazer from the Commander-in-Chief, and tion lead you to violate the law. If the Orange from his own relations in the county Cavan. He was a yeomanry be armed, as is threatened, you must be gentleman of very great humanity and uniformly correct doubly cautious—but be at the same time FIRM. It in his conduct. He was one of the best men he ever is now you have the opportunity of showing your knew to have a command in the country.

a carpenter and lived near Cloncurry. Witness never took up a man of good character—and knew very few poor men of good character. Had he met Dixon at Repeal Association on Tuesday. It has a look of J., and W. Cartwright, Wigan, cotton-spinners. June twelve o'clock at night, he would most certainly take authenticity, and is at all events too good to be 21, R. and R. Steame. Coventry, riband manufacturers. him up, or the gentleman himself, or any other man, at lost":—" The present Lord Chancellor, in the inte- June 29, R. Sands, Nottingham, lace manufacturer. these he thought it his duty to take up any man in the into the management of lunatic asylums, and made country out of his house at unseasonable hours, though an agreement with the Surgeon-General to visit, withdamage to the rigging. About one o'clock the main-month; he said he saw the prisoners at the bar, at the nast went by the board, dragging with it the fore-gate on the night of the 9th of July; he was in bed that hat the flames raged furiously below. at no when they came, Captain Frazer came first to the gate; word to the asylum that a patient was to be sent grocer. June 23, W. Hitch, Kingsland, grocer, June 27, June 28, Ju does not believe that any man could properly take ap there in a carriage that day, who was a smart little 23, J. Wilshin, Reading, draper. June 27, J. M. at the time; about two o'clock a further and more of sleep, it was before twelve o'clock, Captain Frazer | men unless they were initiary one of magnetic was before twelve o'clock, Captain Frazer | Witness gave directions to take up persons in the line men unless they were military officers or magistrates. man, that thought himself one of the judges, or some Frames, Gosport, grocer. June 26, J. W. Jones, powerful series of discharges and explosions took rapped him up, and desired him to open the door and of the country from Clonard to Cloncurry, at a distance powerful series of discharges and explosions took rapped min up, and desired min to open the door in the country from Clonard to Cloncurry, at a distance tained by them. (Laughter.) Dr. Duncan was out auctioneer. June 26, J. Romana, Wallow and Six or seven miles. He heard Captain Frazer had when Sir Edward Sugden came there in half an hour wall, grocer. June 26, N. Emmerson, Bishop Auck-dined that day at Kilcock, at the Inn, in company with afterwards, and on knocking at the door he was land, Durham, mercer. June 26, J. Saint, Haltwhistle,

THOMAS RYAN, Esq. observed that that part of the servant, they had a prisoner in custody; the witness had for the truth of which he appealed to Sir Fenton

> Mr. M'NALLY objected to a distinct issue being sent up to the jury; he would be sorry to be obliged to do his duty by speaking to evidence; it lay with gentlemen whether they would put him on the necessity of doing so or not. The issues must go to the jury together.

Mr. Espinass said, at Naas an officer and serjeant were tried before Mr. Justice Kelly, for killing a man Leixlip; it was argued by the counsel for the crown from the coast of Lincolnshire, which came princithat a separate issue should not be sent up to the jury, for the serjeant—the court was pleased to overrule the objection; the issue was accordingly sent up, the serjeant was acquitted, and immediately admitted an parts of the coast we had fair supplies of Wneat. evidence for the officer.

The prisoner Frozer might be found guilty of Manslaughter, in which case he would not be a proper witness for the other prisoner.

Mr. M'NALLY said, there were several species of

The issue having accordingly been sent up, the jury returned their verdict-Not Guilty. John Ross.

Examined by Mr. KEMMIS-He said he recollected

man who kept it, to turn out for a defender: when he came out he found it was not the man who had month of August last, and have been grazing in the been there a little while before. He said he was a vicinity of Southampton ever since. With but one good man; he observed a man on the road, called to or two instances, perhaps, they were the best of the him, asked him where he had been? he said he had kind yet received from Spain as regards symmetery. been buying nails. Witness said it was Sunday night, The prices demanded were from £16 10s. to £18 hind him, and witness struck him with his hand. result, it was on the whole much better, for, not-Ross, and Dunn behind witness; he then told them he supply of Beasts was moderate, and met with a his servant was killed. He desired Ross to take care quoted at 4s. and 4s. 2d., middling descriptions

ins receiver) was thrown into a mesmeric result, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. John, when he found the habit of taking up people by sively weak bine found in many instances, and shire, scrivener. July 1, H. Ward, Stafford, builder and the usual results followed on the different results followed in the habit of taking up people by sively weak bine found in many instances, and shire, scrivener. July 1, H. Ward, Stafford, builder The rest of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. Witness took the horse, and brought him orders of the men employed in the building, whose, his servant. names we have not learned, escaped with greater to where Captain Frazer and Ross were. They had a liquor; he said he had been to buy nails; he heard he the havor of that insect. The fly is distributed W. Wood, Gravesend, carpenter. or less injury, but none of them suffered so severely man of the name of Dunn in custody. He did not was a carpenter; and has seen shops open on Sundays, generally throughout the plantation, and the holders as the man named above. As soon as was practic- know for what crime they had taken Dunn. He heard to supply country people with wares. Dixon was not of hops are very firm under existing circumstances. bey, and had confidence in. Mr. Galt objected to able, an examination of the boiler was instituted, to Captain Frazer say he had him in custody for being out; armed when witness met him. Ross carried the dirk; BANKRUTTS.

BANKRU to bulge out considerably. The internal stays, which him if he knew whether Bixon's hands were cut or person with Dixon but Ross, don't know that any person with Dixon but Ro derland, tinner. July 5, R. P. Bell, Newcastle-uponland of an artificial magnet, when a number of the steam; and this being the case, the
Witness did not point out the road D.x.'n went. He he was wounded he would not have kicked him. Ross
Responded, as pricking his forehead, and laming or side plates of the boiler opposed but a heard Cantain France case when he wisced his how that had the disk all the time. He had the disk all the time. The case like the laming or side plates of the boiler opposed but a heard Cantain France case. lamit 20 or side plates of the boiler opposed but a heard Captain Frazer say, when he missed his boy, that bad the dirk all the time. He saw Dixon's hand cut, ger, Jane 9, July 11, at ten o'clock, at the Bank- cotton waste spinner. June 29, W. Hussey, Nether Mer applied, as pricking his foreness, and laming or side plates of the boiler opposed but a heard Captain Frazer say, when he missed his boy, that had the dirk all the time. He saw Dixon's manu cut, ger, Jame 3, and 11, at the dirk all the time. He saw Dixon's manu cut, ger, Jame 3, and 11, at the dirk all the dirk apprient sound sleep. It should here be stated water and hot steam rushed out with the most fear if Dixon had gone quietly, nothing would have hap behind witness, but consented to go behind the other find vidence, in a moment filling the dye-house with pened to him.

In Jackson in this state, was (after carefully and here the boiling in his hands different behind witness, as witch keys, seals, knives, small boxes, was first a load report, something like the dirk from him. Dixon had refused to go behind the other date. He believes take the dirk from him. Dixon had refused to go behind the other date. He believes take the dirk from him. Dixon had refused to go behind the other date. He believes take the dirk from him. Dixon had refused to go behind the other date. He believes take the dirk from him. Dixon had refused to go behind the other date. He believes take the dirk from him. Dixon had refused to go behind the other date. He believes take the dirk from him. Dixon had refused to go behind the other date. He believes take the dirk from him. Dixon had refused to go behind the other date. He believes take the dirk from him. Dixon had seignes, Mr. Johnson, Resingtable, Johnson, Besingstoke; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Besingstoke; official assignee, Mr. Balme, Leeds, woolstapler. July 5, J. Lumley, Withess, was the the ran away. Ross pursued him; where the pened to him.

July 7, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' with Ross; but that the same time to the same time for the pened to him.

July 7, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' with Ross; but that the same time fold not pursue Dixon had steems. July 7, J. Marr, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, grocer. June 20, J. N. Balme, Leeds, woolstapler. July 7, J. Marr, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, stand the steam shattering the behind withess, but that the same time fold not pursue o'clock, at the Bankrupts' with Ross; but that the same time fold not pursue behind the other date. He believes the same plant the date. He believes to design the fold of the same and the steam sh

IRELAND.

THE DROGHEDA MAGISTRATES AND THE LORD CHANring them from the free exercise of their right to meet with their fellow countrymen for the legal and names of these gentlemen, and of James Mathews, meeting to be held on Monday next in this town.

rights .- Drogheda Argus, June 3. the peace; that Captain Frazer lived at Clonard; that Clonard the neighbourhood of Kerry are complaining of half-past eleven, July 12, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' failure in the notation group and we fear the ovil is FAILURE OF THE POTATOE CROP. The farmers in failure in the potatoe crop, and we fear the evil is not partial, but extends to other parts of the country .- Limerick Chronicle .- In | many of the rural districts, the early sown potatoes have failed to a great extent. Several fields in the baronies of Condons, Fermoy, and Barrymore, have been resown, as the seeds first put in were found, instead of gistrate for the counties of Meath and Kildare; that he springing up, to be completely rotten. The circumthe town of Southampton was thrown into great consternation by the report of the Tartar brig in rights?

ever will be, until blessed with the Charter of her long time in so disturbed a state, that ne well-affected seed. The wheat and other crops in these districts man's life was safe an hour; that the situation appear very promising, although the weather conshalls, Oswestry; official assignee, Mr. Turner, Liverthe docks being on fire, and that she had, in addition to a great quantity of ammunition, two tors of gun.

TRIAL OF CAPIAIN SIMON FRAZER, AND JOHN of the country was so very alarming, from the great tinues harsh, with frequent boisterous and cold number of murders and robberies that had been comof May .- Cork Constitution.

THE CRISIS.—Every day—every hour—brings GENERAL; FOR THE MURDER OF CHRISTO- had even found it necessary to apply for artillery. forth some new event, warning us that a great attornies. J. Watson and Son, Heaton Norris, Lan-PHER DIXON, AT CLONCURRY, IN THE COUNTY Almost every man in the country have found it neces change is at hand. The destiny of nations may de- cashire, and Stockport, cotton spinners. Appleby and OF KILDARE, ON SUNDAY THE 9TH DAY OF sary for the safety of his family to build up the windows pend upon the act of the humblest individual in the Co., Manchester, tea dealers. R. Hattersley, Durham, of his house for defence; that the whole district had community. Sir Robert Peel is endeavouring to and G. Mould, Chorley, Lancashire, centractors for notice given them that any man found out of his habi- terrify the people of Ireland into an abandonment public works. Wood and Sentor, Liverpool, attorniestation an hour after sun-set, was liable to be taken up, of their peaceful, constitutional, and irresistible at-law. Hamilton and Savage, Liverpool and Sheffield, till he gave an account of himself. Those persons taken demand of self-government. On the other hand the hardwaremen. moral courage—now is the time in which you can Cross-examined by M. Antissell-He did not know shew yourselves worthy the name of men. - Drogheda

lowing story was told by Mr. O'Connell at the J. Norman, Wadebridge, Cornwall, grocer, July 3, A. such an hour, till he gave a proper account of himself. rim of making out the write of supersedens for the Captain Frazer is not a magistrate. At such times as repeal magistrates, was very fond of investigating CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown great person of that sort, and who was to be re- Calne, Wiltshire, tailor. July 5, W. Pugh, Glocester, commanded by Captain John Byrom. She was an open the door if he did not come out; he accordingly a Mr. Bemford, He heard he was in liquor. Witness admitted and received by the keeper. He appeared Northumberland, builder. June 26, J. Morgan, commanded by Captain some Dyrom. She had said the fold witness he thought old vessel, and, we understand, built at Hythe, near came out. On seeing him Captain Frazir made an exponential and received by the keeper. He appeared normalized admitted and received by the keeper. He appeared normalized admitted and received by the keeper. He appeared normalized admitted and received by the keeper. He appeared normalized woodside, Cheshire, and Calcutta, merchant. June called hearly.

Southampton some twenty years since. It was received by the keeper. He heard he was what is generally to be very talkative, but the attendants humoured woodside, Cheshire, and Calcutta, merchant. June called hearly.

He heard he was what is generally him, and answered all his questions. He asked if 27, J. Evans, Liverpool, coal desler. June 28, J. and him, and answered all his questions. To a question by Mr. Ridgway—Witness solemnly the Surgeon General had arrived, and the keeper J. Kelly, Rochdale, joiners. June 28, A. S. Graham, declared that Captain Frazer was a gentleman of very assured him that he was not yet come, but that he oldham, contractor for public works. would be there immediately. Well, said he, I certificates to be granted by the and refused to go with her. The origin of the ure with expression reserved and the court that capture reasons a mystery. It seems truly providential that without a rider; Captain Frazer said it was his man's here rested his defence, and hoped a distinct issue on the court that capture reasons of the rooms until he arrives. The no injury took place either to life or limb. The horse and desired witness to hold it while he went to might be sent up to the Jury that he might be acquitted might be acquitted might be acquitted might be sent up to the Jury that he might be acquitted might be acquitted might be acquitted might be acquitted. the garden, said his Lordship, while I am waiting for him. We cannot let you go there either, Sir, said the keepsr. (Laughter.) 'What,' said he, Aylmer, and Michael Aylmer, Eaq. The deceased being a man of his, he felt a delicacy in coming forward himbar chancellors here already.' (Roars of laughter.) He self—but either of those gentlemen could prove it.

got into a great fury, and they were beginning to Mr. Locke said, it did not signify he presumed, think of the strait waistcoat for him, when fortunately the man had been taken in a district not pronately the Surgeon-General arrived. Has the Lord claimed, or in one that had; a few yards made no difference.

Chancellor arrived yet? said he. The man burst out laughing at him, and said, 'Yes, Sir, we have draper.

Hull, bookseller. H. Clapham, Liverpool, woellen. him safe, but he is by far the most outrageous patient we have.' (Great laughter.)"

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JUNE 5 - The whom they had in custody for attempting to escape at arrivals last week were large of English Wheat rupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. James, Basinghall-Malt, and Oats, but very moderate of Barley, Beans, or Peas. From Ireland the arrival of Oats reach homicide; several, though not capital, were punishable. about 20,000 quarters. Of foreign Wheat we have received a few cargoes, and Foreign Barley 1,600 quarters. The arrivals fresh by land samples this morning were principally from Essex, Kent, and COURT did not consider it as any favour to Captain Suffolk, and altogether formed a good supply for Frazer; therefore would not hesitate to send up the this season of the year. Wheats were a slow sale. and a clearance could only be made at a decline of ls. per quarter from this day week. Barley coneturned their verdict. Not Guilty.

Simon Frazer was then sworn to give evidence for samples. Oats are held firmly, on last week's terms. place. Old Jury. Beans and Peas of all kinds remain nominally as quoted. There is more inquiry for Canary Seed, at higher prices. Caraway Seed is in good demand, 15, at half-past one, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicithe quantity left over being very limited. Flour tor, Mr. Kernet, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square;

remains unaltered. LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 5 -The attention of the butchers, and that of the farmers who at this period of the year visit the market for the purpose of purchasing cattle for "stock," Beasts, which made their appearance in the market. They were imported into this country about the throughout the day, and comparatively few head of Sheep remained unsold at the close. In some instances 4d. per stone advance was made, the very June 27, S. Fenn, Bromley, Kent, draper. June 27,

letters bring a similar account of the plantations 4, I. Bell and J. Davison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, earthen-

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, June 2. DANKRUPTS.

John Johnson; Anston, Yorkshire, miller, June 13, July 12, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Mr. Young, Leeds. John Jackson, Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper,

June 13, July 12, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Leeds: solicitors, Mr. Lombert, Gray's Inn; and Mr. Robinson; official assignee, Mr. Hope. Leeds. Joseph Robert Atkinson, Caistor, Lincolnshire, wine

merchant, June 13, July 4, at ten o'clock, at the Bankruits 'District Court, Leeds : solicitors, Messrs. Marris and Co., Caistor; official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds.

Evan Leyshon, Cardiff, auctioneer, June 16, at two o'clock, July 14, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Bristol: solicitors, Mr. Bull, Ely-place, Holborn; and Messrs. Prideaux and Son, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Acraman, Bristol.

John Glass, Devizes, coal merchant, June 14, at District Court, Bristol: solicitors, Messrs. Mogg and Co., Cholwell; official assignee, Mr. Miller, Bristol. Ralph Mansfield, Liverpool, coal dealer, June 19, at twelve o'clock, July 13, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Liverpool; solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-row; and Messra. Lowndes, Robinson, and Bateson, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Bird, Liverpool-

Henry Sockett Humphreys, Llausilin, Denbighshire, surgeon, June 19, at half-past twelve o'clock, July 13. at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Liverpool:

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

C. Lees and J. A. Cooper, Bradford, Yorkshire,

DIVIDENDS.

June 23, R. Silk and T. Brown, Long-acre, coach makers, June 23, H. Wyer, Newington-causeway, tailor. June 23, J. Triggs, Southampton, upholsterer. June 23, A. Highmore, Royal Exchange-gallery, merchant. June 27, T. Patton, Swan-street, Newington, iron founder. June 27, C. W. Walthew, Poultry, chymist. June 27, H. Blackman, Cranbrook, grocer. June 27, G. Harris, Dorking, tailor. June 27, N. Gray, Great Yarmouth, common brewer. June 27, J. F. Forbes, Crutchedfriars, corn factor. June 24, E. and C. C. Manning, Aldgate, drapers. June 27, T. Dykes, Broad-street, St. Giles's, stationer. June 24, J. Towne, George-street, Spitalfields, chocolate manufacturer. June 27, L. Watling, Upper-street, Islington, butcher. June 26, W. Smith, Leeds, ironfounder. LORD CHANCELLOR SUGDEN A LUNATIC.—The fol- July 8, P. Bould, Halifax, cotton spinner. June 29,

to the contrary on the day of meeting.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before June 23.

T. Cox, Glocester, plumber. W. J. B. H. Lofty, Bennett-street, Blackfriars-road, ship-owner. S. Kirk, Sheffield, ironfounder. W. Cannabee, Camberwelldon't you know that I am the Lord Chancellor?' green, bookseller. J. Goldie, Whitechapel, distiller. T. Fawcett, Whipsnade, Bedfordshire, cattle dealer. J. Travell, (otherwise T. and J. T. Travell,) Sheffield, tailor. E. and G. Wright, Bodmin, Cornwall, brewers. W. Worsley, Manchester, flour dealer. J. Carlisle, Bury, Lancashire, draper. R. Brown, Kingston-upon-

From the Gazette of Tuesday, June 6. BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Whitmore, Strand, a proprietor of the 'Illustrated Weekly Times," to surrender June 13, at three o'clock, June 11, at half-past two, at the Banketreet; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-John Ryan, Strand, a proprietor of the "Illustrated

Weekly Times,'; June 14, at ten o'clock, July 11, at three, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. James, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basing-Thomas Stripling, Colchester, coach maker, June

14, at one o'clock, July 18, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Messrs. Wire and Child, St. Swithen's-lane; and Mr. Barnes, Colchester; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street Buildings. Thomas Waller, Preston-next-Feversham, Keut, brewer, June 16, at one o'clock, July 15, at two, at the Bankrup's' Court: solicitor, Mr. Younge, Tokenhouse-yard; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's

official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane. John William Carleton, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, booksellers, June 24, at half-past eleven o'clock, July 8, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Williams, Alfred-place, Bedford-square; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-

George Tattersall, Noble-street, hosier, June 13, at two o'clock, July 18, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitors, Messrs, Lewis, Ely-place, Holborn : official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street: Frederick Singleton, Liverpool, merchant, June 16, at twelve o'clock, July 10, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court Liverpool : solicitors, Mr. Garey, Southampton-buildings: and Mr. Whitley, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Casenove, Liverpool. William Slade, Bridport, Dorsetshire, bootmaker,

June 14, at two o'clock, July 12, at one, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Exeter: solicitors, Messrs. Clowes and Co., Temple; and Messrs. Temple and Son, Bridport; official assignee, Mr. Hernaman, Exeter. William Densem, Bath, tailor, June 21, at one o'clock, July 11, at eleven, at the Bankrupt's District Court, Bristol: solicitors, Messrs, Clarke and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Hall, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Morgan, Bristol. William Reynolds, and John Tertius Fairbank, Sheffield, builders. June 17, at twelve o'clock, at the

Bankrupts' District Court, Leeds: solicitors, Messrs. Dixon and Aldam, Sheffield; official assignee, Mr Fearne, Leeds.

DIVIDENDS

June 27, H. C. Curlewis, Hanover-street, tailor. HOP MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 5. This morning's Calbroath, Hougton-le-Spring, Durham, draper. July

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the convary on the day of meeting.

June 27, G. F. Cobham and W. B. Wright. Peckham and Gravesend, builders. July 8, J. Peters, Merstham, Surrey, coal morchant. June 21, E. V. Austin, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, apothecary. June 27, C. M. Nicholson, Mark-lane, 20ru-dealer. July 15, T. Durrant.

June 27. J. Kuapton and W. M'Kay, Bradford, Yorkshire,

stuff-manufacturers. C. Scott, Newcastle-under-Lyme,



HAM ELECTION. The following correspondence has been handed to

us for publication. It needs no comment:-TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. New Radford, near Nottingham,

June 5th. 1843. DEAR SIE,-We have done our best in tracing to their source the infamous calumnies that were so freely circulated in Nottingham and its vicinity, and have succeeded so far as to leave no doubt upon our minds from whence they sprung, and the unworthy motive that dictated them; and also we are happy to inform you that every one, eyen the very worst amongst your calumnistors have been compelled to eat their own words, and confess themselves the propagators of lies. and that there never was the least foundation for their wicked attempts to injure your character by slander, as the following secount will show:-

In the first place, you was charged with receiving £28 for your services at Mr. Sturge's election; but the enclosed letter of Mr. Bergs will set that at rest; and your own letter to Mr. Eeggs, containing an account of the approprietion of the £27 10s will do away with the charge that you received £5 for a gentleman, and only paid him £3, and pocketed the other £2.

Now, Sir, this report arose from the following circounstance, as we are informed by Mr. Beggs, Mr. H. Cartwright, and Chers:-Mr. Mead, to whom you paid £3 10s met Mr. Bean and thanked that gentleman for the kindness of the Committee in paying him £3 10s for his expenses; and then it was ascertained that in the list you gave into the Committee, £4 was awarded to him, and you had only paid him £3 10s. And as tales lose nething by passing through dirty channels, it had increased to £5; but your own letter explains that, and dees away with charge the second.

In the third place, you was charged with demanding of Mr. John Rogers, a rich and respectable hosier, of Nottingham, the sum of £19 for your services at Mr. Emborne's election, and was told by that gentleman he had no funds for such purposes. Well, Sir, we have seen Mr. Rogers, and he authorised us to say that he never may you but twice in his life, and never exchanged a word with you, or in any way, or through any person had he ever held any communication with you; and in accordance with that he has published his contradiction in the Notlingham Mercury.

Now, Sir, having gone through all the charges, and all parties in Nottingham-Whigs, Tories, and Radicals, being perfectly satisfied of the utter falsehood of all of them, we hope that the London daily Times, and every other paper that has given publicity to the above reports, will have the honesty to do their best in undoing the mischief they have done; for we are of opinion that it is the duty of all men, and all parties of men, to cultivate truth, and give to each and every periods. one fair play; and when an injury is cone, to do our best to repair it, and show to the world that party is not our aim, but the spread of truth, and the good of all. Therefore, we are about to follow that maxim by explaining what we meant by the postscript we attached to our letter, which you published four weeks since in the Star. It reads as follows :-

"The Whigs don't like purity of election, neither do they like a six point man ferced upon them. No, Sir, they can't hear it, and that is the secret of all their lies and calumny."

Now, Sir, we here beg leave to state that we do not class all who act with the Whies in the above censure, for we know that there are a many gentlemen too honest, and are too much of gentlemen to practise deception, or in any way to encourage bribery and corruption at elections; we only meant those mosty things ment," to traduce an absent Clergyman for the improperly called men, who are eyer ready, when a rich and corrupt candidate offers himself, to distribute some of his money for him in the shape of bribery and the law and contempt of humanity and religion, in their own filthy selves by keeping a little for their pa- Officials of this Hell hole. triotic services in the ment of his kingdom.

Now, Sir, having done our duty in tracing this unpleasant affair to its authors, and being prepared to give you names if you require them, we think it as well, as they have confessed, to leave them to their own reflections; but if they let us have any more of their monsense, the world shall know them; and a few of the base tricks and dirty doings of these electioneering and ready-for-anything vagabonds shall be brought to fair sex in its worth can present; have you ever

O. Sir, you have spoiled them, for they cannot handle the money now: and may you live to spoil all such reptiles, and see corruption put down, and purity of election established, together with the establishment of the Six Points of the People's Charter; and the inhabitants of our beloved England, Ireland, and Scotgrades, from the richest to the poorest, living in har-firmness? Have you witnessed the delight beaming mony and peace

We remain yours,

JAMES WOODHOUSE, THOMAS WEIGHT, JOHN BAGLEY.

P.S. We are bound, in justice to Mr. Beggs, to state doomed? Have you, in short, witnessed a real that he acted like a gentleman, and expressed his sorrow for not publishing his contradiction sconer.

TO MESSES. SWEET AND WOODHOUSE.

Nottingham, May 24, 1843. GENTLEMEN,-In reply to your inquiries respecting a rumour which has been circulated, to the effect that Mr. O'Connor received the sum of 228 for his services | wearily reprobating all the vocabulary of Billingsat Mr. Sturge's election. I beg leave most unequivocally to state that Mr. O Connor never applied for any payment nor received any consideration for his services in that election.

circumstances which no doubt have given rise to this unfounded report:-

On the day immediately following the election, Mr. O'Connor preferred a claim of £27 10s. He stated then paper, with the sword of Protestantism in one " that it had not been his intention to receive any reward for his own services; nor did he expect nor would he accept even the repayment of his travelling expenses. As for his personal services he had given them for the cause Mr. Sturge adviceded; but there were a number of men who had come at his invitation and at the request of the Chartist body; and he conceived it right their expenses should is not unamusing, or uninstructive, to see this merebe paid."

Mr. O'Connor submitted the different items to writing, amounting to £27 10s. I took it to the Committee; and as some doubts arose in their minds as to this claim properly belonging to them, it was subscribed amongst a few gentlemen, and I went and paid this rancorous feeling produced by this church vassal znm immediately to him.

The copy of his letter in acknowledgment of its receipt, and containing an account of its appropriation I annex to this communication. I can assure you, Gentlemen, this is the only pecu-

niary application that was ever made by Mr. O Connor to the Committee, and the only sum that was ever paid to him on any account whatever. I am, Gentlemen.

Yours very respectfully,

THOMAS BEGGS. P.S. You are quite at liberty to make what use you like of this letter.

London, August 10, 1842. My Dear Beggs,-As it was from you I received which our Tory rulers are pre-eminently £27 10s. for my brigade, and as all money matters should be purctually observed, I beg to submit to you an account of the appropriation :--Dr. M'Donall £9; Cooper £5; Jones £3 151; West

£3 10s; Mead £3 10s; and Charke £2 15s. Total administer our own laws: such was the policy of You will see that a trifling alteration has been made of a few shillings in the application, which was owing to travelling expenses; but such have been the disburs | now, that that nation, like one man, has arisen in its

> Yours very traly, F. O'CONNOR.

To Mr. Beggs, Nottingham.

COOPER

I not laid up with an attack of influence, brought on by 3 severe coid.

undergoing a short respite of the hellish treatment to which he has been subjected, to be repeated when the state of his health will permit. He also states that a the thinking man must laugh in scorn at the foolish repetition of the same usage will drive him mad, and attempt to convince the world that although the very requests that something may be done to deliver him from the monsters under whose control he is at present placed, and, for reasons (not to be mistaken) it appears south, east or west, neither resident nor traveller can that the magistrates have not visited the prison since give an assignable reason for a single complaint! his commitment thereto, neither will he be allowed to -forward a petition, or memorial, to the necessary

will bestir themselves. Let them sek themselves and complete the picture by painting the English whather Cooper, Richards, Capper, and others, are to De musdered in the same manner as the noble patriots, Holberry and Clayton. If they neglect their duty now, their talk about sympathy for the Chartist victims will be justly looked upon as idle wind.

I therefore trust that petitions will be immediately forwanted from every town and village in the kingdom as quick as possible, and have no doubt that you will also the wengeance of the Law Church, the less and expensive struggle of ignerance against think, that, however, here the statute 7th George cate of the repeal of the legislative union. A repeal mast. His Majesty appeared in health, but more thanks are noble-minded controlled and the recention be met exert your powers to save noble-minded Cooper, and the veteran Richards from the miseries to which our christian Covernment have subjected them.

I am, yours truly, GEORGE WHITE.

TO MR. JAMES PENNY.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 15th V.

About the 28th July, I sew early York cabbage seed, in rows eight inches apart; when the prints have six leaves prick them out in rows, eight miches apart and three inches in the row. In November, I prepare and the prospect lof the subject being revived, has the Irish Orange faction would willingly depose the D'Oyley's edition of Burn's Justice is not to be laid and manure the ground, in the same manner as is generally done for potatoes. About the middle November transplant cabbages on the ridges of eighteen inches apart, or four plants in the square yard. In March, hoe the ground deep and earth the plants up close to the lower leaves. As moon as the plants begin to grow, dig the ground between the rows with a spade Give them another digging in about a month and hoe

them well up. On the 13th of May, 1843, I commenced cutting the finest lot of cabbages that I have ever seen. A great portion of the plot, No. 2, will be cleared of cabbages the first week in June. I then plant the same plot with Prince Regent potatoes, in the ordinary manner. I have the potatoes cut in two and aproute about three-quarters of an inch, when I set them. shall finish planting potatoes on No. 2, about the middle of June. Then commence cutting of the cab-

bages on No. 3. In the last week in April, sow Swedish turnip seed in the same manner as the cabbage seed, except pricking them out. Thin them in the rows to four inches apart. As I clear No. 3, of cabbages, I have the ground dug a good depth, and manured and laid it ridges, in the same manner as for potatoes. Then transplant it with Swedish turnip plants, at the rate of six in the square yard. I shall finish planting this plot about the first week in August. When the turnips are full grown, I have the tops cut off as they stand on the ground, and give them to the cattle as they are wanted. In the beginning of November, I have all the turnips gathered off the ground and stored in heaps, covered with straw and earth; they are thus preserved for

winter food. About the middle of March, No. 1 was planted with potatoes, called early maize, in the same manner as the other potatoes stated above. By the middle of July, these potatees will be full grown and fit to take up; when this crop is cleared off, the tion, or have they not ; and could the invita- order that it may appear that the Grand Jury had stated, and planted with Swedish turnips.

turnip seed according as I think it will be wanted; in fact I sow the seed in several places on the sides of the PROTESTANTS of Dungannon, Have they walks or where I have a bit of spare ground. The forty-seven days labour includes every thing except milking and management of milk and butter. The twenty quarts of milk per day is the mean quantity for the forty-six weeks taken at four times of equal

JOHN LINTON.

I make a few days variation in the sowing of the

Selby, June 6th, 1842.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1843.

THE KNUTSFORD ATROCITIES. In another column, our readers will find the mild, temperate, and gentlemanly reply of Mr. BROWNE, to the fellow, EGERTON, the M.P., who took

the cowardly advantage of "his place in Parliaoffence of rebutting, honestly, open violations of treating; and, at the same time, always remembering the treatment of the prisoners and conduct of the

REPEAL OF THE UNION. GENTLE Reader, has it ever been your fate to visi that metropolitan seminary for amphibious youthsthat refuge for tart maturity—that asylum for frail old age-that depot of all the variety which the been to Billingsgate! where the value of a cod-fish is to be estimated not by its sound, its liver, or its firmness, but by the length and breadth of its fair owner's tongue. Have you seen the fair proprietress of a rival cod-fish take up the gauntin the eye of those testy old bachelors, who make their morning call at the shrine of ugliness and slang, in the hope of seeing their hatred of the sex justified, or of reconciling to themselves that state of unwilling celibacy to which they have been jolly set to between two fat red-faced fish-wives: and, have you observed the altered tone of the belligerents, and their respective friends, as the chances of triumph alternate! Have you, seen the lond brawler, reduced to humiliation by the superior powers of her antagonist faintly and gate, and soften into the mildness, of subdued wrath, with a bloody knife in one hand, and the guts of the triumphant cod-fish in the other? We cannot lead At the same time, it will be right for me to state the to the hope that our picture may be realised to all; but the nearest approach to critical resemblance that we can present is the Lady of the Times newshand, and the guts of popery in the other, lisping " justice" in mild accents, and sighing in disappointed rage over the triumph that superior power and skill has wrenched from her hand. It tricions journal shuddering at the desolation of its own part creation, and, coward-like, whimpering like a child at the danger which now threatens, and which is mainly attributable to the between the Protestant spoiler and the Catholic serf. This Argus "defender of the faith" and so forth, that was wont to see and to foresee so far in the calm. appears to be blinded in the storm. Not many months ago we were informed that Ireland enjoyed not the delusive tranquillity arising from partial government, but the natural calm produced by just and impartial legislation; by a happy blending of constitutional circumstances with national character by a considerate deference to national prejudices; in short, by a combination of that wit, wisdom, wile, and policy, for

> round, and, pleading in meanness for pity, cries-"Thou cans't not say we did it."

distinguished. More Protestant churches in a Ca-

tholic country; more sectional education; a stricter

observance of the appointment of our own friends to

the Times when the weakness of Ireland was relied

npon as the main strength of her oppressors, while

moral might, and proclaimed with one voice its hos-

tility to this very policy, the same paper turns

air is redolent of complaint, that yet travel north or Such is the logic of our fainting contemporary: while, did space admit, we could shew just cause of Under these circumstances I trust that the people complaint in every act of England towards Ireland, faction in Ireland, in their several relations, whether prolic or private, and in all of which they would as the patrons of their clients. Not a duty performed, not an office discharged, in which

of Ireland. We did not offer one word of will spring, and the prependerance in favour of an is laid with a proper venue, it appears by the count comment hastily upon the question. In 1840 acceptable creed will be distinguishable in that the Court had jurisdiction; and that is the very requesting a more minute description of the rode of comment hastily upon the question. In 1840, acceptable creed will be distinguishable in the sin- case contemplated by the statute. We, therefore cultivation of my small plot of ground, I beg seave to when opposed by the press of the whole kingdom, or rity of its votaries and the purity of their lives, think it necessary to hear the argument on the validation of the purity of their lives, think it necessary to hear the argument on the validation of the purity of their lives, think it necessary to hear the argument on the validation of the purity of their lives, think it necessary to hear the argument on the validation of the purity of their lives, think it necessary to hear the argument on the validation of the purity of the press of the whole kingdom, or rity of its votaries and the purity of their lives, think it necessary to hear the argument on the validation of the purity of the press of the purity of the press of the purity of then the very fact of being drawn into the discussion, clusion that the English Rampant Church party and to state that the incorrect report in my brother compelled us, as a duty to our readers and to the present Queen, and with shouts of joy proclaim to his charge; he had the statement of the case from public generally, to inform ourselves upon the his- ERNEST the 1st from the statue of King William nished it, and it is wholly my mistake. tory of that ill-fated country. It is fresh in the decked in orange letters, King, defender of their few weeks since, the fact that both the Administration | calamity, the Irish people demand a concentration and the Irish Executive were powerless for good, and of all their native powers and long withheld rights. only strong when bent on evil. That the domestic faction, among whose ancestors Ireland has been partitioned by the respective plunderers who, from the days of the second HENRY to the invasion of the Dutchman, have followed their respective leaders, were too powerful for the Administration or the Irish Executive, or both unitedly. We stated that whatever the intentions of Government might be, the determination of the spoiler was to hold by force what had been gained by fraud. That Ireland has been garrisoned by a legalized banditti, no man can deny; that the standard of the Invader is the Church, peculation, professional emolument, and the wages of idleness, upon the express condition that the privilege of the associated band should be used for the annihilation of the Irishman's rights. We directed attention to the several articles which appreared in the English newspapers upon the subject of Repeal, and we predicted that all remonstrance, caution, invitation to settlement, and pro- v. O'Connor and others," with reference to the obmised forbearance would be lost in the recommendation of the Standard, the organ of the Church party. Have events proved the truth of that asser- material fact must be stated, with time and place, in North to massacre the rebels be more quickly to try the case. This is laid down in all the books accepted than it has been by the LOYAL and authorities cited at the bar. Indeed, it was not buckled on the armour of the Church? have they tains no venue in itself, nor any words of reference not sounded the trumpet of Protestantism? have they to the venue in the margin, to which many facts hands, and not waiting for the technical forms, for tioned. Recourse is then had to the statute the legal requirements necessary for the completion of the 7th George IV., c. 64, s. 20, which of the disarming bill, have they not anticipated the enacts that no judgment after verdict or confession or searched the houses of the Catholics for arms, and demolished and levelled their hovels to the ground? offence. Now, whether a total omission of venue Is not our prediction then so far verified? And can be considered as cured by these words, or while the public mind is lost in thought as to the probable chances of peace or war, of success or feetly, in either case the condition on which that defeat, and is in doubt as to the circumstances remedy for defect is given by the 7th George IV. is, which may lead to the first outbreak, we will venture what the policy of Sir Robert Peel may be, what his show it, for no place is mentioned in the body of it; himself might lead to, but the Government over ment of the Irish Arms Bill, the proclamation of takes place upon it in that county must be good that measure and the mode of enforcing its provisions after verdict, though the indictment does not show Magistrates, to recommend themselves to their criminal cases may be cured under the 7th George Protestant mob. the peaceful peasant will fly cured by the statute of Charles if the case is tried by his home,—his house will no longer be a shelter a jury of the proper county in which the action is refuge under the canopy of heaven, and to take takes place in that county, the condition is fulfilled. council with his unhoused brethren in the darkness' By the 4th of Anne the remedy is extended to the of night, the gatherings of houseless wanderers, thus case of judgment by default; all the defects which strued by its administrators as the nocturnal meet- such action being expressly cured by the 2d section remaining at home to answer to the night call of of the county in which the indictment was prelicensed robbers, before whom they must parade ferred; the venue in the margin may show this, but their naked wives and children, or they will be compelled from fear to abandon that hovel which is no specifically referred to in the body of the indictment. longer a protection against the intruder, and leave The distinction between criminal and civil cases in

> cern anything in the camp of the enemy! If the Government is watchful, if the Irish people are cautious, does any man suppose that the he who grasps the whole question of English policy. Irish feeling, and Foreign intrigue make up his and judgment may impose upon us. We write for clearly was not intended. Mr. Dundas referred to a Leach, Christopher Doyle, John Campbell, Jonathan mind, and not for prejudice. We seek to improve, case reported not quite correctly in the last edition Bairstow, Bernard M'Cartney, James Arthur, Thoand by improvement to correct; and, therefore, do We have before us the very case in which the opinion we feel bound to assign good and substantial reasons of all the judges was taken, and also a copy Leach, David Morrison, George Candelet, John

reference to the doings and intentions of the rebels,

for our every assertion. In speaking, then, of the probable result of the first marriage was alleged to have been congreat question now at issue between the English tracted in Kent, and the second in Surrey, and the invaders, their Church, their possessions, and their administration of the laws; and the Irish party demanding self representation and release from clerical bondage and class domination, we are bound to consider what the feelings of that party are likely to be towards their head. In this analysis we find it impossible to treat her Markety as head unquestionably have cured the defect; nor was it of the Rampant Church in Ireland, with the same amount of indifference with which we would treat her as first magistrate and civil chief of reference had been to the quality of the offence, the nation. Let us, then, see what the causes of and not to the place where the offence was comdiscontent are which have been engendered in the minds of the tithe Protestants of Ireland, by their merely technical, but real and important; for the prints, their leaders, and clansmen. The Roses allegation of material facts as occurring in a parand the Bradshaws spoke the feelings of the Irish ticular county is not only that which authorises the to keep up a feeling of hostility between parties Orangemen, if opportunity but presented itself of also a warrant to the sheriff to summon the petty cloven foot being now fairly shown, it becomes a Are natural consequences deducible from natural gratifying them. The declaration of Lord MEL- jury, which must pass judgment on those facts duty to make the circumstances public. It is well Queen's Prison, Southwark, causes! And, if they are, what result was more BOURNE, that his intention was, "to give the between the Crown and the prisoner. The trial of known that Mr. O'Connor, at the conclusion of his of wheat flour mixed with a pint of cold spring London, June 6th, 1843. likely to follow the total disregard of everything Church a heavy blow and great discouragement."

Dear Sir.—I have seen a letter from my friend, both that combination of Irish mind which the conversion panelled without authority. To make the act of sociation, and tendered a sovereign as a contribution. Cooper, a few days since, and should have written to has now resolved upon doing for itself what has not of Prince Albert to Catholicism, and more reyou on the subject in the beginning of the week, were only been denied to prayers, petitions, and implor- cently the official announcement through the Court ings, but for asking for which she has been threatened journals that Prince Albert had been commanded by nion that the judgment upon the fifth count must be ley's Repeal Ward, Boswell's Court, Fetter-lane, master, on her outward passage to New York, to She From the statements contained in the letter to which with coercion and destruction? The Times may the Queen to announce by his own hand to the anti-arrested. An objection was also taken to the fourth Mr. Haynes, ex-sub-Editor of the Charter news- gether with the whole of the valuable cargo. She I have allinded, it appears that poor Cooper is merely write in that mandlin tone of assumed confidence to Church Minister (Melbourne) the glad tidings of count, on the score of venue, a material fact being alpaper, ex-tectotal lecturer, ex-Corn Law lecturer, undersoing a short respitation of the Statement and now Repeal adsuit the Stock Exchange and the money broker, but another royal birth; but, above all, the still more recent announcement by Mr. O'Connell that the and was not successfully distinguished by the defen- animated discussion arose, and Mr. Buckley wrote truly miraculous. QUEEN had rebuked Sir Robert Peel for the pre- dant's counsel; but the Master of the Crown-office to Dublin to receive instructions on the subject. Mr.

sumptuous use made by him of Her name with reference to the question of Repeal. Now multiply all these causes of Protesant discontent by Protestant fear and Church preferment. and we shall at once discover the inducements to combination and the probable course of the united 6. W. while the strong overnment is preparing all the be struck. From the shes of her itemporal pile, the cont, which former part, the erefore, may be concautely returned. Here the matter rests until Sun- was foundly cheered.

appliances of force to destroy the rising genius pure, unbiassed, unsullied, and unbought, religion sidered an imperfect venue, and as the offence itself day evening; your readers will make their own comwe devoted column after column to the support of rather than in corporate wealth or individual intoler. dity of the mode of stating the charge in that count, Irishmen's right to govern themselves; since ance. In all these reasons, then, we come to the conrecollection of our readers, that we announced some | plunder, and so forth; while, to avoid such a

THE TRIALS.

So! the labour of the mountain has at last eventuated not indeed in the birth of a mouse, nor in strain the meshes of their net for the encompassing any birth at all, but in an abortion so utterly of those whom they knew to be utterly without its beneath contempt, that it is really difficult to write pale. Had the venue been laid properly, it would anything about it. We give from Thursday's have appeared at once that all the parties against Times the following report of the decision of the whom this count was levelled were utterly beyond Court as to the fifth count :-

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7. THE CHARTISTS. (Sittings in Banco.)

THE QUEEN U. O'CONNOR AND OTHERS. Lord DENMAN, at the sitting of the Court this morning, proceeded to deliver the following decision of the Judges in this matter:-The Court has considered the case of " The Queen jections arising upon the points of venue. No venue craft : it was a determined and dishonest effort to is stated in the fifth count, and it is plain that at come at those who were not otherwise to be come at common law the count on that ground is bad. Every and who had so guarded themselves as that they ground is then prepared in the same manner as before tion of the Standard to the Protestants of the Protesta known whence the Petty Jury are to come who are the fifth count had no venue in it. The insertion hardly contended on the part of the Crown that the count could be supported at common law, as it con- whom this count was specially framed to reach, not mustered some 15,000 strong with arms in their stated in the fifth count cannot be referred accord- on the general face of the indictment, that they had ing to the distinction hereafter to be men-Government, constituted themselves a mob executive, default shall be stayed for want of a proper or per- specially pointed, and to get hold of whom it was fect venue, provided it shall appear by the indictment that the Court had jurisdiction over the whether the statute must be confined to cases where which they have been subjected to so much some venue is stated, though improperly or imperthat it shall appear by the indictment that the Court had jurisdiction over the offence. If this upon another prediction; it is this, that it matters not meant local jurisdiction, the fifth count does not notions individually, or what his intentions, if left to and we cannot, as already stated, import into it for ever; nothing but a legal act; an act which they that purpose the county noted in the margin, as or any other men have a perfect right to do; and on has been done in civil actions. To hold this would which he presides, will force him to maintain and be to say, as was indeed said by the Solicitor-Geaphold the Union, at the expence of any amount of neral, that whenever the grand jury of any county Irish blood and English treasure; that the enact- whatever has found a bill of indictment for a crime expressed. This utter vitiation of the Count on cognizable under the commission, a trial which principle, though often pointed clearly out by the A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, DODWORTH .-- We kave will lead to the first outbreak in Ireland. It mat- the Court to have any jurisdiction over the offence, out of sight in the Judgment; and the thing ters not that the Government may intend the statute. The argument drawn from the 16th and 17th prioners than an upright Judgment of the Judges. Stars To Ireland. It mate to seem rather a technical escape of the in each week with nothing else.

Stars To Ireland. It mate to seem rather a technical escape of the in each week with nothing else.

Stars To Ireland. It mate to seem rather a technical escape of the in each week with nothing else. measure as a sword suspended, and to be used only of Charles II., c. 8, and 4 Anne, c. 16, was, that as at their discretion. When it is law, it will then in civil actions the total omission of venue is cured by We do not think that this mode of doing the thing become the pleasing duty of the weeded Orange the first of these acts under the words "for want of redounds at all to the credit of the Bench. It shews brotherhood by a vigorous execution of that law. IV., which uses the words "for want of a proper or Under its sanction demiciliary visits will be perfect venue; but the defect cured in civil actions Crown, without an utter sacrifice of their judicial is not the total omission of the venue, but the intro- character and a sinking of themselves to a level with paid to the Catholic hovel by the infuriate duction of an improper or imperfect venue, and it is Annagen and Gunney, they would have gladly laid. Now, the action in every civil case is laid in ple, that we owe this termination of this prohabitants of our beloved England. Ireland, and Scot. Proprieties of a liver country in the dead of night,—and when driven to take in the dead of night,—and when driven to take in the dead of night,—and if the trial tracted enquiry to the caution which avoided to would have been cured by the statute of Jeofalls in It shows us, and it ought to show the brought about by the terror of the law, will be conings of Irish rebels; they will be proclaimed as of that statute. To bear any analogy to these staoutlaws and reduced to the sad alternative of either tutes the 7th of George IV. should have cured the who have sense enough to look before they leap, and defects of venue where the case was tried by a jury honesty enough to take no unsafe leap which certainly does not make the indictment show that quences. the Court had jurisdiction to try the offence, unless

> desertion being proof that it was the haunt of a Williams, "the King v. Burridge," and "the King v. pensated for the personal indignities, the anxiety of rebel. While we hear of the perfect information Fawcett, there cited, and many other cases quoted at of which Government is in possession with the bar. It has been established in such a variety of mind, the scandalous inconvenience and loss of time, cases, that it is impossible for this Court to overrule and the ruinous expences which have been inflicted or overlook them. It follows, therefore, that as the on them. How is the country to be compensated for cannot the far seeing eye of a watchful public dis- Court cannot connect the venue in the body of the indictment with the venue in the margin, for want of such special reference, it does not appear by the perpetration of these outrages? We suppose that indictment that the Court where the indictment was we may ask these questions till we are tired of ple are cautious, does any man suppose that the found had jurisdiction, and that defect is not cured leaders of Orangeism are indolent and inert! Can by the statute of 7th of George IV. The Court has considered whether the 7th of George IV. may not people that it will never be otherwise than thus till admit of a different or wider meaning-namely, that the making and administration of the law shall be the offence should appear to be of such a nature that put under the controll of justice, and that will never mind upon the issue, without making the present the Court has authority to try it; and a strong arguvisit of the King of Hanover to this country, an ment in favour of that construction arises from the important feature in the consideration of the whole apparent impossibility of giving effect to the words question! At any time, but more especially at the the case, but we are satisfied such is not the case, but we are convinced that the defects in present crisis, the thinking public expects much of venue are not intended to be cured, unless the juriscantion, as well as close attention to passing events diction of the Court in respect of locality is made to of our readers. The parties interested in this count, from public journalists. Fortunately for ourselves, and appear. One consideration, indeed, is decisive of and respecting whom we are yet uncertain as to perhaps, not less so for our readers, we are untrammelled by other restraint than that which reason lity of the offence alone gave jurisdiction; this up for judgment" are Peter Murray M'Douall, Jas.

of Burn's Justice, and also in 1 Moody's Crown Cuses. prisoner was alleged to have been apprehended on a day named, but of the place or county where he was apprehended no mention was made The conviction was held bad, because the witnesses proved the offence in Surrey, though the venue in the Middlesex could be drawn from the margin into the body of the indiciment, though that would suggested that the Court appeared by the indictment to have jurisdiction over the offence of bigamy, which would have cured the defect if the mitted or the prisoner apprehended. An objection on the score of omitting the local venue is not

has found the paper books in that case in which Mr. ment. The prisoner was convicted in April and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, more

and appoint Friday morning for that purpose. Mr. Justice Parreson thea said—I think it right

me, and put it in the very words in which I fur-This is of course tantamount to an absolute acquittal of all the parties convicted under the fifth count of the indictment. It is worthy of notice that the Judges, as they always do, rest their decision on a technical matter, rather than on one of principle. The want of venue in the fifth count was clearly, to the common sense of every man, a fatal though necessary result of the determination of the crown to the scope of the general offence charged. Hence the ATTORNEY GENERAL, having but the choice of two things-to leave them entirely alone, or to hazard the defective venue-chose the latter, and, as he says, framed the indictment in the form it bore specially and purposely to meet the case. They are greatly mistaken, who suppose that this defect of venue in the Fifth Count was an oversight on the part of the Crown lawyers

On the contrary, it was a cunning trick of lawyer could not be legally charged with any offence of a venue would have demonstrated clearly that N. W. B., PRESTON.—We are not surprised. We there was no manner of connection between those and those with whom it was impudently assumed, conspired together for the carrying out of an insame and illegal project. If there had been a proper venue to this count, the parties to whom it framed. must have been every one acquitted on the A MECHANIC.—Hamilton's literal and interlinear trial at Lancaster. The Crown lawyers know that perfectly; and hence the "dodge" by inconvenience and trouble, and robbed of so much time and money. The real objection, however, against the fifth count was of much more consequence than this paltry technicality, of venue; it was that it charged upon the parties no offence whatthe legality of which it is known that Lord DEN-MAN's opinion has been more than once strongly Judges during the argument, was carefully kept us clearly that we owe them nothing; that if they could have lent their sanction to the effort of the done so. It shows us, and it ought to show the peobreak through the law, and not to any merciful construction of the law which we are to expect. ing, as leaders in the movement, none but those

may involve others besides themselves in its conse-We shall be glad if the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and the Judges will now do their duty in pointing out it a prey to the spoiler who will set it in flames, its this respect is found in the 2d Lord Raymond, " the to the triumphantly acquitted subjects of this unjust King v. Knollys," Lenthale's case, Cro. Eliz., 3 P. and rascally prosecution how they are to be comthe wanton and wicked wasting of its funds in the hearing echo for the answer. And we can tell the

be till they make and administer it themselves. We cannot of course give, in our present number the decision of the Judges as to the fourth count; though it will be given, before this reaches the eye whether they may or may not be required to "come mas Cooper, Robert Brooke, James Mooney, John of the indicament. The prisoner was tried for Durham, James Fenton, and Frederick Augustus bigamy at the Old Bailey in 1833. The Taylor: while those who are relieved by the present decision from further harrassment in the affair, are From W. Cooke, Duckinfield -Feargus O'Connor, William Hill, George Julian Harney, John Hoyle, John Norman, William Beesley, Samuel Parkes, Thomas Railton, Robert Ramsden, John Arran, John Skevington, William Aitkin, margin was Middlesex, but no one suggested that Sandy Challenger, Wm. Woodruff, and Richard Ottley.

O'CONNOR AND REPEAL.

The following communication is from our London

Correspondent: "I have refrained from hitherto alluding to a circumstance which has created a great sensation among the Chartists and Repealers of the Metropolis, being anxious to avoid everything calculated trying confer the right to try would be a change so tion towards the "Rent." On Sunday evening, violent that we cannot believe it to have been intended May 28th, Mr. Dwaine, the chairman of the meeting, We have to report the total loss of the splendid by the Legislature. Upon the whole, we are of opi- proposed Mr. O'Connor as a member, at Mr. Buck- packet-ship, the Great Britain, Captain Shaxsin, leged without place. Stott's case. 2 East's Pleas of the ex-sub-editor of the Statesman, and now Repeal ad-Crown, was thought to bear directly on this doctrine, vocate, objected to Mr. O'Connor's admission. An The preservation of her crew and passengers was Haynes also wrote, stating his views of the case. Justice Ashurst took his notes of the argument On Sunday evening, a large muster of Chartist Reoffered by Lord Abinger on the one side, and the pealers, and others, met at the above house, to hear late Mr. Justice Vaughan on the other, in Michael- the result. On arriving there, all was confusion. mas term, 1798; and the endorsement of the learned On the previous morning, W. J. O'Connell, In-Judge intimates that the case stood for further argu- spector General for London, had peremptorily closed the Ward, alleging they were unfit to be a Ward, for receiving O'Connor's money without consulting Church supporters. Prez must either cling to this than half of which had expired before the argument; head quarters; great was the indignation manifested and there is every reason to believe that Sir Edward by the independent repealers at this outrageous proparty for good or for evil, or he must abandon them | and there is every reason to be use of a very strong description | East was mistaken in reporting that case as de- ceeding, and epithets of a very strong description in their mad career, and leave to the Rockinghams, cided : indeed, he himself intimates that if there was were applied to its perpetrator. Messrs. Dwaine, appear as the jailors of convicts, rather than the GRA HAMS, the STANLEYS, and the PLUM- an error in the sentence, it might possibly have been Buckley, M'Carthy, Overton, Rathbone, Wheeler, TREES the glory of witnessing the triumph of amended by being changed to transportation for and others expressed their opinions warmly, and in his Majesty the King of Hanover and suite landed reason over the darkness of prejudice, after a fruitargument founded upon that case further. We ments, that O'Connor had ever been an ardent advoment steamer, having the royal standard at its maindominion of the land shark, or the petty tyrandy knowledge—of brute force against moral power.

of the official, is not discernible. Under the law of That the Church should continue always to primogenitare, the eldest branches of families are law of the court states the fact of unlawful assemblies private letters from Ray and Steele to Haynes had number of persons assembled was about 700; and the law of primogeniture, the eldest branches of families are tread down the ordinary rights of human nature is having taken place at divers places, without naming been alluded to; he repudiated the idea of being his Majesty, followed by a Hanoverian officer, walked patrons of church preferments, held in trust as por- impossible. As mind progresses, men become im- them, though that statement is introductory to guided by the private opinions of any man, uncovered through the crowd, which formed two P.S.—In answer to the exquiries of numerous friends, I have to state that I have been well attended to by my London friends lines I have been placed here, and not formed to by my London friends lines I have been placed here, and not formed to by my long that statement is introductory to guided by the private opinions of any man, uncovered through the crowd, which is a charge of aiding and assist- and called upon them to meet on the following lines to admit of their passage. Not a hat was independent to the charge, which is a charge of aiding and assist- and called upon them to meet on the following lines to admit of their passage. Not a hat was independent to the charge, which is a charge of aiding and assist- and called upon them to meet on the following lines to admit of their passage. Not a hat was independent to the charge, which is a charge of aiding and assist- and called upon them to meet on the following lines to admit of their passage. Not a hat was independent to the charge, which is a charge of aiding and assist- and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and assist- and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge, which is a charge of aiding and the charge Torgotten by the Chartists of Binumgian and Warwickshire. All persons are allowed to visit me without
restantial every dry, Sunday increase, sunday increase in the carly part of it are without in the
inorping to pine at night.

Torgotten by the Chartists of Binumgian and Warwickshire. All persons are allowed to visit me without
restantial every dry, Sunday increase, and they rejected film also; groans commenced, and decame general. Some to know whether the altered tone of the Times furlection of her blo, ted intolerance in the ruins, none
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This remark

Torgotten by the Chartists he was one, and they rejected film also; groans commenced, and decame general. Will be should be found the ruins, none
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ments upon this statements of facts." We give elsewhere a letter from Mr. O'Connor to the Irishmen in England upon this matter, to

which we refer our readers, and leave them, as our Correspondent says, "to make their own comments."

To Readers and Gorrespondenta

JOHN FREHELEY, of Scregg Ballyharny, by French Park, Ireland, will be thankful for a Star which any good English Chartist can spare him after

MANCHESTER LOCK HOSPITAL.-We have received a long statement in reference to the resignation of her place by the matron of this institution, together with the letter of that person to the Com mittee on tendering her resignation. We cannot insert it. The subject is one for the private investigation of the Committee; and we must suppose that a committee of respectable ministers and gentlemen will duly enquire into any well founded allegations of abuse. MR. JULIAN HARNEY .- Letters intended for Mr

Julian Harney must be addressed to him, No. 91. Sheaf Bank, Lead Mill Road, Sheffield. MR. HARNEY has received for the Local Defence Fund the sums of 1s. 13d., and 11d., collected by Mr. Benjamin Richardson, Sheffield. JOHN MILLER, HALIFAX.—It is, perhaps, better just

now to wait a little silently. We are looking on But we are not to be driven out of our course by either fools or knaves; and we hope to see the same spirit actuating all our friends. CHARLTON, Sunderland, sends us a long letter in reference to his expulsion from the body of Wes.

leyan local preachers, on account of his entertaining Chartist principles. These things are so much of course that we are not at all surprised at them. We cannot afford so much space as Mr. Charlton's letter would occupy; but we can assure him, for his comfort, that he is no worse used than many other good men have been; and we think that the methodist parsons have paid him a great compliment. E. FERGUSON, ALEXANDRIA.—His last week's letter

did not reach us until the Scotch papers were worked off.

never yet knew better of the " bawlers." A wide. throated barking dog is always a cowardly cur, and generally an iti-natured one. A REAL CHARTIST," Chorley, writes us that " high wages and cheap-bread" Cobden has been again reducing wages. We suppose this will surprise no one: but " a real Chartist" should have given

his name and address, DERBY.-All letters for the Chartists of this town must in future be addressed to Mr. John Moss Plum-tree place, Darley-lane.

translation of the Gospel of St. John is the best book to begin with. He may get it both Greek and Latin at any bookseller's shop. St. Pancras Chartists .- We cannot interfere in the affair of Mr. Lucas.

ALFRED LINCH.—No room. S. BOONHAM, NOTTINGHAM, writes us, in reference to a notice in our last, that he sent no communica ion respeciing the tea party at all, and that his name must, therefore, have been appended to the one we received without his knowledge or autho-

John Gibson.—The signature of a boy ten years of age would give no power to any parties to deprive him of anything which by law belonged to him A minor cannot be bounden to his own preju-

better accumution for our time and columns than answering " pint" questions. If we should begin with them, we might soon spend a day or two

call the attention of the Chartists of England and Scotland to the necessity, at this particular period, of sending all the Stars they can to Ireland Let all who can send their Stars to Mr. O'Higgins, No. 14, North Ann-street, Dublin. They want them; and he states that very few comparatively are now sent. JAMES HYSLOP, draper, Wigan, wants a few copies

of the Northern Star for all last month. JUSTICE FOR THE POOR -A poor man in Wigan owed 11s. 6d., which he was adjudged by the Court of Requests to pay at the rate of 1s. per week, or 4s. per month. The costs were 11s. 5d.: within one penny of the full amount of the original

THOMAS STARKEY, Stoke-upon-Trent, sends us the following letter:-"Stoke-on-Trent, June 7, 1843.

DEAR SIR,-It is not enough for a man to sell and mortgage all he has got, in defence of himself and principle, to claim your attention, and ask for s share of what his friends have subscribed, I sup-"Yours truly,

" THOMAS STARKEY.

"To Mr. Hill, Leeds." If Thomas Starkey happens to know his own meaning.

we fancy he is wiser than any one else can become from reading his letter. MANCHESTER CHARTISTS .- We cannot publish their resolution in reference to Mr. Cooper. WELSH CHARTISTS.—A correspondent thus writes

In answer to the questions in last week's Star about the Welsh Chartists-" Where are they? What are they doing? Are they still alive?" We are here still, and doing as much as we possibly can under present circumstances. Yes, the brave men of the hills are still alive, for all some of the leaders have stood in the back ground for some time, for reasons best known to themselves, the people are determined to do their own work, and trust not even to their friends any more. It is true that the oppressors have taken advantage of these bad times to clog the wheels of Liberty's chariot; but ere long they must give way, and confess that the people are enlightened and are determined to have their rights.

If our brothers in England do not know whether we are dead or alive, the tyrants here know well, to their mort fication, that we are still at our post."

THE 8s. 6d., for Defence Fund, noticed on May 6th, from "J. Longbottom, Leeds," should have been -From Hunslet, per J. Longbottom ROBERT WHITFIELD, BINGLEY .-- Apply at the Post-

FOR THE DEFENCE FUND. Hunslet, per J. Longbottom ... Joseph Turner the Chartists of Coventry six other friends at Coventry... FOR THE VICTIM FUND. From Bristol, collected by Miss M. Wilthe Female Chartists of Bristol W. Joslyn

PR. HORNER, of Hull, recommended potatoes and arsenic as the most effectual means for the destruction of beetles. We have tried it in our houses with the most triumphant success.-Gardeners' Gazette.

CHEAP MEDICINE FOR HORSES.—For the disease commonly called the gripes, to which horses are so subject, there has been discovered an infallible remedy, and one that is in the possession of every person; it is merely one spoonful of soot, and one water, given with a horn in the usual manner.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE SHIP GREAT BRITAIN. was frigate-rigged, four hundred and four tons burther, and was built at Quebec in the year 1839. EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Information has been re-

ceived from Edinburgh that a person named George Goldie had stolen and absconded with £340 belong ing to the City of Edinburgh Lodge of the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity, of which he was treasurer. He is stated to have been formerly a carver and gilder, and lately a hatter, residing on the North-bridge, and is about thirty-seven years of age, five feet seven inches high, of fair complexion, stout, and blind of the left eye, and is rather genteel looking. ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF HANOVER .-- Precisely

at twenty minutes before four on Friday afternoon,

ICDGES FOR FLORIST FLOWERS.—Messrs. Dab-

h; 3rd John Walton, gardener to Mrs. Dealtry,

him Kearsley, 3rd Mr. Ripley; Do. Coll. of 3 d.v., two years, and if at that time the bankrupt could E Wm. Carr. 2nd Mr. Ripley, 3rd Mr. Ripley; come with a better statement of facts, he might Tachsias s., 1st J. Schofield, 2nd T. Dewesbury, 3rd, do so. I. Schofield; Do. (extra), Thomas Dewesbury S. Do. Call of 3 d.v., 1st John Whitley, 2nd John Whitley, 3rd John Kearsley; Balsam s.s. 1st John Larsley, 2nd John Kearsley; Calceolaria a.s., 1st L. Hajor, Knostrop, 2nd H. Major, 3rd H. Major;

THIRD CLASS.—VEGETABLES.—Cocumber, best ince, 1st William Carr, 2nd J. Schofield, 3rd, J. Schofield; French Beans, dish, Wm. Carr: Cab-lage (white) 2, 1st John Walton, 2nd Geo. Hamlin, prdener to G. Smith, Esq., Headingley, 3rd Wm. Cirr; Lettuce, 4, 1st T. Peacock, gardener to Mr. Parnaby, Ebor House, Middleton, 2nd Elijah Ward, and Elijah Ward; Mushrooms, dish, 1st, John learsley, 2nd Tnos. Peacock; Parsley, 1st Elijah Wood, 2nd L. B. Barker, 3rd Elij. Ward; Spinach. lest dish, 1st L. B. Barker, 2nd Elijah Ward, 3rd. has Peacock; Asparagus, best twenty-five heads, Elijah Ward, 2nd Wm. Carr, 3rd John Walton; Embard, two heads, 1st J. Schofield, 2nd J. Scho-Ed. 3rd W. Carr; Potatoes (kidney), best twelve, is Wm. Carr, 2nd Wm. Carr, 3rd Geo. Hamlin; apsicum Extra, Wm. Carr; Onions (dried), 1st John Watson, 2nd Wm. Carr; Radishes (Turnip) Vm. Carr; Radishes, Wm. Carr; Turnips (spring) Fm. Carr; Horse Radish, Extra, J. Broughton, Sew Laiths; Onions (spring), 1st unknown, 2nd J. Schofield, 3rd J. Schofield; Lettince (spring) 1st William Carr, 2nd William Carr; Cabbage, is John Walton, 2nd G. Hamlin, 3rd Wm. Carr; Extra for Potatoes, open grounds, Thos. Peacock. Passies.—Best tray of 24, Mr. Henry Major, of Inestrop, for rival yellow, Hector, Surprise, John, Mild of Milan, Prince Albert, Princess Royal, Waltham Abbev, Imogene, Trivernon, Lovely Bride, Premier, Terry, Miss E. Crossland, Countess Drkney, Carion, Desideratum, Bridegroom, Periction, Westwood Rival, Oliver Moonshine, Con-Erative, Mrs. Newby, and Princess Royal. 2nd. In J. Schofield, Knostrop. For the best tray of welve Pansies, Mr. Henry Major, for Princess Byal, Trivernon, Maid of Milan, I-nogene, Lady benallon, Waltham Abbey, Lovely Bride, Curion, Inlof Ciarendon, Miss E. Crossland, Terry, and West-Fod Rival. 2nd. Mr. J. Schofield. 3rd. Mr. Kearsley. Best tray of six Seedling Pansies-Mr. J. Schofield.

Tuins in Classes - Feathered Bizarres-1, 2, 3 R Ely, for Monsieur, Chas. 10th, and Gond Benrs. Flamed Do,—1, 2, 3, B. Ely, for Polyphemus, In-comparable Bizarre, and Sir Sidney Smith. Feathered Byblemens—1, 2, 3, B. Ely, for Black Boquet, Transparent Noir, and Light Boonet. Planed Byblemens—1, 2, 3, B. Ely, Bein Fait, Walker's No. 71, Emmant. Feathered Roses-1. B. Ely, Cerise Primo.—2 and 3, J. Mallinson, Doditile and Land's No. 24. Flamed Roses— 1.2.3, B. Eiv, for Roi de Cerise, Triumph Royal, and Prince Albert. Selfs—1, 2, 3, B. Ely, Min Fon, Golden Hero, Censtoph. Premier Prize. for the best pan of seven Talips, B. Ely, for Polyhomms, Surpasse Catafalque, Queen Victoria, Imparent Noir, Ceres Triumphant, Prince Albert,

Corrigers' Prizes.—Lettnce, 1st. Josh. Barstow, Is. Robinson, 3rd. James Robinson. Onions, Inter-1st. Josh. Barstow. Onions, Spring-1st. Robinson. Cabbage-1st. Josh. Barstow. Petatoes-1st. Josh. Barstow. Parsley-1st. Jas. Pobinson, 2ad. Josh. Baretow, 3rd. - Jackson. Broisbes-lst. - Jackson. Currents-lst. Jas. Robinson, 2nd. Jas. Robinson. Gooseberry-1st. Robinson, 2d. Jas. Robinson, 3rd. - Jackson. Phubarb-lst. Josh. Barstow.

STRILLING SILVER PLATE.—On Wednesday last, a Joing woman named Harriet Collins, the wife of a Prizie in the Royal Artillery, now stationed at leds Barracks, was brought before Richard Bram-J, Erq., at the Court House, on a charge of havin stolen four silver spoons, the property of Ralph hiskland, E.q. The prisoner left Mr. Markland's Price above eight months ago, and on Tuesday last the called there to see the housemaid, whom she blicited to allow her to assist in cleaning up the mying-room. She did so, and for a few minutes communicated the fact to Mrs. Markland, and information was given to the police. Mr. James hardened the prisoner at the lodgings of her huseged at Mr. Longbottom's in Harewood-street, whom they were received between eleven and distribution Thesday forenoon. The prisoner was tomnitted for trial at the sessions.

DRIVERANESS AT CHURCH.—On Monday last, of the very wet state of the ground. Win Rhodes, a journeyman compositor, was charged the Court House with being drank and disorderly Like's Church, on Sunday evening. Mr. Hohord, the churchwarden, proved the offenes, and the Prisoner was fined 5s. and costs, or three days'

PIGHTING IN THE STREET -On Monday, before Grace and Wright, at the Leeds Court-house. Jahna Dobson and James Leathead were fined 5a. and costs, or three days imprisonment, for having been found drank and fighting in the street, on Sunmorning at five o'clock.

BELGRAVE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—On Sunday last, to sermons were presched in Belgrave Chapel, Leda by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, president of the new college at Manchester, after which, collections amounts of the Smalling to £29 l4s, were made on behalf of the Sunday Echools connected with that place of

FIREWORKS.—On Monday evening, Mr. Knowles

lepay the artist for his trouble and cost. iore, be now in course of collection.

LEEDS DISTRICT COURT OF BANKRUPICY.—In this HEDS—Horricultural Display.—On Wedmade an application for his certificate. He was
play afternoon last, the first show for the present
opposed by Mr. Blackburn, solicitor of Leeds, on
the leeds Flural and Horticultural Society
behalf of the principal crediters, the Yorkshire District Bank, and Mr. Thompson. Mr. Bond, also of
the were some choice specimens of horticultural
trict Bank, and Mr. Thompson. Mr. Bond, also of
trict Bank, and Mr. Thompson. Mr. Bond, also of
the neighbourhood of Potovens held their feast on
the show of tulins, and of appeared from Mr. Blackburn; controlled to the bankrupt. It

BARNSLEY—Trade remains in a very depress. police exhibited. The show of tulips, and of appeared from Mr. Blackburn's statement, that the Monday last, and the scene was enlivened by the ed state. Not above one half or two-thirds of the penhouse plants was more meagre than we have bankrupt was insolvent in 1834, in upwards of £2,000; Temperance Brass Band playing at intervals during that he subsequently opened an account with the latter, some beautiful specimens exhibits of the latter, some beautiful specimens exhibits and obtained large advances; the countenances of those who attended the feast. The thips were principally from the gardens that his profits since 1634, had been about £550 a Mr. Benjamin Ely, of Rothwell Haigh; and year, and his expenditure about £860. During this Horbury Church of England Sunday School took day had the town of Barnsley improving, and "not a shough the season has been against them there time he regularly hunted, became a councillor of the number of blooms which attracted great City of York, and kept up a first rate appearance. be there were not so many persons in the room at bankruptcy, that the bankrupt was not entitled to his had not partaken of such a meal since the last fesme time. The band of the 6th Dragoons were in certificate, on the ground that from 1834 down to the tival. the dance, and delighted all who heard them by the present time, his conduct had been fraudulent, and priormance of an excellent selection of music. The that he had not given a full statement of his affairs. Indees for Fruits, Plants. and Vegetables. intention on the part of the bankrupt, and assembled to explain omessions in his cash accounts. After the JIDGES FOR FRUITS, PLANTS. AND VEGETABLES. to explain omessions in his cash accounts. And who was a material difference between a bankrupt passing was a material difference between a bankrupt his last examination and obtaining his certificate Hersiand Barsiow, of Leeds, and Mr. Jones Gaunt, there might be sufficient reason for passing his examination, but that did not furnish ground for grant-CIRATORS.-Mr. Pyson, Woodhouse Hill, and ing the certificate. If the last act of parliament had Ur Edson, gardener to Mr. Rider, of Blackmoor. | not passed, the bankrupt could not have obtained FIRST CLISS FRUITS.-Gooseberries, Green, 1st his certificate, for the opposing creditors were of an First Class Fruits.—Gooseberries, Green, 1st prize, Wm. Clarke, Rodley; 2nd prize, J. Scholes field, Knostrop; 3rd prize, John Kearsley, Woodbers Hill; Currants, 1st Wm. Carr. gardener to Benyon, Esq., Gledhow; 2nd Elijah Ward, priener to J. Charlesworth, Esq., Lofthouse Hall, was Wakefield; 3d Wm. Clark, Rodley; Apples (Essert), 1st Wm. Clark, Rodley; 2nd John Kearsley, Washing a small profit and spending largely. business, making a small profit and spending largely. by 3rd John Walton, gardener as Miles Coak. He found also that Curing last year the connerupt framefield House, near Wakefield; Apples (bak-had made a return of his income at £350 a year; in Walton, gardener to Thomas Dealtry, Esq., deprecated. In short, he found that from the com-Second Class.—Plants.—Stove (best s.s. in flow- pursued a course of extravagance wholly unjustifimencement to the present time, the bankrupt had e) ls Wm. Carr, 2nd Wm. Carr, 3rd L. B. Barker, able, that his profits fell far short of his expenditure, primer to W. Smith, Esq., Gledhow; Do. Coll. of that upon his examination into his brother's accounts a deal of cavilling, the sur idea, lst. L. B. Barker; 2ad. Barker; Greenhouse he had given most unsatisfactory answers, and made for one relieving officer. ist: Wm. Carr, 2nd Thos. Dewsbury, gardener several different statements, first making his brother blom Purchon. Esq., Moor-Allerton: Do. Coll. a debtor 3s. 9d., then a creditor for £85, and, lastly, £3d.r., lst Mr. Rioley, Cowper Villa, 2nd Thomas a debtor for £37; that he had no: given a fair and Larsley; Succulent s.s., 1st L. B. Barker, 2nd John Larsley; Erics s.s., 1st Thes. Dewesbury, 2nd Thomas Larsley; The Series S.s., 1st Thes. Dewesbury, 2nd Thomas Larsley; Succulent s.s., 1st Thes. Dewesbury, 2nd Thomas Larsley; Property is and therefore, 1sking all these things into his consideration, and 1sking all these things into his consideration. that such a person should not be allowed that the con-lemesbury; Geranium s.s., lst. L. B. Barker, 2nd sideration of the certificate should be suspended for

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—The Leeds Temperance Society celebrated ther annual festival on Tuesday last, at the Botanical Gardens. Fears had been entertained, from the very unsettled state of the De Coll. of 3 d.v.f 1st H. Major, 2nd H. Major, 3rd weather, that this interesting celebration would Manchester-road, Bradford, held their anniversary lake Kearsley; Verbena, a.s., 1st John Kearsley, have to be abandoned; thanks, however, to a kind on Monday, the 5th instant. The members sat L. B. Barker; Collection, 1st Providence, the lowering clouds were stayed, and down to an excellent dinner provided for the occa-I. Whitley, 2nd J. Whitley; Petunis Ss. J. Whit- the sun gave forth his exhilaring beams, not in over- sion by the worthy host. k; Herbaceous, in flower, 1st L. B. Barker, 2nd L. powering majesty, but so tempered that the heat was the Barker, Barker, 2nd John Kearsley; Designs in Flowers, thing taxt could be desired. The note of preparation for the Woolcombers was held in front of the Odd Fellows' was sounded soon after noon, and crowds of eager that the woolcombers was held in front of the Odd Fellows' and anxions expectants were even then to be distressed state of the trade. Mr. Marchal was sounded to the trade. Wm. Clark, 2nd H. Major, 3rd Thomas Peacock; the roads leading thereto, and long before the hour called to the chair. He briefly stated the objects of the gallant Napier, with his little invincible army, Lord Elphinstone. Its governors are composed of tacitly admitted by the Orange journals of the disknish Plant, L. B. Barker; Seedling Rhododendron, land the first resolution. That this meeting conditions and Europeans. In 1841 the Government trict, one of which, the Northern Standard, published move the first resolution. That this meeting conditions and Europeans. In 1841 the Government trict, one of which, the Northern Standard, published move the first resolution. That this meeting conditions are distress to which we and called on Mr. George Amly to has gained another victory—captured, destroyed, or natives and Europeans. In 1841 the Government trict, one of which, the Northern Standard, published move the first resolution. That this meeting conditions are distress to which we and Called a matter of doubt that success would be in the adjoining country of Monaghan, glories in the adjoinin attend the enterprise. So great, indeed, was the throng at all the gates, that the money and ticket families are reduced, attributable, in a great degree, Comercote. It appears that an army of Belochees, that the money and ticket families are reduced, attributable, in a great degree, comercote. It appears that an army of Belochees, that the money and ticket families are reduced, attributable, in a great degree, comercote. It appears that an army of Belochees, the throughout the proposition venseance, incites the Orangemen to murder Mr. takers had great difficulty in fulfilling their office. to the reduction which has taken place in our wages twenty thousand strong, under the command of of Lord Elphinstone, to promote the spread of edu-O'Connell. The splendid band of the 32nd Infantry, and the excellent brass band from Bramley, were in attendperformance. Tea was prepared in the large and speech. Mr. Pickles seconded the resolution in an appro- Sir C. J. Napier, on ascertaining the fact, resolved educated at institutions supported by the Govern- specious tent; and an almost endless round of Chairman and of C spacious tent; and an aimost endiess round of Chairman put it to the meeting, when every hand moved from Hyderabad at the head of 5,000 men The intelligence from China contains nothing rethat the unarmed Catholics were the aggressors upon Barleycorn was brought to a public trial, and we need not say that, although he was ably defended by connsel, he was found guilty of being the author of every ill to which flesh is heir, and the miseries of the millions were clearly laid at his door. We did not hear his sentence, which was lost to us amidst the applause which hailed the verdict, but we suppose that nater barishment from society was decreed to be his lot. A party of gles singers contributed with the first of the process of the work of the w need not say that, although he was ably defended to be his lot. A party of gles singers contributed; their efforts to please—and those efforts were crowned with abundant success. Dancing, too, was freely participated in by numerous merry groups, to the sweet strains of the martial music; and here it is but justice to say that the kind and obliging conduct of the leader of the band of the 32nd, was the theme of general and hearty approval. We cannot, of general and hearty approval. We cannot, of wealth; thereby relieving the labour market and of the carried on in the North, whither negotiations will be carried on the negotiation of the second of the seco course, give the exact number of the persons in the gardens; it must have been very large, probably upwards of 12,000. The amount of cash received, including the tickets for the tea, was \$202 10s. 2d. of which the gardens would get £110 2s. 3d. as their share. It was near ten o'clock before the whole of the company got out of the gardens, and it is cheering to report that no accident, so far as we know, happened to mar the pleasures of the day.

Clarke was called to the chair, who stated the objects went with the Found a far as we called to the chair, who stated the objects went with the Found in the procession returned into preying for an inquiry into the prison discipline and time "22nd, charge." We found a ramp in the praying for an inquiry into the prison discipline and time "22nd, charge."

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—On Monday last, two men named Benjamin Thompson and William Beckwith, per, and Richards. Mr. Smith addressed the meeting back, the Belochees fighting all the time desperately. of Hunslet, colliers, were charged before Messrs. and read a petition similar to what was got up in We then came right shoulders forward and brought Grace and Wright, at the Leeds Court House, with other places. Mr. Hurley seconded it. The Chair- a flanking fire on them and slew them in hundreds. having committed an aggravated assault upon a man put it to the meeting and it was carried unani- I was nearly blown up by one of the enemy's maga- spirit is manifested only at Canton; elsewhere, the bitants, and again having assembled in the Diamond, person, on Sunday morning about three o'clock, and mously. It was proposed and carried that Mr. Dun- zines; however, I fortunately escaped with a slight also with having stolen his cloth cap. The prosecu- combe do present the petition in the House of Com-tor said he was returning from Wakefield, and that mons. The Chairman announced there was another exposed himself the whole of the fight where the the prisoners attacked him at Thwaite Gate; Thomp- subject to which he would draw their attention-it shot were flying thickest. Altogether the General is month of the slightest interest. son was the man who assaulted him, the other was was the Irish Arms Bill, now before the House. He justly proud of the result of the battle, but of course only there. The cap not being found, and it being would call on Mr. Hurley to move a resolution on the much regrets the loss of the poor unfortunate but of no great value, the magistrates decided upon a subject. Mr. Hurley moved, and Mr. Maybrie, gallant 22nd, who certainly sustained the brunt of summary conviction, and fined Thompson £4. and seconded, in an eloquent manner, the following recosts, or two months to Wakefield; Beckwith was solution :- "That, in the opinion of this meeting, shot and bayoneted them in such a manner as is seldischarged.

Assault.—On Monday last, a young man named David Holroyd was charged at the Leeds Court House with having been drank on Saturday night, in exercising its tyrannical power to put a stop to and with having assaulted Mr. Superintendent the spirit of liberty in the sister country." Mr. James. He was fined 20s. and costs, or in default of payment, sent a month to Wakefield.

Inquest.—On Monday morning, an in inquest was held at the Cardigan Arms Inn, Bramley, before and Golden Hero. The Society's Prize for pan of Tulips, Benj. Ely, for Polyphemus, Albion, Takington, Walworth, Lord Hill, Lavenia, and Sind'on. suddenly on Saturday. The deceased complained of being ill on Friday, and went to bed; he was left there on Saturday morning by his sister when she went to work, and on her return, about four o'clock in the afternoon, she found him dead in bed. Mr. Calvert, surgeon, of Bramley, was directly sent for; he made a post-mortem examination by order of the coroner, in consequence of rumours he had heard. and gave it as his opinion that death had been produced by a sudden attack of inflammation of the brain, arising from perfectly natural causes. Verdict

bled at different places, and were paraded through the streets to their respective places of worship, and did not muster so strong as on former years, prothe prisoner by herself, who, from her know-St. Ann's; the Unitarian at Mill Hill; the Weslegans at their several chapels—other denominations arise to all parties connected with the schools, and the children were as happy as children generally are under such circumstances. We believe it had been under such circumstances. We believe it had been arranged for some of the schools to visit the Botanical arranged for some of the schools arrang arise to all parties connected with the schools, and under such circumstances. We believe it had been Gardens, an intention which the weather had prevented from being carried into effect, in consequence

KING CHARLES'S MARKET.

It is a most disgusting thing, Which shews the feelings of our " WHIGS!" That spot, which once escone'd-a King! They've made a "Market Place"-for Pigs!

THE LEEDS TOWN COUNCIL AND THE CERTIORARI. How times and circumstances vary,
When Whigs are "caught" by "Certiorari;"
And when their "organ" cries—"all fudge is
The Dictum of the Bench of Judges!" Some "dupes" may this delusion swallow, But ne'er was W nice'ny left so callow !

WAKEFIELD.—On Monday last the teachers and friends of the Methodist Sunday School, took Are another display of fireworks, in the yard of the White Cloth Hall. The pieces were superior to the presions exhibition, but the company, the pay the arist for his trouble and cost.

POR RIFE—The poor rate of DR RIFE—T laid by the overseers on the 11th of May, was, on children of the above school were plentifully regaled out recording a hearty tribute of gratitude to that the two companies, thinking discretion a dozen of plates, an iron not, and two windows. Designed plant and but the smiling countenances and but the smiling countenances and but the smiling countenances and partial states in petty with tea and but the smiling countenances and partial states in petty with tea and but the smiling countenances and partial states in petty with tea and but the smiling countenances and partial states in petty with tea and but the smiling countenances and partial states in petty with tea and but the smiling countenances and partial states in petty with tea and but the smiling countenances and partial states in petty with tea and but the smiling countenances and partial states in petty with tea and but the smiling countenances and partial states in petty with tea and but the smiling countenances and partial states in petty with tea and but the smiling countenances and partial states in petty with tea and but the smiling countenances and partial states are smiling countenances. The smiling countenances are smiling countenances and partial states are smiling countenances. The smiling countenances are smiling countenances are smiling countenances. The smiling countenances are smiling countenances are smiling countenances. The smiling countenances are smiling countenances are smiling countenances. The smiling countenances are smiling countenance enjoyed the treat.

Lerds District Court of Barrier Court of ON WEDNESDAY last, the annual festival of the

piace, and a grand display was made upon the loom but was in full work or partly so." A more He was now owing about £4,800, and his assets did and six choristers dressed in their white surplices.

The finest pansies were from the gardens the was now owing about £4,800, and his assets did and six choristers dressed in their white surplices.

A sort of High Mass was performed; the Rev. J. Sharp, of Horbury, took the principal part. After the prizes for fruits and vegetables.

Mr. Blackburn argued that as the 39th sec. of the 5 the performance, the children to about 200 in number, pay. Perhaps the more ostensible object is to inthe performance, the children to about 200 in number, pay. Perhaps the more ostensible object is to inmongst whom Mr. Carr, gardener to Thos. Benyon, and 6 Victoria, had expressly provided that the
were plentifully regaled with test and buns in the
garden of the Rev. J. Sharp, and seemed highly
conduct of the bankrupt both before and after his
delighted with the treat. No doubt many of them
bankrupt was not so many persons in the room at
bankrupt was not so many persons in the room at
bankrupt was not so many persons in the room at
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bankrupt was not so many persons in the room at
bankrupt was not so many persons in the room at bankrupt was not entitled to his

> past week the excise officers have been doing great the prosperous state of Barnsley. things in this town in the way of seizures of scouring liquor. This is an article used only by the poorer classes, to assist in lessening their toil, and contains a small proportion of soap. The soap in this manua small proportion of soap. The soap in this manu-facture having before paid duty, we are at a loss to nor, Esq., on the Repeal of the Union, was read to know what the excise have to do with it. They the meeting, which was listened to with intense inhave, entered the premises of the principal manufacturers in this town, and seized their stock; they took of exultation ran through the room for several about a gallon, belonging to a widow, a shopkeeper in minutes. In fact, joy and pleasure seemed to fill Northgate, and a further quantity from a poor man every countenance with the conduct of the magnaniin New-street, who contrived to earn an honest ivelihood out of the manufacture of the above liquid. They also took his tubs with them, besides Repeal his darling subject, and that which caused frightening the poor old man out of his senses Mr. O'Connell and him to differ first." A letter was Their disagreeable visits have also been extended to other parties in the neighbourhood; thus have the stock of the petty shopkeepers been more rapidly exhausted than before. We understand that an 31st May, 1843.—Dear Sir,—On my return from officer has been sent down from London, specially England, where I have been for nearly a month we suppose, to make this great seizure, the whole of which will not pay his railway fare down.

> On Wednesday last, the Wakefield Board of Guardians was attended by Mr. Clements, one of the assistant commissioners, from London, when the pre- rights; and, if due direction be given to that union. vious vote, that two relieving efficers be elected, with nothing under heaven can prevent the accomplish-£50 a year each, was rescinded. Mr. Clement wished ment of the combined purpose. No man in Iroland for one with £100 salary, but was overruled. After professing democratic principles, denies the right of a deal of cavilling, the sum of £70 was agreed upon

On Sunday last three sermons were preached in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, by the Rev. J. Featherston, of Swinefleet. After each sermon liberal collections were made on behalf of the children of the school. On Monday a public tea was looking at the fact that a large body of creditors provided for the teachers and children in the school room, and on Tuesday the children paraded the town under the guidance of their teachers. At various places appropriate pieces were sung, in which they acquitted themselves in a manner which did great credit to their teachers.

THE YORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES have, we understand, been fixed to be held on Wednesday, the 12th of July next.

BRADFORD .- LEEDS UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—The members of Solomon's Lodge, No. 31, held at the house of Mr. William Greaves,

dustry." Mr. Clarke proposed, Mr. Butler seconded the | would speedily be captured." third resolution, und was very ably supported by Mr. Jude Yestes—"That the great cause of a reof wealth; thereby relieving the labour market and | Courier :therefore, deem it our duty to express our abhor-

the Irish Arms Bill, now before Parliament, is an dom witnessed." infringement on the rights of the subject. We rence at the proceedings of the present Government, Robert Ross and Mr. Smith supported the resolution. It was resolved that a petition, signed by the Chairman, founded on the resolution, be sent to Mr. O'Connell for presentation, and that Mr. Duncombe be requested to support it. Three cheers were then

ing separated. the woolcombers resident in Bowling held a meeting broken-hearted and miserable men, maintaining in the Chartist Long Room, when the following much of the dignity of fallen greatness, and without resolutions were unanimously adopted. Resolved, any querulous or angry complainings at this un-"That this meeting do form themselves into a so- alleviable source of sorrow, refusing to be comforted, ciety, in order to devise the best means of bettering their condition." That the members of this despondency. Poor Meer Roostum of Khyrpoor, so society enter into a subscription of one penny per long our ally, the first Scindian chief who ventured week, until the further proceedings of the Bradford to express his admiration of us, and to desire our woolcombers' committee be made known." "That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the dealt with of them all-recognised Captain Del

given for the Repeal and the Charter, and the meet-

AWFUL SUDDEN DEATH. -- On Saturday night, about half past ten o'clock, a man of the name of were regaled besides with buns, and, in some in- John Mc Cormac, dealer in clothes, a native of Irestances, with tea. The Dissenters, or Sunday School land, was in the act of selling a waistcoat in the as much freedom as is consistent with their safe Union, as usual, had the use of the Cloth Hall Yard, open space of ground fronting the Manor Hall, when custody, till the pleasure of the Governor general be where although there was a goodly number, yet they he suddenly fell down, exclaiming "I am very known. poorly,"and expired. Medical aid was immediately procured, but was of no avail; he was removed to Delhi district:-

> more than ten hours per day, or fifty-eight hours per companies of the 72ad N. I., from this station, which the object was to deter petitioners from holding any week, was held at the New Inn, Bradford, and by were on treasure except duty in the neighbourhood meeting, even within doors, in this town in future adjournment at St. John's School Room, on Wednesday last, Mr. George Rushworth, of Dewsbury, in the chair, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:-"That it is the deliberate affaire." opinion of this meeting, that no law for the regulation of mills and factories will ever be effici- was prepared and determined to fight if we did They thus proceeded to a small village called Carent for the protection of factory workers, which not come to her terms, and that she had 160 vildoes not prevent all persons between ten and lages, who had agreed to furnish her with 100 men to demolishing, ransacking, breaking and plundertwenty-one years of age employed therein from each, thus making 16,000 men. The head man of each ing all the houses of the Catholics reaident in that being worked more than ten hours per day for five village had in a Punchayet sworn to preserve her town and its vicinity, to the amount of, I am credays in the week, and eight hours on Saturday; and right, and her ryots were willing to fight. It appears dibly informed, forty-five houses !! passing by each that ten hours per day or fifty eight hours per week that she had promised to take only one-third of the Protestant dwelling without the slightest molestaexclusive of two hours for meals at proper intervals, produce should she prove victorious, and said that tion!! is the longest period of labour which is consistent she would be assisted by powerful friends who would "I en with humanity and a due regard to the physical health, the domestic comfort, and the moral and religious culture of the factory workers." "That an uniform and simple Ten Hours' Factory Act world, in the opinion of this meeting, be most bene
> Sold, in the opinion of this meeting, be most bene
> Sold to all approach of the factory and the moral and contained by a re
> world, in the opinion of this meeting, be most bene
> Sold to all approach of the factory and the moral and foot. They were at it all night, and the approach of the Orangemen.
>
> "I enclose an accurate account, taken by a re
> mischief done.
>
> "Mark this! the entire have was done without the slightest opposition, for the poor inhabitants fied on the approach of the Orangemen. ficial to all parties interested, and is required not less by justice than by a sound commercial policy." That a petition founded upon the above reso- of H. M. 3rd Dragoons are sent off to Khytul."
>
> "I can hardly bring you to believe all this, but it enemy must have lost 500. Artillery and two troops is true; it was sometime before I could believe it myself, though described by eye-witnesses."

BARNSLEY Trade remains in a very depressgistrates for the removal of fifteen families to their town. Mr. Frudd, manufacturer, has failed in liabilities to the amount of eight or ten thousand EXTENSIVE SEIZURES AT WAREFIELD.—During the pounds, which has caused much delay. So much for

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—The members of the terest; and, at its conclusion, one universal burst of his father. mous O'Connor, in throwing down the clive branch of peace, some exclaiming, "Why not! Is not the read to the meeting from Alderman Hayes, of the City of Cork, which was received with great pleasure. The following is an extract:—"Cork, past. I found before me your favour of the 13th instant. The people of England and Ireland, I am happy to perceive, are now about to join hands in friendship and union for the attainment of political the English people to the just claims put forth in the to manage their own affairs, we can scopre between us such a demonstration of unity of purpose and determination as will secure that no future Parliament of England can refuse or even hesitate to concede all that is beneficial to both countries." Mr. Eneas Daly moved the following resolution:-" That this meeting returns its best thanks to Alderman Haves for his unceasing desire to effect a union between the friends of freedom in both countries, and may his exertions be speedily crowned with success." speaker in the most eulogistic manner, spoke of the patriotism of this gentleman. Mr. P. Hoev seconded the resolution, and spoke in warm terms in its support. The meeting was adjourned to next night.

INDIA.

Public Meeting of the Woolcombers of our footsteps with diabolical precision. The press is Raja Dursun Singh. in ecstacies. The Sun says :-

raising the price of labour." "That a Committee of "Thus ended a splendid fight, in which our loss eleven persons be appointed at this meeting to draw has necessarily been very severe, about 300 killed and up plans for that purpose." A committee of eleven wounded, out of which the gallant 22ud have lost persons were chosen according to the resolution. A 145, including five or six officers. They had to assault dietary of Stafford gaol, in the case of Cooper, Cap- nullahs by which we were enabled to cross on horse-

O rare, Christian England! How soon shalt thou evangelize the world!

Sir C. Napier has published a rampant piece of fustian about the matter in the form of "an address to the troops!"

The fallen rulers of Scinde reached Bombay on the 19th April, on board of H.M.'s sloop Nimrod: Open carriages were in attendance, and an escort of cavalry accompanied them to their place of residence. The Ameers, being prisoners of state, are WOOLCOMBERS' MEETINGS.—On Tuesday morning retained in strict seclusion. They are described as friendship-by much the most intelligent and hardly Sunday Schools.—On Monday last, according to annual custom on Whit-Monday, the scholars attending the various Sunday Schools in Leeds, assembled at different places.

Sunday Schools.—On Monday last, according to so kind as to publish the same." The chairman received the thanks of the meeting for his impartiality had fed with him, and had lived with him for months, and he new looked on him to during the proceedings. supposed to have been connected with the murder of Capt. Ennis, has been placed in close confinement; the others will enjoy as many comforts and as much freedom as is consistent with their safe

> husband's possessions, and has shut up herself in her any kind within sixty miles of the place! But expect under the operation of the Arms Bill.
>
> Factory Question.—A meeting of delegates from fort. Mr. Clerk, was in consequence, obliged to there was a gathering of Orangemen from different lord. De Gray and his Castle advisore as under Captain McDougall, had been made available After parading the town in a disorderly manner,

"It was reported here that the Khytal Ranee

ordered out, four companies H. M. 31st, Tait's away, and fire put into the thatch.

horse, battery of nine-pounders under Captain Horsford, with Lieutenants Apperley and Aberlinto the thatch. crombie to do duty; Captain Lawrenson's troop, and the remaining companies 72nd N. I. under comknowing what force will go, as orders and counter- set on fire. orders have been flying about since yesterday afteris out at Tennaisir also, having exchanged his guns sheets, and two shirts, carried away. for nine-pounders here.

The two companies of the 72nd have been so mauled that they have retreated into Kirnaul! Lieutenant Farre is baily wounded. A large force ture smashed, the gable-house knocked down, and is now to be assembled. The detachment of the fire put in the thatch of her dwelling. horse artillery and dragoons does not march now, as their object no longer exists, viz., to support the house robbed. two companies.

An outbreak has likewise occurred at Jeypore. During the temporary absence of the political agen' at Jeypore endeavoured to raise an insurrection, clothes carried away.

which was happily put down in time, though not before the loss of several lives.

clothes carried away.

Mrs. Corr, beaten; Mary Anne Tierney, beaten severely; Widow M'Glade robbed. From Cabool the little intelligence received repre-

sents the star of Akhbar Khan's prosperity as being above Association held their weekly meeting on on the decline. He is stated to have lost much of his popularity, and to have been compelled to give ding destroyed. way to the authority of Newab Zeman Khan, who has been placed upon the throne; he is represented robbed. as having moved to Jellallabad to await the arrival The

The Delhi Gazette learns from an authentic source that the son of Meer Wacz is on the throne of Cabul, and the prospect of the Dost's return alone is said Kane, John Tierney, Pat Agnew, John M'Danrell, to keep the people of that city from attacking Mahomed Akhbar, who is stated to have grown so unGrace Morgan, James Coulton, Pat Ker (house robpopular that another attempt to murder him was bed and he severely beaten), Hugh Kerr, James made at Lughman. Its news writer from Lahore, Tierney, Pat M'Mahon, John Loughran, Pat M Gill, on the other hand, reports that two Hurkarus had P. M'Guirk, John Bradley, John M'Gladigau, and arrived at Lahore from Cabul, with despatches from James Kane; in all, forty-five houses wrecked and Akhbar Khan, in which he said that he was about entire furniture destroyed. to send 12.000 cavalry with 7.000 infantry to Pes

increase. Mahomed Akhbar was at Jellallabad. more at their mercy." and much anxiety prevailed as to the result of Dost In the Newry Examiner we find the following ac-Mahomed's passage through the Khyber.

At Delhi, the King continues to resent the with
"For several days previous, emissaries were busy drawal of the Nuzzurs by our Government, by refu- in the neighbouring districts, summoning the O ange sal to hold any communication in Durbar even with men to assemble. The plan was well organised, and his own nobles. He has declined to receive presents a simultaneous invasion from several points having Charter; and, if now the English democratic party from any one on the occasions on which it is usual to been determined on, several parties entered the town will admit the inalienable right of the Irish people offer them. He has expressed an intention of disposing of the whole of his j-wels, and had sent for jew- of the detachments, on passing a quarry, at a place ellers to value them, but the heir apparent has called Carland, within two miles of Dungannon, entered his protest against such a step, on the stopped to attack several men who were at work. plea that they are crown and not personal pro- They were resisted, and the drum broken in the

> appeared in the Oude territory. The latter end of sage to the town were there reinforced, and marched March, the Rance of Huraha, having collected 6,000 back to the scene of action, resolved on vengeance. men and five guns, attacked Nowroz Ali Khan, the They were followed by the police, at the head of Aumil of that place, on account of some old grudge. Whom was Mr. Wray, J.P., agent to the Earl of The fight lasted for three hours, when the lady of obtained a signal victory, and the Aumil retreated Carlan, the Orange party proceeded to wreck the with total loss of ammunition and baggage. The houses of the Catholics; they demolished upwards of thing and his ministers are greatly grived at the little houses of the Catholics; they demolished upwards of king and his ministers are greatly grieved at ithese disturbances. thirty houses, and inflicted several serious injuries, disturbances. disturbances. On the 20th of March, Nawub Tajooddeen Hos- their hands on. The greater part of this mischief

sein Khan Chukladar, of Sultanpore, &c., and wel! was perpetrated, as we are informed, in presence of By the Overland Mail despatches we learn that known at Cawnpore for his entertainments to the the police, who remained passive spectators of the we still keep up our National Character in India confinement for arrears of revenue. He has been at length were interrupted, and returned to Dungan-frightfully; plunder and rapine and murder mark succeeded in his office by Ichan Singh, brother of non, where, for the rest of the day, yells and shouts

the Madras University" has appeared. It shows the throughout this irritating scene, perfectly quiet." "The News from India, brought by the last low state of government education in that presi- The wreckings, according to this statement, took distressed state of the trade. Mr. Marchal was Overland Mail, is of the most gratifying description, dency. The Madras University lowes its origin to place in presence of the police. But, indeed, this is

aged man, had been for some time in declining health. Which is approaching might have been hastened to His death occurred after a feast. garding the death of the Commissioner; according for if they were, and that he or one of his party had vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the the strongest part by far, and they did it right well. to some he has been poisoned, and others even say been sent to their account, O'Connell would have meeting dissolved.—Immediately afterwards, Mr. I was by Sir Charles' side the whole time until I that so onerous were to him the duties of his office— a very short time to triumph in his agitation.—How-Clarke was called to the chair, who stated the objects went with the Poona Horse. He rode in among the that in a moment of disgust he broke his own head ever, having wrecked their vengeance on the pro-

> At Canton, the same uneasy, unsettled, and in their late enemies.

> ORANGE WRECKINGS IN TYRONE-PRO-CLAMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT. (From the Dublin Evening Post.)

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord Lorton required the calling out of the Orange bled in the Diamond, and being told off in com-Yeomanry, in order to produce "a great moral panies, left the town in the most peaceable manner, effect throughout the country," and as "the surest their bands playing before them." and most effectua! mode of restoring tranquillity!" Whilst the Orange Lord was making this demand, the Orange Yeomanry were already out, actively gives the following account of the sackers of the employed in producing "a great moral effect," after village of Carland :their old fashion, in the wrecking and burning of the houses of unoffending and defenceless Catholics, Carland; but as its progress was comparatively in the county of Tyrone-in maltreating and robbing slow, a number of the more rash and hot-headed of poor widows and helpless children, and in regaling the assemblage ran forward at full speed towards themselves in the houses of the "Loyalists," in the the village. Arriving there, and finding that the town of Dungannon, after they had accomplished the Repealers had taken to their heels, they, exaspeglorious work of wrecking in a neighbouring rated to a pitch of fury at the treatment their friends

open day, upon Tuesday last, within seventy-six work of destruction was going on, our local magismiles of Dublin; and after the lapse of four days, trate, R. Wray, Esq, arrived at the place with a the organ of Lord de Grey, the Dublin Evening party of police, and no further damage was done."

Mail, suppresses all allusion to them, being engaged, like Lord Lorton, in demanding the re-organization is, we understand, the agent of Lord Ranfurly, arof the Orange bloodhounds, whose first demonstratived whilst the Orangemen were engaged in wrecktion of their capacity to "restore tranquillity" is ing and robbing the houses of the Catholics. Why described in the following communication. This did not Mr. Wray order the arrest of the lawless narrative is derived from our correspondent, who banditti? He saw them wrecking the houses, and confines himself to the plain facts of these most maltreating the poor defenceless women. Why, we atrocious outrages : -

" Dungannon, Friday. " I arrived here this morning, and found the report to Government should at once be moved for place in a state of extreme excitement, owing to in the House of Commons. ontrages of a very atrocious nature having taken flying, with the words ' No Repeal' on one side, and the Queen and British connection on the other. land, about two miles north of this, where they set

"I enclose an accurate account, taken by a re-

Neal Duff-Door and frame broken, two window and window stools broken; cart very much damaged; mand of Colonel Parmer. However, there is no hat and handkerchief cerried away, and the house Bartley Corr-Forge and gable house nearly pulled

noon, and report has it that a council of war is now down, and several tools carried away; bed clothes, sitting, all the politicals present. Sissmore's troop curtains, three pair of blankets, three quilts, three [Poor Corr's inventory of damage done and property stolen is considerable ? Anne O'Neill-All the windows broken, the furni-

Pat M'Corry-Fire put in the thatch, and his Ally Donnelly-Doors broken open, the windows and some of her furniture carried away. Widow Jane M'Mahen-Windows and door on especial duty in the district, the disaffected party broken; chairs, dresser, and pot broken; and bed

> James Duff-Doors and windows broken, furniture broken, and £3 in cash taken away.
> Bartley Patten—All his furniture, bed, and bed-

Jane M'Donnell-Her residence wrecked and The houses of the following persons were also

wrecked and robbed :-Bernhard Lanaghan, John Devlin, Daniel M'Crory, Felix Rogers, Edward Timson, J. Dowling, James

"It is by this means that the faction seek to supply hawur "to escort his father back."

The fears of the Lahore Court regarding a pro- Orange Ycomanry may again be organised; and paid. bable invasion from the west are evidently on the and the lives and property of the Catholics loft once

scuffle. No personal injury, however, was inflicted Disturbances upon a rather large scale have and the defeated party having made good their pasand every description of drunken discord, disturbed The "First Annual Report from the Governors of the peace of the town. The Repealers remained,

was held up for it. The second resolution, proposed with seventeen guns and howitzers. The battle markable except the death, on the 4th March, of the an armed party of Orangemen! It is thus that the by Mr. Heaton, seconded by Mr. Croft, and carried lasted for three hours, and during that time occurred Imperial Commissioner Elepoo, which is likely to Northern Standard reports progress on the work of

> would speedily be captured."
>
> The character of this "gratifying" victory may
>
> Indian Horse, and intile doubt remained that he party. It is surmised that this Commissioner is likely to be Keying, and that it is probable all further negotiations will be carried on in the North, whither sion, and proceeded with the utmost dispatch to The Canton papers state that Elepoo, who was an lives would have been sacrificed, and the crisis an immediate consummation. It is equally fortunate Singular stories are affoat among the Chinese re- that the wounds inflicted on Morrow were not fatal, in merry order to the airs of 'The Protestant Boys, some instances hostile spirit was exhibited by the Croppies lie down, &c. About six o'clock they populace; notwithstanding which, however, a fair separated for a little time and partook of refresh-business was being carried on. This unfriendly ment, provided for them by some of the loyal inhainhabitants shew the most amicable feelings towards they welcomed a company of the 83d, which arrived from Charlemont, with three hearty cheers. This We have no intelligence from Australia this force was brought from their quarters through a torrent of rain, in consequence of an affidavit made by one of the Repealers, a shop or public-house keeper, or something of that sort, whose name, we believe, is Farrell, that his house was in danger; and that the leaders of the Repeal party were made to cry peccavi when they roused the Protestant lion. The army were not, however, required.

"About seven o'clock the entire body again assem-

This is the Orange glorification of the wreckings. Another Orange organ, the Newry Telegraph,

had experienced, commenced, I am sorry to say, the Those atrocious orimes were committed in the wrecking of the Repealers' dwellings. While the demand, did he not direct their immediate apprehension? This is a question which Mr. Wray must answer. We would suggest that a copy of his

And here a word respecting the Arms Bill. The place on Tuesday last. I find, in last night's Even- discretion is given to the magistrates to allow arms known.

ing Packet, the outrage referred to, under the folto those they consider qualified. Here we find a lowing head—FRUITS OF THE REPEAL AGITATION mob of armed Orangemen engaged in the commission of feats. Delhi district:

—and then follows an indistinct confusion of facts, sion of outrage, and instead of apprehending and of schools from the country. The parochial schools of schools from the country lapsed to the Company; the widow state of the weather, which prevented the attendance of schools from the country lapsed to the Company; the widow state of the weather, which prevented the attendance of schools from the country. The parochial schools of schools from the country lapsed to the Company; the widow state of the weather, which prevented the attendance of schools from the country. The parochial schools of schools from the country lapsed to the Company; the widow state of the weather, which prevented the attendance of schools from the country lapsed to the Company; the widow state of the weather, which prevented the attendance of schools from the country lapsed to the Company; the widow state of the weather, which prevented the attendance of schools from the country lapsed to the Company; the widow verdict of "Died by the visitation of God," was related the parish church, and the national schools of the place! But lapsed to the Company; the widow verdict of "Died by the visitation of God," was related the parish church, and the national schools of the place in the Company; the widow verdict of "Died by the visitation of God," was related to the Company; the widow verdict of "Died by the visitation of God," was related to the Company; the widow verdict of "Died by the visitation of God," was related to the Company; the widow verdict of "Died by the visitation of God," was related to the Company; the widow verdict of "Died by the visitation of God," was related to the Company; the widow verdict of "Died by the visitation of God," was related to the Company; the widow verdict of "Died by the visitation of God," was related to the Company; the widow verdict of "Died by the visitation of God," was related to the Talbot Inn, to await the coroner's inquest. On the Talbot Inn, to await the coroner's inquest. On the T -and then follows an indistinct confusion of facts, sion of outrage, and instead of apprehending and Lord De Grev and his Castle advisers are now

leyans at their several chapels—other denominations | Lord De Grey and his Castle advisers are now apply to Gen. Fast for troops and guns, and the head quarters, with drums and fifes, playing party tunes, off ring a reward of £100 for the apprehension of the 72nd Regiment. N. I. received orders | without even the semblance of meeting to particular to the first are now quarters of the 72nd Regiment. N. I. received orders | without even the semblance of meeting to particular to the first are now quarters of the 72nd Regiment. N. I. received orders | without even the semblance of meeting to particular to the first are now quarters of the 72nd Regiment. N. I. received orders | without even the semblance of meeting to particular to the first are now quarters of the 72nd Regiment. N. I. received orders | without even the semblance of meeting to particular to the first are now quarters of the 72nd Regiment. N. I. received orders | without even the semblance of meeting to particular to the first are now quarters of the 72nd Regiment. N. I. received orders | without even the semblance of meeting to particular to the first are now quarters of the 72nd Regiment. N. I. received orders | without even the semblance of meeting to particular to the first are now quarters of the 72nd Regiment. N. I. received orders | without even the first are now quarters of the 72nd Regiment. N. I. received orders | without even the first are now quarters of the 72nd Regiment. the Short Time Committees of the manufacturing appropriate the apprehension of districts of the West Riding of the county of York, quarters of the 72nd Regiment, N. I. received orders without even the semblance of meeting to petition, the Orange banditti. The following proclamation

"Dublin Castle, June 2, 1843. "Whereas it has been represented to the Lord-Lieutenant, that on the 30 h ultimo, several houses in the townlands of Lisboy, Carland, Feroy, and Creeragh, situate in the parish of Donaghmore, and county of Tyrone, were considerably injured by an assemblage of persons, about 4,000 in number. His excellency, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the perpetrators of this outrage, is hereby pleased to offer a reward of £100 to any person or persons [except the persons or persons who actually committed the same], who shall, within six months from the date hereof, give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of all, and proportionally for one or more of the persons con-

cerned therein. " By his Excellency's command.

" E. Lucas." It is too late, my Lord De Grey. You will never hear of the arrest of one of them. The Orangemen are sworn to be true to each other, and they are too well organized to break the compact. Your magis-"I can hardly bring you to believe all this, but it trate did not order the arrests at the only time they could be made, and your proclamation will only be laughed at.

would have resigned "the office of honour," if he

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,

SATURDAY, JENE 3. THE QUEEN C. O'CONNOR AND OTHERS.

Their LORDSHIPS having intimated that they wished to hear the counsel for the defendants on the question Mr. RRLE proceeded to address the Court. He had to appear in support of the rule for arresting the judgment in this case; and, confining himself entirely to the point their Lordships had suggested, namely, the defect in venue that appeared on the fourth and fifth counts, he should submit that the case on behalf of the defendants ought to succeed, and he would pray their Lordshins' attention particularly to the offence charged in the | so alleged as to be free from all repugnance and inconfourth count, before he submitted the grounds upon sistency. This matter also was mentioned in 5 T. R., and the 1st of October, at divers places, tumultuously there said, "that every material fact which is issuable assembled together and by violence impeded labour, and and triable must be laid with time and place; it must be thereby caused terror and alarm. That was the offerce, laid with a venue, for the sake of trial; and wherever a if any, that was charged on the face of this indictment, and he begged their Lerdships would bear in mind that the indictable off-nce charged was, that divers persons at divers places tumnituously assembled and by violence impeded labour, and then it went on to charge what in a case of felony would be a charge of being an accessory. The allegation was, that the defendants at Manchester, in Lancashire, did aid, abet, diciment whereupon two steps were essentially necestiment assign a place for the essential fact. against the principal criminals, and to prove that the Counsel must go back then to the principle of the defendants were accessories to that crime, whatever that might be. As the count was framed, he submitted that the want of alleging any place for the commismatter of objection in point of substance, and also who were tried in Surrey. The indictment said, "To fatal on account of the rules of pleading. He would wit, at Croydon." They were found guilty of rebellion goods." of an objection in point of substance. In the want of Groydon." alleging any places prevented it appearing upon the record that any indictable offence at all was committed by the principal offenders, of course the charge against the accessories would fall to the ground; unless the principals were guilty of an indictable effence, the accessories were accessory to that which was not indictable, and, therefore, would not be themselves indictable. The argument on this point lay in a small compass,-namely, that it was perfectly consistent with all that was alleged, that the principal offenders might not have been indictable for the acts alleged; and he carred in parts of the glebe out of the dominions of possible that there might have been in France a dispo-sition against English artisans beyond the power of the rious ways; and it was contended that this fault was Queen—it was perfectly possible that tumultuous as by analogy cured by the statutes of amendments and semblies might have taken place, and that the subjects feofails, and his Learned Friend the Solicitor-General of the Queen employed in foreign manufactories might had contended before their Lordships that it should appear the said, "it appeared from the caption and the margin." that it was an imperfect venue. He, therefore, subhave been impeded in their labour, and that terror had was cured after verdict by the 16th and 17th of That was an indictment for aiding and abetting; the Court had jurisdiction over the offence, and the Solicitor Now it must appear from the indictment alone; and mitted to the Court, that upon the fifth count, whatever been occasioned to the subjects of the Queen. That Charles IL, c. 8, where, after curing many defects, principal offence being in one county and the aiding and General contended that that meant but the nature of how could it appear from the indictment alone, unless question there might be on the fourth, there could be was the full amount of the description of the off-nce; it was enacted in the first section, "That no judgand yet it was possible to follow it up, assigning the ment shall be arrested for that there is no right venue, place out of the kingdom, either in Paris or New York, so as the causes were tried by a jury of the preper place out of the kingdom, either in Paris or New York, so as the causes were tried by a jury of the proper body to rob one of the parties, for which the robber Mr. Justice Colerades—Supported the parties of the county or place where the action is laid;" and his was to be apprehended by the others who would share of the county had found the bill? there ought to be certainty, and he submitted that on Learned Friend had cited, in support of that view, the reward for his apprehension among them. The taken then certainly together, otherwise the marginal sider that unless jurisdiction was snewn, the place the case of the indictment, which was of a perfectly a variety of authorities. He had cited the case of robbery was in Kent; the counselling, &c., in West-of the indictment, the grand jury were not part of the venue was useless. The allegations of venue were important as facts that went to make up the offence. It tion, though there was an omission of the time; but it anomalous description, and was laid very wide for "Skinner v. Holt," in Saunders, and other authorities, minster. The case is the more remarkable because it Court; the words were, "where the Court should portant as facts that went to make up the offence. It tion, though there was an omission of the time; but it the purpose of giving great advantage to the prosecu- ell of which were cases after verdict, and all were de- clearly exemplified that persons aiding and abetting appear to have had jurisdiction over the offence." His was from these averments that the Court judged as to could not have jurisdiction without some place being tors if they departed from precedent and brought for- fective for want of alleging a place. In two late cases need have no communication with the principal friend imported into the indictment the finding of the ward an unusual charge in an unusual form, for the a similar defect had been held to be cured on demurrer, offender. And in fact it was there held that no real grand jury, but the indictment must show an offence as to the fifth count. Then as to the fourth count. In was found had no reference to place; but that the judge purposes he had mentioned,—if there was a defect in under the statute 4 and 5 Anne, c. 16. This argument robbery had been perpetrated, the taking having been coming within the jurisdiction of the judges, under Stock's case, he contended that if it were good law, it must have that fact brought to his knowledge. an essential allegation, he asked their Lordships to give of his learned friend, the Solicitor-General appeared to collusive and voluntary on the part of the person who their commission. The commission related to offences would only be so from some circumstances distinguish. Mr. Book PN, on the same side, had not believed the defendants the benefit of the known rules of the him strongly to confirm the objection. Before the allowed himself to be robbed, for the purposes of the committed within a certain place, and of law and construe the indictment strictly; and then, it statutes of feofails this objection would have been good conspiracy. did not appear that any offence had taken place within in civil and criminal pleadings, but those statutes ap-

dictable offence, he submitted that this count was bad statutes came into effect. for want of alleging a venus to the principal offence, that it was bad on that ground, and was not eased by the statute of the 7th George IV., c. 64, sec. 20. not rest on what the Learned Connsel had said in the of substantive misdemeanour?

indictable offence at common law? to defrand another French subject was not an indict, in his Majesty's forces by sea and land from their be facts such as would have the effect of involving the convicted of this conduct were to be adjudged two countries in a war, which might vary the case; but guilty of felony, and suffer death as felons withthe inciting to defraud, according to his limited know out benefit of clergy. It was urged in that case ledge of the laws of this country, would not be indict that the gist of the statute was in the word "seable. He wished to draw the attention of the Court to duce," and that therefore the means ought to be set this point. If this point had been an indictment for forth. The answer was, that the "endeavour to sefelony as the principal offence, and the defendants were 'duce' was but a conclusion of fact, and that the fact alleged to have been accessories, the indictment was was fully expressed by the mere force of the word that of felony. The authorities which had been cited by act of Parliament. The charge of "aiding and by the Solicitor-General, in misdemeancurs all were abetting" was a charge the technical meaning of which

not be a third case of substantive misdemeanour? point attention to the cases of "The King v. Higgins," the "soliciting" a person to commit an offence, without not to the offence subsequently alluded to; and it was as and "The King v. Stock," between which and the case showing that the offence was committed, was indictnow before the Court there was a substantial distinction able or not; and it was there held that " to solicit a The present case required proof of a principal misde- servant to steal his master's goods is a misdemeanour. meanour, and the defendants alleged that no principal though it be not charged in the indictment that the in indictments. Three authorities cited by the Aitormisdemeanour had been shown. The charge was a servant stole the goods, nor that any other act was ney-General to the contrary would not be found adecharge that there were tumultuous assemblies, and done except the soliciting and inciting, and such offence that the defendants aided and abetted the persons who is indictable." But it could not be said that this argutook part in these tumultuous assemblies, to counter the marginal venue was "Oxford City," and the meaning and inciting and inci memour, but the charge alleged the existence of a that the defendants "aided and abetted," and it was county in the body of the indictment; and having intilimits of the county from which the jury was returned, and evidence. positive principal misdemeanour, and that the defen- perfectly possible to "aid and abet" without any com- mated that the indictment was bad, they say "that if they had no jurisdiction over it. He submitted to their dants aided and abetted those parties to continue and that the defendant aided and abetted those parties to continue and the principal offender and the prin ing to procure the commission of the offence.

Mr. Justice Colerings supposed the Learned pleted, and who diverted the attention of the officer, Counsel admitted that would be indictable; but would that party would be an " aider and abetter" in the it be an offence to commit that cut of the realm which felony, without there being any communication between

Mr. ERLE imagined it would. Mr. Justice Colleginge—If it was to incite a person, communication with any of the principal defendants. out of the realm it would not be an offence? that would make it a misdemeanour to endeavenr to stir abetted?" mp the subjects of a foreign country to destroy the rights. Mr. Justice Pattreson—There are other words benot property. There might be a country where there sides "aiding and abetting" in the count, Mr. Erle;
not to the addition. All the Court required to say was,
was named in the margin of the record. In
substitute the destroy the rights and authority in Hale's Sumbody of the indictment, although a country where there sides "aiding and abetting" in the count, Mr. Erle;
not to the addition. All the Court required to say was,
was named in the margin of the record. In
substitute the destroy the rights what is not to the addition. All the Court required to say was,
was named in the margin of the record. In
substitute the destroy the rights what is not to the addition. All the Court required to say was,
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substitute the destroy the rights what is not to the addition. All the Court required to say was,
was named in the margin of the record. In
substitute the destroy the rights what is not to the addition. All the Court required to say was,
was named in the margin of the record. In
substitute the destroy the rights what is not to the addition. was no protection. He had pressed upon their Lord- there are "assisting, comforting, aupporting, and enships attention the form of the form of the indictment, that divers couraging." Support shows support in doing something in the case of "Butler" it was alleged that "Elizabeth the indictment was quashed for not having a honormal to the support shows support in doing something in the countried before any surgical examination took place, that the margin did not refer to the party's addition. "The King v. Yarrington," 2 Keeble's Reports, and the countried before any surgical examination took place, that the margin did not refer to the party's addition. "The King v. Yarrington," 2 Keeble's Reports, and the countried before any surgical examination took place, that the margin did not refer to the party's addition. "The King v. Yarrington," 2 Keeble's Reports, and the countried before any surgical examination took place, that the margin did not refer to the party's addition. "The King v. Yarrington," 2 Keeble's Reports, and the countried before any surgical examination took place, that the margin did not refer to the party's addition. "The King v. Yarrington," 2 Keeble's Reports, and the countried before any surgical examination took place, that the margin did not refer to the party's addition. "The King v. Yarrington," 2 Keeble's Reports, and the countried before any surgical examination took place, that the margin did not refer to the party's addition. "The King v. Yarrington," 2 Keeble's Reports, and the countried before any surgical examination took place, the countried before any surgical examination took place, and the countried before any surgical examination took place, and the countried before any surgical examination took place, and the countried before any surgical examination took place, and the countried before any surgical examination took place, and the countried before any surgical examination took place, and the countried before any surgical examination took place, and the countried before any sur persons were guilty of an indictable misdemeanour, and that is actually being done.
that the defendants aided and abetted them. He had! Mr. Erle believed there were other words. In the submitted that it was not an indictable offence, and he was a venue in the was a venue in the was not an indictable offence, and he was not an indictable offence, and he was a venue in the was a venue in the was not an indictable offence, and he was not in the county in the margin, and it was argued that the county in the margin, and it was argued that the county in the margin, and it was not offence was margin would supply the want of it in the declaration; and that it was not country. The direct interposition of the party. The but it was stated in an indictable offence, and he country in the margin, and it was argued that the country in the margin, and it was argued that the country in the margin, and it was not the formula in the margin, and it was not an indictable offence, and he country in the country of the country of the country of the country of the country in the country offences of the country in the country of the country in the country in the country in the country of the country in the country of the country in the country in the country in the country offences of the country of the country in the country of the country in the country of the country in the country of the c submitted that it was not an indictable offence, and he understanding of lawyers this was a charge of being sonstitute the offence here shared, it was perfectly comforting, assisting, supporting, and encouraging the but his answer was, that it was extra-judicial. It was county in the margin." Since the statute of 7 George that there must have been an unlawful assembling rebels, and yet it might be an act done without a single merely an omission of "aforesaid," and therefore could IV. the case of Minter Hart had occurred, and he had present case, therefore the indictment should have exclear that there must have been an unlawful assembling rebels, and yet it might be an act done without a single merely an omission of "aforesaid," and therefore could and therefore could another case, since that, referred to in the 3rd cluded the supposition of the acts having occurred out farm buildings are situate about a mile from the must be established, it was quite essential to the in within the case of "The King v. Higgins." He con- other authority cited by his Learned Friends as imdictiment, because the charge was nothing in the case of "The King v. Higgins." He condided and abetted the persons to continue and assist; and, therefore, the offence was an essential fact, and for the want of a place being stated in the allegation on the face of the king v. Burdett," that the case of "The King v. Burdett," that the persons to commit the want of a place being stated in the allegation on the face of the submitted that they were in an indictment for bigamy the venue was laid to the supprehended the supposition of the ast having occurred out mediately helping them. In the 2nd Lord Raymond, because the charged which having occurred out some mediately helping them. In the 2nd Lord Raymond, because the the first marriage field that there was nothing in the count of a place being stated in the allegation of the sate having occurred out of the supprehended the supposition of the aste having occurred out of the supprehended the supposition of the aste having occurred out of the supprehended the fidently relied that there was nothing in the count from the persons to continue and asterily helping them. In the 2nd Lord Raymond, based the fidently relied that they were in an indictment for bigamy the venue was laid of this country. He apprehended the first marriage field the supprehended the fident mark in Middlesex; and it was not indictment, and the wind the wind the supprehended the fident mark in Middlesex; and it was not indictment, and the wind the supprehended the fident mark in Middlesex; and it was not in Middlese dictment, because the sharge was, that the defendants fidently relied that there was nothing in the count from mediately helping them. In the 2nd Lord Raymond,

state the time and place, but that "it must be repeated libel with intent to publish it, showing afterwards that to try the case at Westminster, because the cause of Mr. Justice Patteson.—What is the name of the that the only case in which a party could be indicted venue is necessary, time must also be mentioned." This case only set up the general proposition for which he

was contending. Mr. Justice COLERIDGE asked if it must be laid in some place in England, to wit, at London? Mr. ERLE said, according to the rules of pleading, it ought to have been laid in that way, and in many other cases it was recommended that the indictment should &c., the said persons to continue and persist in, state the matter anggested by Mr. Justice Coleridge, to the said unlawful assemblies. It was, therefore, an in- wit, at London : but all he was arguing was, that they mary to prove the corpus delicti alleged to be charged | Mr. Justice Colerings observed, that the Learned

old cases, where the place would have been the real place, or the place in the county where the grand jury zion of the principal offence was fatal to the count, as Mr. BRIE would allude to the case of the rebels

first address himself to that which was in the nature at Carlisle, although the indictment was "to wit, at Mr. Justice COLERIDGE referred to a case in 4 Carr, and Payne, 394, where Mr. Justice Bayley had so to speak—of "stolen goods." The Learned Counsel Pleas of the Crown, 165," it was said that the caption cult, if not impossible, to say what the o'ject of the and, therefore, if ever there was a case of dispensation directed to words of a venue, to be inserted "at St.

> Marylebone.' Mr. ERLE said, they might name a place within the jurisdiction, as in the Court of Admiralty and the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Justice COLERIDGE-That must be according to

the fact within the jurisdiction. Mr. ERLE said, the objection was, that they did not took it on the ground that those acts might have oc was as if they had not said anything at all about the away is the gist of the offence—the state of mind her Majesty, which was consistent with the allega- Justice Coleridge of alleging "the real place" and then deavouring. gation, here, that the acts charged might have adding "to wit" stood on no good foundation, and, taken place beyond the limits of her realm, and therefore, it was now no longer necessary. The indictif they had taken place there and would not ment was not vitiated by it. He would advert to the be indictable, this point would be established case of "The King v. Haynes," in 4 Maule and Selwyn, no real offence, or of the trial coming on before a court cases. The concessions made by his Learned Friends appeared 214, which was an indictment against a miller for re- of no jurisdiction—the keeping away a witness might to him to go's long way to establish it. The Learned ceiving cornto be ground, and returning bad or mixed be no offence. So that then it is not quite clear that Attorney-General, who had opened this case, said the meal; and he brought the case before their Lordships the existence of the legal grounds of trial was not a upon another indictment. charge against the principal offenders was chiefly intended because it was there held, upon error, to reverse a judgto spread over divers counties. The description went ment after Haynes had been convicted, that the indicton, that a large portion of the realm was in an unsettled ment was ill, if it did not show a certain place where state, and that the acts complained of were going on in the defendant received the barley to grind, the indict-that portion of the realm, and his friend admitted that ment alleging "the jurors, &c., present that F. Haynes, the description did apply, and was intended to apply late of the parish of Brasted, in the county of Kent, without limitation, to divers counties, to every county miller, on the 5th of March, in the 5th Geo. III., and in the realm, without limitation. In the course of the long before, and continually thence until the day of argument their Lordships had pressed his Learned taking the inquisition, was possessed of and did keep, Friends to say why the principal offence should be con- and is still possessed and doth keep, a certain common fined to the countles of England? Would it not be and public mill, called a water mill, situate at the equally indictable if committed in Scotland or Ireland? parish aforesaid, for the purpose of grinding wheat and His friend said that if the tomultuous assemblies had one in hold-taken place in Scotland, or in any part of her received the corn in the county of Kent to be ground; the received the corn in the county of Kent to be ground; the received the corn in the county of the statute exchange the first the factor of the statute exchange the control of the statute exchange the first the factor of the statute exchange the factor of t the realms of her Majesty, although not within the and Lord Ellenborough said, "Then, as to the want the making of the statutes); the reason being in doubt or uncertainty, the party ought to know apon jurisdiction of this Court, that would constitute an in- of a venue where either of the parcels of barley was rable, not travesable, yet it must have been made to be was clear upon the point. The prisoner was allowed that the court would have jurisdiction to inquire into looking at the indictment the offence with which he dictable offence for aiding and abetting in this country; received, I have been endeavouring to see if it might exported. and he might, therefore, state in approaching this not be dispensed with, but upon looking to the indictbranch of the argument, his friend's principle would ment, I find that the defendant received the barley for make machinery. The charge is solely the experting. The opinion of the Learned Judges in that case was the Solicitor General's construction of the statutes. go to say that if the offence occurred in any part of the the purpose of being ground at the mill, and that the Queen's dominions, in Scotland or Ireland, or any of purpose of being ground at the mill, and that the margin would not help decidedly in his favour that the margin would not help marked upon the words of the act. He admitted that indictable in this country. Was there say thing to the purposes of that indictable in this country. Was there say thing to the words of the act. He admitted that indictable in this country. Was there say thing to consider the goods having been stolen as country in the margin without reference to it by the lift the words lad been indictable in this country. Was there say thing to country in the margin without reference to it by the lift the words lad been indictable in this country. and the whites in Jamaica, an indictable offence would received by the defendant as aforesaid. Therefore it any more important. be constituted, and his Learned Friend had so stated it seems to me that the indictment is defective, for want If the description of the principal offence was conceded of a venue to a fact which is material, and may not be gation of it independently of the charge—" sciens" to apply to any part of the dominions of the Queen, dispensed with." He would put that as an authority, whether within this hemisphere or the other hemisphere: where the objection was taken after verdict, and in a necessary implication amounts to express averment he would ask what there was to fix the acts of the case where it almost appeared to be implied that the "recipiens, sciens," sufficiently avers it. The statute IV. did not apply to the present case. He submitted divers persons who assembled at the divers places miller would receive the corn at the mill. But it was on that offence assumes the stealing to have existed, that the statute of the 6th of Geo. IV., enacting that be within the dominions of the Queen? There was no another place, and for want of alleging where it was description given except that the assemblies occurred in received the indictment was held bad. In the case description applies, knowing it to apply, you are guilty the face of the indictment that all the essential facts alleged without any allegation of place. Upon that goods within that description knowing it that constituted guilt were there alleged, as had been broad general principle the indictment would be bad, suggested when this rule was moved. It was perfectly for a material fact was alleged without any place.

the jurisdiction of the Court. But, prasing from this plied only to civil pleadings. The statutes relating to ments of material and traversable facts must be with General had been repudiated by the Solicitor-General; point to the objections founded on the known rules of caring defects after verdict were confined to civil plead. In "East's Pleas of the Crown," the fact in question having never been comgriminal pleading, and for this branch of the argument, ings, and did not relate to indictments. The law as to mitted? that the principal offenders were charged with an in- indictments remained the same as it was before these

statute of amendment, the 7th and 8th of George IV., contradictory and impossible. He should, however, extends?" That was the way he answered his learned Mr. Justice Colerings would ask whether this did upon the other statutes of feofails and amendments. Mr.BRLE continued.—Another argument much pressed beginning, that if it had been a case of felony the on their Lordships attention, the calling the principal to argue that the statutes of feofails would not help the confined to a given place, and it must appear in charge amounted to that of an accessory before the fact, offence an "unlawful assembly," was not a material and that there being no felony committed the charge of fact but mere matter of inducement. The cases of statement—not the entire omission, of a material allethe limits of that place. It must appear on the accessory fell to the ground? Supposing it were a case "The King against Fuller" and "The King against Fuller" and "The King against Fuller" and the cases of statement—not the entire omission, of a material allethe limits of that place. It must appear on the accessory fell to the ground? Supposing it were a case "The King against Fuller" and "The King against Fuller" a Stott" had been quoted, but he submitted that these nized by the statutes (for an obvious reason) than as An imperfect allegation of place was sufficient if enough Mr. ERLE observed, that he was now coming to the cases were perfectly distinguishable from the present to place. If a place at all were named as the scene of were alleged to give the judge cognizance of the offence. The indictment charged the procuring and "encourage the acts alleged, they might have taken place in France, The finding of the Grand Jury did not in the smallest Mr Instice Collegings would suppose the case of ing" others to unlawfully assembling; but no act of or any place not within this realm. Then, was the degree establish the locality of the offence. They might France, would not the inciting in this country be an against Fuller" the substance of the charge was that that this might be taken as the imperfect statement of Their Lordships had put the case of the jurisdiction of any country where the goods came. the defendant Fuller, contrary to the 37th George III., a venue. Mr. ERLE should state that inciting one Frenchman c. 70, advisedly endevoured to seduce persons serving principals, or they might be taken some as principals, was known to the criminal law, and was understood technically as being accessory before or after the fact. Mr. Justice Coleridge would ask if there might The case of "The King v. Higgins," in 2 East's Reports, page 4, was not an offence created by act of Parliament, Mr. Erle would admit that, and he was going to and in that case it was very much discussed whether

the house, was desirons that the offence should be comwould be a misdemeanour if committed in England? the parties. According to the description of the facts, many of these defendants might have had no earthly

Then, would it not be putting a most strange con-Mr. ERLE-To commit murder out of the realm was struction on this indictment to say that the defendants statutory, but for any other offence the judge would, were charged with "soliciting" to commit an offence. not have jurisdiction. He was not aware of any law! When the defendants might merely have "aided and

to every material fact; and, therefore, quod 10 M apud it was published, was an offence per se, and then said, action was laid in Surrey. Lord C. J. Holt said there case? without saying ad tune et ibidem percussit, is publishing a libel, and he wrote it in Leicestershire and this had been an action, and the plaintiff had declared It is not yet reported. or place certain; as if it says, quod percussit apud either place, and therefore it may be well tried in either must have referred to that county; and the reason is son for that decision without supporting your posi-A in comilate prædicto, where two counties are county." This case did not appear to him to further because "Middlesex" in the margin, stands there to mentioned before, though one was in the addition only, the argument of his Learned Friend. He would refer denote the county in which the action is laid, and second in another, and the apprehension in another, and did not state either time or place when and where the "unless they alleged a place for a material fact, the to the case of "The King v. Scott," in 2 East Pleas of therefore, though a county be mentioned in the declaration of the county in which to refer the venue in the felony was committed by A B; but the person was inindictment was bad." In Hawkins, book 2, c. 25, s. 83, the Crown, page 780, where it was held that indiction for a particular purpose as for an addition of one margin.

it was said it seemed agreed by all books that no in- ment against a receiver of stolen goods need not allege of the parties for the purpose before the venue, yet the Mr. DUNDAS—Where no county was named at all dictment was good without expressly shewing some time and place. It was sufficient to allege the comitate pradicto should not relate to that, but to the there was nothing to go to but the venue in the margin, place wherein the offence was committed, which must fact of stealing the goods and their receipt; but county in the margin, which was put there for that and he cited the case as an authority for his position. appear to have been within the jurisdiction of the this was a charge under the statute of the 5 h. of Anne, purpose. But here there was no "Middlesex" in the lt certainly would seem that where no venue whatever common law should state time and place in order to Court in which the indictment was taken, and must be c. 31, s. 6. which made a substantial misdemeanour to margin. The county in the marginal give certainty and that the person put upon his trial receive stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen. Sec- where the cause of action is alleged to have been, but venue would not suffice. He would refer the court to should have notice of the where and the when as to the tion 5 enacted that a party receiving stolen goods, in an indictment the county in the margin is only put the case of the "King v. Connop," in 4 Adolphus and offence with which he stood charged. With regard to which he relied for the judgment of the Court being in 620, the case of "The King v. Stock," it was a decision to his favour. The fourth count in effect charged, that divers persons, on divers days between the 1st of August was one of the Council at Madras. Mr. Justice Buller "knowingly" was the gist of the offence; and, although was, that "Southampton" was init was alleged that a stealing must have taken place, yet for the purpose of this offence no distinct act of stealing need be established. If the property was received by the defendant, without inquiry and for small value, that would be good evidence to go to the jury that the defendant had received the goods knowing them to be stolen, said in the body, it was clear that would refer to the count of an indictment, and this objection applied to of a new offence, and do away with the necessity of set without any evidence whatever being given of the goods

being stolen goods. Mr. Justice COLERIDGE-You must state them to be goods belonging to somebody. Mr. ERLE would submit that after this case of "The

stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. admission.

Lord DENMAN-You must prove that they were stolen

മററർഭ Mr. ERLE-That they answerd to the descriptiontrial of a misdemeanant, it was moved in arrest of judg- If the case of "the King v. Minter Hart" was tenable, ment, that it ought to have stated that the defendant the margin would not cure a defect in the indictment. knew that there was a criminal charge, and that the charge is sufficiently stated in this,—that she, knowing as if taken upon demurrer. the indictment was coming on to be tried, endeavoured place. He submitted that the point alluded to by Mr. constitutes the offence, combined with the actual en-

> Lerd DENMAN-The "state of mind," and endeamaterial fact. So with the stealing, or an indictment for receiving. And does it not seem that these are parallel cases with the present?

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE-Could there be the offence of receiving, if the goods had not been stolen? the description. Mr. Justice COLERIDGE-Yes it is alleged without

Mr. ERLE-But the offence-the subject of indictment-arose subsequently to the stealing; the charge is

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE -But it is no offence to

Mr. ERLE -That implies it; and in an indictment, referred to the jurors who presented it, and not to the perfection of a venue, arguing that the want of any the answer.)

Mr. Justice Coleringe. - Would argue that " stolen diction. goods" is as much a merely descriptive phrase as brown cloth?"

Mr. ERLE.-Let me put the case of "French silk;" that I think a fair analogy, importing French silks shape. There had been a conspiracy to incite some- which the judges were sitting.

Mr. Justice Patteson said, in construing the late met with such a case, which struck him as in its terms arise within the local limits over which my jurisdiction total omission of venue. They cured the imperfect the indictment that the offence took place within

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE-You assume that the dictment might be preferred in that Court with a veemission of the venue to one material allegation is nue in the margin, "England to wit." He would not, a person in some county without any instructions at all, that the prisoners incited another to commit an able effence so far as he knew. Of course there might duty and allegiance, and by this statute all persons an omission as to the whole! Because, there is a however, press that part of the argument on their and that the receiver took them into another county offence, without, on the face of the indictment, naming venue as to the latter part of the indictment. Mr. ERLE-I am not sure my argument would go to that length. Mr. Justice COLERIDGE—The indictment shows the

> offence to have been committed within the jurisdiction. the venue in Middlesex. Mr. ERLE-Not an offence. Mr. Justice COLERIDGE-At all events the acts

framed in such a way as to make that proof necessary, "endeavoured," &c., without specifying the means em. have been committed within the jurisdiction of the which would have been necessary had the charge been ployed. This was an indictable misdemeanour, created Court. Mr. ERLE-But my objection is that there is not slieged to have been any offence, that the acts are not alleged adequately as forming an offence. Will the marginal venue aid the the defect? "Lancashire to wit-thejurors en their oaths present, &c." He would contend that the word in the margin applied only to

the words immediately following, viz -"the jurors," though it ran, "the jurors for Lancashire present," &c. The statutes of feofails applied to civil not criminal proceedings. The margin cured defects in actions but not mistake in the body, the margin might have cured the

judicial diclum, that the venue in the margin related to the offence not to the addition. Mr. Justice Patteson said, there was a case in 3 Cro. jac. 167, (Leach's case.)

the Court with a lew animorities, to allow date time and animorities time and animorities to allow date time and animorities time and animorities time and animorities time and animorities time animorities time animorities time animorities time animorities to allow date time animorities time

Lord DENMAN said that had been overruled tween indictments and actions.

of "The King v. Burridge," 3 P. Williams 496. It was stated on the record.

judgment. several indictments, and he was transported upon one if D be struck in county A, and die in county B, and be proved to found the legal guilt of the party.

Mr. ERLE said that unless there was a statutable

vouring, would of themselves be, in certain cases, no of them; therefore the history of the others was very the indictment allege his murder to have been in Here there were two incidents which the traverse offence. Thus, suppose the case of there having been immaterial, but he believed Mr. Bodkin was in those the former, it will be vicious, for the act was completed disputed—one a tumultuously assembling; one aiding

objections Hart was set at liberty, but was convicted stated with time and place, but if it were, it must be there might be tumultuous assemblings and ne aiding

Mr. Justice PATTESON said the judges directed an the party to withdraw his plea and demur. that the Court had jurisdiction.

he contended, was strongly in his favour. The margin proper venue" implied as well the absence as the imcharge. The cure given by the statute of the 7th Geo. | Venue was "the want of a proper venue." on the face of the indictment that the Court had juris-

the grand jury found the bill. Mr. ERLE said, that was one of the points. With "knowing them to be French." The Learned Counsel respect to the margin, it was a condition precedent for whereas, the Solicitor-General called it in aid He was the same as an imperfect venue, nor could it be said abetting in another, and the indictment was in that the offence to which the commission applied under it appeared from the allegations in the body of the in- no answer to this objection, which was fatal, and the

> Mr. Justice Colerador-Supposing the grand jury place. The particular commission under which the that Court. But it had unlimited jurisdiction. An in-

Lordships, as he was not experienced in it. Mr. Justice PATTESON-An information might be

Mr. ERLE would not press this point. He only urged this against the argument of the Solicitor-General, that alleged to have been the offence; they are alleged to the finding of the Grand Jury showed that the offence was within their limits. Enough ought to be alleged on the face of the indictment to show that the offence was within the jurisdiction. The fifth count was alleged to be bad unless the venue in the margin would cure the defect. The only point for maintaining this count was, that the venue in the margin could be imported into the body of the indictment. He would not trouble their Lordships further. He would submit that the fifth count was clearly bad; and he would also case of Stock, if it could not be explained on that or indirectly, their names will instantly be struck off Mr. DUNDAS said, his Learned Friend had taken nearly all the ground from under him, and he, there-

ney-General to the contrary would not be found ade-quate to countervail the weight of authority in support of that proposition. The first one was in "Kailworth Learned Friend that the finding of the grand jury did Lord DENMAN intimated by had also under error: and in another of the three cases cited, where the without more. In a note to "Collins v. Goldsmid," Eliz., 751, which was error to reverse a judgment the county to the addition was fatal and extra-judicial. to be ill, because no county was named in the volume of Burns' Justice by Doyle and Williams, p. 383 cluded the supposition of the acts having occurred out

B. insultum fecil el cum gladio felonice percussil, "If the defendant is charged with writing and with was a difference between actions and indictments. If Mr. Dundas—"The King v. Frazer," tried in 1833. bad." So the reference ought to be to a time published it in Middlesex, an offence is committed in thus, and "Middlesex" had been in the margin, it Mr. Justice Coleridge.—But there was good rea-

> Mr. ERLE said there was a distinction recognised be- treated as a thing which might be there, and if refer- the accessory could be found guilty until the principal Mr. Justice Colerings said, in an indictment, if then it was of no import. He contended, therefore, that it was necessary that some positive enactment should there was a county in the margin and county afore- there was a necessity for a venue to be stated in the be made which should have for its object the defining

Mr. ERLE said, clearly so. The next case was that no venue in either the whole offence had not been truly would have been where the principal was indicted; but

not laid that the fact of siling and assisting was Mr. BAINES appeared on behalf of three of the the goods knowing them to have been stolen. "The done by force, therefore the aiding and assisting might defendants, and should certainly after the arguments King v. Stock" stood as a single case, and gave no King v. Stott," it would be sufficient to turn to the have been done in another county, and the Court could of his learned friends have abstained from further analogy to another case. It was material that any statute of Anne, and say the defendant received certain not take notice that Ilchester was in the county of troubling their Lordships, were not this a question of issuable fact should be stated. His Learned Friend had Somerset, In the 1st Saunders, 368, in a note it was great importance to his clients. He contended as to cited the case of "The King v. Holland," to show that Mr. Justice Coleringe.—The averment that the said that it was usual in practice to insert the name of the 5th count that this was not a case of an improper every material allegation was stated, and that was goods had been stolen must be proved, as it is a ma- the county in the caption instead of the county afore- or imperfect venue, but a case of no venue at all; and valuable from the observations of Lord Kenyon, in the terial fact. It is no matter on this principle whether said, but the word "aforesaid" was sufficient. The therefore it was not within the statute of 7th and 8th 5th T. R., 620; that was an indictment against rebels; the fact be proved in the ordinary way, by evidence or by name of the place, without the word " aforesaid," was George IV., and could not be cured by it. That statute and all the material facts were stated to have occurred not sufficient; but in civil cases it was otherwise; for applied only to cases where there was a want of a pro- at Carlisle, although they were tried in Surrey; and Mr. Erle.—In point of pleading, you need not it was held sufficient to name the place only in the de- per, or an imperfect venue, and not to cases where that was a peculiar case, where there was a dispensaallege the stealing, but that the goods were "stolen goods."

Claration, because the place is always considered to there was a total omission. It was by no means a sound tion of the statement of venue. The indictment set argument that, as was urged by the Solicitor-General, out the peculiar circumstances, and recited in the cap. authority to which he had adverted would satisfy their if his construction of the statutes were not adopted tion the Act of Parliament which gave the authority. Lordships that the three cases named by his friend the they would have no real meaning at all. Their Lord- If they were to take the venue in the margin, by ana-Attorney-General were extra-judicial dicla. In "Hale's ships were aware that in many cases it was found diffilogy it was plain the only venue there stated was Surrey. then cited a case from Fitzgibbon, page 123, where the was no part of the indictment; but the style, or pre- Legislature had been, or whether the terms they had of the statement of venue, that was the case; because indictment being for keeping away a witness from the amble, or return made from an inferior to a superior. employed were sufficient to carry it out. It was, how the recital of the Act of Parliament gave notice of the ever, by no means necessary to construe the statutes in circumstances under which the authority was given: the way proposed by the Solicitor-General, in order to but Lord Kenyon said, notwithstanding that, it was Mr. Justice Patteson observed that it was there avoid making them entirely a dead letter. The cases | necessary to state every essential issuable fact with its trial was coming on. The answer was, "No; the said to be taken before verdict, and was the same thing in the books showed that the statutes were designed to, proper venue. That was a recognition that, notwithallege any place for the existence of this offence. It to keep away the witness:" the endeavouring to keep provision, any objection that would be good upon arrest of judgment but for the operation of the statute. The indictment. Was this an issuable fact? He apspecial or general demurrer would be good in arrest of Thus in 2d Hawkins, 85. "it is unnecessary to aver a prehended it clearly was so. If they looked at the na-Lord DENMAN said that in Hart's case there were and it be done improperly, the indictment is bad. As cumulative traverse of everything necessary to Mr. BODKIN observed, that upon the success of the offence and essential to be proved, need not be blings there would be no aiding and abetting; and stated correctly. So in 2 Hale, p. 80, the doctrine was and abetting, and the defendants would be not guilty laid down as it had been recognised in the court in It was not a mere inducement, it was the very gist acquittal, and treated the objection the same as if it "Rex v. Wright," 1, Adolphus and Ellis. The want of the case. In a case of murder the indictment had been brought before them on a demurrer. If the of "proper" venue was cured by the statutes. Since ought to state all the principal averments. If it objection was demurrable the statute did not cure it. the passing of the 6th George IV., requiring as to were an ordinary case of principal and accessory. because the statute only cured after judgment by default, criminal what the Act of Anne had as to civil pro- there was no precedent which shewed that the intro-Mr. Erle-No; certainly it is material, as part of as, after verdict, strictly speaking, the judge had no ceedings, that the jury should come from the body of ductory material averment of the principal's guilt was power to do this; it could only be done by allowing the county, the special venue need not be laid where net stated with the proper venue. If they chose not the party to withdraw his plea and demur.

the facts were of a transitory nature, but the necessity to consider this with the single intention that all Mr. Bodkin said, that in Hart's case it did not appear was not displaced of stating the venue for facts of a parties were principals as misdemeanants, the venue Mr. ERLE said the Court had applied the statute ex- legitimate application of the statutes would be where ducement was consistent with the parties being out

Mr. BAINES-Then why have inserted the word said there was no venue to the fifth count, unless the "proper?" It is on the change of language which the act of Parliament interposed and ended it. Now it was what there was to show that those places must possible that Haynes might have received the corn at and then, on this prior state of facts, creates a new the Jury might be taken from the body of the county Legislature adopted when they came to speak of venue plain that the caption in an indictment was no part of that I rely. They evidently use language more quali- the indictment itself. If it should appear by the fied and restricted, as to curing defects in venue than indictment or information that the Court had jurisdicdivers places; and surely he might centend with confi- quoted it was not averring a material fact. But the of the misdemeanour created: the criminal pleader pect to the allegation of place the want of perfect or in time. Their Lordships could not, the Learned Gen- tion, the statute would cure the defect. The fifth count dence that in criminal pleadings it must appear upon present offence, as set out in the fourth count, was may charge the offence, by averring that you took proper venue would not be fatal provided it appeared theman proceeded to argue, look at the "caption" 1 independent of being bad on other grounds, as not Saunders, 250 b. Faulkner's case. By the indictment showing there ever had been a continuance of any act itself it must appear that the Court had jurisdiction. | done, was bad, as not stating where any of those cir-

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE remarked, that the Solicitor-General had said the Court had jurisdiction so long as in the margin and the caption are the same. that your Lordships cannot look at the caption; venue? It could not be said that the want of venue dictment? The margin was nothing for that purpose. statute could not by possibility cure it. There was a If there were references in the body to the marginal difference between the total omission of time and an venue, as "to the county aforesaid," the two might be absence of a proper statement of place. They must concharacter. In Lancashire it must be for offences arising and making the authority sui generis; for certainly voured to sustain a count where no venue at all was Mr. Justice Patteson—Is there any case in which a within the county of Lancaster. The jurisdiction of in all other authorities it was laid down that aver- stated. The course of argument taken by the Attorneyreport was meagre, and no persons were given for the ble to the character of the offence, while the latter had Mr. ERLE (observing that he did not think the state judge sat was for county A, and he having the com. authority. He thought the case might be explained in given up the count except it was cured by the statute. of the facts here involved that point) said he had never mission in his breast was to say. "does this offence this way. When the venue was averred in an indict- The words of the statute were peculiar, and might ment for receiving stolen goods, it referred to the drive the Court, as in many other instances, to convict stealing; but yet larceny was of a continuing nature, the Legislature of an absurdity. It was not enough they must be guided by the analogy of construction put argue that in this case the indictment—could not be friend. The general commission of over and tersustained as sufficiently charging and aiding and abet- miner was not alone sufficient to show that the goods were carried till they reached the hands of the show that it was within the jurisdiction of the Court. ting a fature offence. The Learned Counsel preceded commission had jurisdiction. The Commission was receiver. So that the venue would be alleged of every If two counties were mentioned, the word "aforesaid" county through which they passed.

Lord DENMAN.-I could easily put cases in which of venue in the fourth count. It was also so loosely that could not be so; as, if the goods were sent by an worded, that it was difficult to understand what the innocent messenger, who could not be said to have been precise offence charged was. It was difficult to say committing or continuing a larceny. Mr. BAINES -But the sending by that innocent agent at a distance from where the offence was committed, or

would be a continuance of the larceny by the principal, that they were personally present taking part in the act. the messenger being only the means employed by the inciting a Frenchman to murder a Frenchman in Parliament had made this an offence. In The King fault cared by the would be indicted for the larceny in charge, and there was a material distinction between Mr. Justice Patteson - You can hardly maintain Caspar and others," the gold dust robbery, the indict-

that proposition. Suppose the thief delivered them to ment was held bad for want of particularity, in alleging and gave them to a third party who knew all the cir- the person or averring that he was unknown. cumstances, and took them to conceal them; would filed in this Court laying the venue anywhere; but an there be any continuing largery in the county were the indictment could not lie in this Court without laying last receiver took them? It could not be alleged in an indictment against this person that he received the goods from the thief, but that he received them, knowing them to have been stolen." Mr. BAINES.—I think my proposition borne out by

the authorities. Lord DENMAN.—A steals goods in Middlesex and then delivers them to B without any instructions. B takes them into Surrey and gives them to C for concealment; C taking them with a knowledge of the circumstance, would be indicted for the guilty receiving in Surrey, but not A for the larceny? Mr. BAINES was still of opinion that his view was

ground, was not, he contended, good law; as it was the list.—Belfast Chronicle. impossible, then to maintain, it against all the authorities which were opposed to it. fore, would not trouble their Lordships at any great length. He would refer to a passage in Hawkins which frames his precedents according to the authority of the

indictment was bad for the imperfect venue in the body, no reference whatsoever to the venue in the margin, must be stated as occurring in a particular villa in the not that it was good for the venue in the margin, the neither was there any mode whereby they could import reporter merely adding that had it not been for the that which was in the margin into the count, unless and Selwyn," and the book of Mr. Starkie on criminal Wymeswold, surgeon, was sent for to examine the that which was in the margin into the count, unless they said that a marginal venue was sufficient this point,—that all material facts must be averred with Court held the addition bad, there was merely an extra1 Bulstrode's Reports, 205, it was held by the whole certainty of time and place. That the fact in question it was broken before the body reached the water. The Court, that an indictment for a nuisance, without an in the indictment before the Court was material was pond in which deceased was found is about 103 yards Court, that an indictment for a nuisance, without an allegation of the county or place, was bad, and the evident from the preof of it having occupied three by 4, and 1\frac{1}{2} or two yards deep in some parts; it party was discharged. In "Hammond's Case," Cro. days. Undoubtedly, then, the indictment was bad for not even showing the fact to have occurred within the about four feet high, and is so situate that the boy Mr. Erle—The argument was, that the omission of given upon an indictment, the indictment was held realm. The indictment excluded not the supposition could not possibly have broken his neck in falling in that the facts occurred out of the kingdom. The accidentally. These circumstances, connected with Learned Cousel here cited an authority in Hale's Sum- the anxiety the father exhibited to have the corpse Butler, of Oxford," was bad for the want of the venue in the body of it, although there was ke argued, to take this case out of the common-law rule? deemed indispensable. Accordingly a notice was "county aforesaid;" there was a venue in the one in the margin. In "Shelly v. Wright," 2 Comyn's It was not till 6 Geo. IV. that British subjects could be sent to the coroner, and Kettleband was taken into

thief in stealing, or the mura, or in case of murder He would ask their Lordships whether they could conceive in a case at common law, where the had a person indicted for harbouring a thief is felouy, weir Lord dicted for harbouring A B? Would that be sufficient as a statement in the indictment? He apprehended it would be utterly insufficient so to state it; but with regard to all the rules of pleading, that indictment of receiver at never called into life except by reference to it. It was tended to introduce. Formerly it was impossible that ence were made to it then it started into life; but until | was convicted. That had caused many annoyances, and both counts of the present indictment, and there being ting out upon the record the principal offence, as it the substantive offence must be stated, that he received and held to, cure defective or imperfect statements of standing the venue in the margin, that venue could venue, which would have been fatal in pleading on not dispense with the proper allegations in the body of conclusion of law with time and place; but if it be so, ture of the plea of not guilty they would see it was a in the latter." That which was not of the essence and abetting. If there were no tumultuous assemlocal nature, as in burglary and night poaching. A ought to have been stated. The wording of this inthe benefit of it at the time, although it was not the moment when, according to law, he was entitled to it. Mr. ERLE.—And, my Lord, in the indictment for decidedly in his favour that the margin would not help Mr. Justice PATTESON—The Solicitor-General re- of the jurisdiction of the Court, it was not an offence word "aforesaid;" and if that could not be done, the been more difficult to apply them to the case of utter Mr. Justice Williams asked if it was admitted Mr. Justice Coleringe.—There is no distinct alle- Court had not jurisdiction. The balance of authorities, absence of venue. But he said, the words "want of that if it distinctly appeared to have been done in

Mr. Serjeant MURPHY said the Solicitor General had Mr. Justice Colerings. - You assume that the venue cumstances took place. Could it be therefore said, that the act of Parliament cured it? This was no improper Mr. BAINES.-Not exactly, my Lord. I contend or imperfect venue: was no venue the want of a proper might have reference to either. There was an absence from it whether these persons were aiding and abetting Stott's was an accessorial charge; this was a substantial the two cases. In a case arising out of "The Queen v. and the notes thereto, to show the two counts of the indictment bad under the rules of criminal pleading, for not setting out a venue in the body of the indictit could not be known where the venire facias was to be

Mr. ATHERTON then proceeded to address the Court on the part of some of the other defendants, and went over a similar ground of argument, citing the case of "Mellor against Walker." 3 William's Saunders, 5 b., ment, where the venue was local and material, so that awarded. The COURT intimated that they would consider of

WE HAVE the highest authority to state, that if

their judgment.

WILFUL MURDER.-On Friday, May the 19th, a lad named Isaac Kettleband, aged ten years, son of William Kettleband, of Wysall, labourer, was missing. On the Tuesday his body was found in a horsepond, on the farm of Mr. Henry Hebb, situate near to a barn and a stable, at which the deceased and his father usually worked. An inquest was held on the body the same evening before Mr. C. Swann, coroner, and no evidence to the contvary being adduced, a verdict of "Accidentally drowned" was returned. On the same evening and during the next day, the village gossips, in talking the affair over, began to think it possible that foul play might have been used, as the father of the deceased was known to be a violent and passionate man, and it was notorious that he had always most shamefully and body, and he at once discovered that the neck was dislocated, and gave it as his most decided opinion that is, except at one corner, surrounded by a deal fence, interred before any surgical examination took place,

EMIGRATION.

WHERE TO, AND HOW TO PROCEED.

BOTES OF A TOUR THROUGH A PORTION OF CANADA. AND SEVERAL OF THE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, PARTICULARLY THE STATES OF HASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS. WISCONSIN, AND NEW JERSEY, UNDERTAKEN WITH A VIEW OF ASCERTAINING THE DE-STRABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, OF EMIGRATION: AND TO JUDGE OF THE BEST LOCATION, FOR ENGLISH ENIGRANTS, PROM ACTUAL OBSER-

BY LAWRENCE PITKETHLY, of Huddersfield.

(Continued from our last week's paper.) JOURNAL-CLEVELAND, FAIRPORT, BUF. AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

FRIDAY, 9th.-At five, a.m., we entered the port-of on the side of the river, about a quarter of a mile of the folly and extravagance of speculation mania. from where we lay; and after ascending a pretty steep bank, we enter a street described in my former notes A small foundry was in active operation near the en-

hance by the old river. CLEVELAND is a place of great business, and there ally flat, and nearly covered with wood, but having is a deal of shipping in the river, it being the entrance some few improvements. to the Erie and Ohio canal. We remained here five hours, and took in coal and

frewood. DETROIT to this place in an unusually short space of

The "Rochester" steamer from BUFFALO came into

In passing down from DETROIT we met the first propeller, a kind of Archimeadian screw. been two hours and three-quarters out of CLEVELAND, a distance of thirty miles. Here we are 131 miles from

rive at three or four to-morrow morning. FAIRPORT, on Grand River, is a very small place. a few storehouses. A short-distance from this place, save her. and bordering on the forest, is the viltage of Richmond. Its appearance is clean and next. A little beyond, I was informed, stood a considerable town named PAINESVILLE; that name being given it in honour of both sides of the river. the famous THOMAS PAINE, author of the Rights of: I witnessed some wooden houses which had been

are rather numerous.

kind friend, Mr. Spencer, was instantly on board to look distely above the rapids. for me. The captain was anxious to get in before break-

to learn. My first information was of a very unsatis-;

make some visits. In our round, we want over the a righthun precipite, the carriage turning from the precipite towards the wall consists of a few dwelling houses and more hotels than regard to Mr. O'Connell personally, I can arge nothing; under the control of a single head,—a plan that I the peace of the country, without a full knowledge and where I saw some beautiful wood and workmanship, on the left, I was (most providentially) preserved from I bought some rich maple veneers, as samples to bring being cast into the depth below. I was speedily on with me, also some black walnut, which, when polished, looks extremely rich. While here, a Mr. Hotaling, a Frenchman, came in with a child between four and charge of my friend Mr. Smith, who was following five years of age, who played some of the best airs in a me on another train, to be taken to the Clifton Hotel. first rate style. He is a perfect prodigy, having never where we had agreed to dine; I hastened to descend had a lesson; and, though an infant, would never the steep and wooded bank, in order to view the Falls, submit to receive one, and when any one attempts to and thus lose no time, being determined to reach offer a suggestion, he instantly leaves his instrument. ROCHESTER, this day. He performs upon other instruments, as well as the

English turnouts had burnt the house of Sir Robert Peel to the ground—that Britons had, at last, plucked up a spirit—that they had met, engaged and defeated government of the United States and the monarchical the military—that they had ransacked and burnt the government of Great Britain, and forming themselves property of many individuals, and that no doubt the " Revolution" was effected.

I learned that on the Erie and Ohio canal, there is a community in which is included a considerable town; named Zoar; it is under the control of a chief, whose name I did not learn. Their possessions are very extensive; their gardens are also large and kept in the best possible order, abounding with fruits of the richest description. It is a place of great attraction and resort. No charge is made for admission to view the place; but should any one pluck a single apple, a charge of a York side of every one, in colours the most brilliant and in shilling (6åd) is made.

MONDAY, 12th.-I rose early this morning and prethem for me to take home. She said they were the found interesting to my friends:best thing in the world for refreshing, for richness of fisyour, and for preserving health.

I visited the "Great Western," the finest steam ship on the Lakes. She really is, in all respects, an admir-

We visited the foundry of Messra. Williamsen & Co. which is a very neat and well contrived establishment for forging, casting, cleaning, and finishing steam engines and other machinery. There was a vast quantity of exquisitely finished models for castings. Mr. Wilkinson, the senior partner, a native of Glasgow, told us that the best moulding sand could be procured in abundance only two miles from the place. He also showed me excellent coal, suitable for blacksmiths,

Which was got at no great distance and at a low price. While I am writing, the flashes of lightning are following each other in rapid succession, and the peals of thunder are terrific, while the rain descends in torrents, like that described at the deluge, when the windows of heaven were opened. It could not pour down faster if the doors were also thrown open, or taken off the hinges altogether. Lightning is of very common, almost nightly occurrence. I frequently watch it in the evenings, and admire its bolts, its brilliancy, and its fantastic motion. Nothing comparable to it in grandeur is ever visible in Britain.

We next visited the Arcole Iron Foundry Warehouse Mr. Wilkinson, one of the partners, was very polite, and showed me and described his various descriptions of goods, and presented me with a drawing of some stoves for cooking, which are in general use wherever I have travelled in the States. They have in them a and DETROIT. Very ingenious contrivance for baking bread, which is very necessary, as they have it hot every morning for breakfast. They can broil their meat, boil their potatoes, and water for their coffee, and other purposes, all at the same time, Mr. Wilkinson told me that he was

would be a profitable speculation.

This gentleman expressed a strong desire for the repeal of our Corn Laws, assigning as his reason the the shutting up of their people in factories did not the main bank. The first view is presented from the known in that place, in a single instance before. While the sinuting up of their people in factories did not; south west corner of Great Island, above the Moss engaged in conversation, a train came up from Queen, ject I proposed to treat of, I now revert to the orga- where arrested under the charge of sedition; they were comport with their free institutions; and further, that, the conductor of which informed me that in it corrupted the morals, and reduced the physical Islands. the Yankees in the expression of principles so purely west point of this Island the best view of the American selfich; and added, that it was clear that their motives Fall is obtained. were to have the fertile and highly-cultivated fields of Great Britain laid waste in order that we might gratify foreigners, ruin our fine country, and lock up our preeminently fine population in those terrestial hells which they, the Yankees, abhor and detest. I said, pray, now, look fairly at the question, and say if it is not proper that each of the countries should take a share in manufactures, as well as in the cultivation of the equality for which they so strongly contend among

I was greatly surprised to be informed by Mr. Hill, Who left Somersetshire ten years ago, that pig iron is exported from this place to Britain to be made into mallable iron, or steel, and that after paying freight, duty, and other expences, it costs less than it could be made for at home. He also informed me that he belonged to a few houses at Frome; and that it required the whole of the rents to meet the charges for assessments, poor-

lates, repairs, &c. Lord Morpeth came to this city ten days ago, in the arn Hotel. No notice was taken of him. He proceeded

Great Western De Witt Clinton. Commodore Perry, General Harrison General Scott Thos. Jefferson United States Michigan Little Brie Constitution Constellation North America General Wayne

Sandneky Fairport, Cleveland Kent (British) New York Charles Townsend James Allen Robert Fulten } laid up. Columbus Missonri Chesapeake Illinois Rochester Indiana James Maddison Buffalo Bunker's Hill America Levington

Waterloo Many of the above ships are of immerse size, having powerful engines, and proceed at great speed, and they possess excellent and extensive accommodation. The uniform fares by such of the above steamers that ply to CHIGAGO, a distance of 1047 miles, is fifteen dollars FALLO, NIAGARA RIVER, THE FALLS, cabin, with provisions; and eight dollars steerage,

without provisions. The principal hotels are the United States, American. Western, Mansion-house, Huffs, and the Farmers. An CLEVELAND, in Ohio. CLEVELAND is to the left, and immense building, intended for an hotel, and to surpass OHIO city to the right of the river as we enter. I all the others in splendour and extent, was just compassed this place in the night when going West, and menced; when crash came down the banks, and with my it only by moonlight. On our left is a long street them the proprietor. It has since rested as a memento

TUESDAY, 13th.—I left Buffalo this morning at nine. Mr. Smith, a painter from Aberdeen, pointed to a when on my way Westward. From the top of this bank steamer upon which he had, in painting, once expended I had a fine view of OHIO city, which is principally above a ton of white lead. This surprised me. I built upon the opposite bank, of about the same eleva- went by the Waterloo steamer for the Falls. On gettion. A small portion is upon the slope or inclined ting into the river we had a tolerable view of Fort plane, and a small portion, consisting of storehouses, on Erie, (Canada,) in ruins. We passed Waterloe, Black the fixt bottom or brink of the river. It seems a place Rock, Dam Mills, and the foundry on the Great Breakof less business and bustle than on the Cleveland side. Water, Beaver Island, and Grand Island, which we passed on the West or Canada side of the Island. This island and the land on both sides of the river is gener-

We next arrived at NAVY ISLAND, from the head which, our view being clear, the spray of the FALLS was visible, resembling the smoke of a large number of We had a fair wind, and travelled 181 miles from furnaces; or, perhaps, more like the smoke from a collection of limekilns.

After passing NAVY ISLAND we put in at SCHLOSSER.

where the far famed steamer Careline was cut away and during that period." the river while we were there; but she only staid two sent over the Falls. Here we landed a few passengers for the railway, which passes near the river on this side. We next crossed, inclining upwards, near steam vessel I had seen in operation with Estiller's the island, in order to avoid the current, which is strong at this place, and increases as it approaches the We reached FAIRPORT at half-past three, having Falls. Were a vessel to cross direct from SCHLOSSER to CHIPPAWA, instead of keeping up in and crossing the middle of the river where the current is less BUFFALO, at which place it is calculated we shall ar- rapid, the probability is, that it would be dashed, as was current; but bounding by one grand leap over a the Caroline, into the immeasureable pool beneath. It risge with which the rapids, or inclined plane, comis quite evident that were a vessel of any description to mences, dived so deeply into a sand bank (the masts consisting of a few dwelling-houses, a large hotel, and approach too near the rapids, nothing on earth could going overboard) as to stick fast; and there she now

> Above Schlosser (which contains only two small ment experienced by the spectators, at her not going storehouses) the view is very beautiful, having in sight the Grand and Navy Islands, and the main land on

Man, and who figured in the French and American re- knocked down by the British bombs from the Canada shore. My attention was directed to the havor done by The county all along the shores of this lake (Erie) the bombs in crossing from SCHLOSSER to CHIPPEWA. are covered with wood, excepting the clearings which when passing very near the Island. The entrance to CHIPPEWA is by a small river, which has been made SATURDAY, 10th-BUFFALO.-I rose at break of day, navigable by considerable cutting at the entrance, and prepared for landing, having just got ready to go where it is dangerous in consequence of its being in schore when the vessel was laid alongside the pier. My such close proximity to the strong current imme-On landing, we found the railway carriages waiting

fast, as it would save about thirty dollars, which sum to carry us to the Falls, which, although apparently we the meal would cost,—the fare, including provisions. | were close upon, was found to be six or seven miles When we reached Mr. Spencer's home, he informed distant. The passenger train was completely crowded me of the turnouts and riots in England, the circum- outside before I reached it, and being desirous to see as stances attending which I felt the most intense anxiety much of the country as possible, I mounted upon the luggage truck; and factory nature, and excited my fears. I was also in got well besmeared with mud, thrown up by the horses formed that Victoria and Albert were about to visit feet. The rails were laid through an un-interesting line. We soon, however, approached, the grand object: but lo! After dinner, Mrs. Spencer and I walked out to when precisely opposite the Falls, and on the summit of make some visits. In our round, we want over the a frightful precipice, the axle-tree snapped in two! but Falls stands the village of DRUMMONDSVILLE, which thought would be most effective for his purpose. With

the ground not having austained any injury; and after giving directions that my luggage should be given in Vast numbers of learned travellers, historians, natu-

ralists, and poets have visited this spot, and attempted In my round through the city I was told that the a description of this the only outlet of the countless rivers and streams collected from tractless regions of privilege of showing the wonders to strangers. Near Your Correspondent must bear in mind that I proterritory of immense extent, under the republican into numerous bodies of water,—the four great inland | to admit the light, seas, known by the several names of Michigan, Superior, Heron, and Eric Lakes amongst the number; -and after the talent of the world has been so repeatedly applied the shrubs at a few yards' distance from us. I had he is made to be surrounded. to the subject, and the gigantic wonder described in prose and verse, in copy and stanzas, unequalled for sublimity and unparalleled for minuteness; after this embodyment of waters from the vast expanse, in its

dash, and in its motion in the boiling abyss below, has been coloured and painted in every size and quality, and pared to depart. Mrs. Spencer, purposely to stop me, upon the spot expressly for the purpose of entering into did not leave her room till late, and sent a message to the most punctillious minutine: after all this any attempt matter that enters this aquatic vortex. It is clear that yet exhibited to the world. There could be no anger, may I was not on any account, to leave till the afternoon; of mine at delineation would be perfectly futile. I will the river is a continuation of whirlpools constantly no ill will, no envy, or jealousy among such persons. I was thus thrown too late for the steamer, and she therefore extract from an American work of considerable rolling and boiling for the distance of at least twelve Each one would most strenuously endeavour to pro- to work with a council, any single member of which of the world. (Mrs. S.) bought a quantity of Tomatos and preserved utility a plain, unstiltified account, which I trust will be miles below the Falls.

> "The Niagara river, which, issuing from the NE thirty-five miles to Lake Ontorio. It is navigable for distance; it being the site of the intended city of the twenty miles to the Falls and from LEWISTON to Lake Falls. Ontario, a distance of seven miles.

"As it flows from the lake, the river is about three quarters of a mile wide, and from twenty to forty feet snmmit of the perpendicular rocks, passing the Museum, deep. It maintains the former depth to the Falls. Five miles from the lake it is divided into two channels by Grand Island. The eastern channel has a States and Canada. Grand Island is twelve miles long, and contains 17.384 acres. Neither the snows of I was informed that in consequence of the delay oc- measures. He will, of course, have no power to compel doings, and square them with the principles of truth change throughout society. winter nor the heats of summer, nor rains, nor drought materially affect the volume of this majestic river. Its shores on either side are thinly settled between BUPPALO and the Falls. On the American shore, are two villages only, BLACK ROCK and TONAW ANTA. Thick forests still cover the bank, with some farm

WATERLOO, opposite to BLACK ROCK, and the hamlet | could be hired; they all having been engaged by have from its commencement, will be a sufficient guarof CHIPPEWA, opposite FORT SCHLOSSER." These scenes are made famous by the exploits of the therefore, to proceed on foot by the same route I had progressing;—and I would take care that the publicity Canadian patriets and the Republican sympath zers come; that is, by the river side and the Falls to the was as extensive as it could be made, so that they at against the British forces. The last named place is that from whence the British cut away the ill-fated way. A portion of the wreck of the carriage had been quired. steamer Caroline, and sent her into the current, when

she was speedily over the Falls. to the patriots on NATY ISLAND. Her captain now lings and hotels in the neighbourhood, anxious to learn readers to judge how far they appear cogent or otherwise. commands the Franklin, plying between BUFFALO

"Below Navy Island, the union of the two branches gives a breadth to the Nisgara River of two-and-a-half of Huddersfield. One of them, whose name was Bed- With respect to the remarks on Mr. Owen or Mr. miles. The waters have here an accelerated motion, and ford, was quite beyond the hope of recovery, in O'Connor, I say of them, as I have on all occasions when confident the making up of those stoves in Britain, three quarters of a mile above the Falls commence their where they could be made cheaper than in America, rapid descent, falling within that distance by successive chutes, or leaps, fifty-two feet on the American, and fifty-seven feet on the Canadian side. These with "my Lord Morpeth," in the capacity of little importance who shall have been placed here or as much alarmed at it, as the Tories are now with the effect the same now most necessary object, is the sinand nity-seven reet on the Canadian sine and imposing feature of the scene, a candidate on the hustings at Wakefield at the last there, seeing there could be no merit or demerit in the Repeal agitation. Proclamations of various sorts cere wish of all the Delegates of the Rational Society wish of the Americans to exchange the produce of their They may be advantageously viewed from several points, soil for our manufactures; because they considered that as from the Table Rock on the Canada shore, and from

"Gozi, of Iris, Island, is nair a mue long by a from Clifton house, the whole had been taken on to and Scotland, a branch of the society should be formed, followed; the sequel is too well known to all. The strength of the operatives thus employed; producing "Goat, or Iris, Island, is half a mile long by a what they desire is, to keep the many employed out; several other listands among the napids; some of doors, cultivating the fields, where, with pure air which are connected with Great Island by bridges.

This was most galling, as I had in one shilling quarterly, to the land fund, besides any tales of torches, daggers, pikes, and Chartists; the Goand good exercise combined, their frames would be Bath Island, twenty-four rods long, is united to the kept vigorous and strong, and the mind clear and American shore by an ingeniously constructed bridge, active. He adduced several other reasons in support and contains the tollhouse and an extensive mill. of his with for the repeal of the Corn Laws, the selfish- Lima Island, directly upon the precipics near Goat hess of all of which was self-evident. I replied, that I Island, again divides the stream, and the "Centre could not but appreciate the modesty and candour of Fall' from the "American Fall." From the north

"There are three distinct cascades: two on the American side of Iris Island, and one upon the British side. On the American side, the lower Fall is about 220 yards broad, and 164 feet high. It was formerly straight, but is changing to a curve. The Centre Fall is near eight yards wide, with a height similar to the lower one. The Upper, or Great Fall, from its form, called the Crescent, or Horseshoe, is at the head of the ravine soil; and then we should stand upon that principle of crossing the direct line of the stream; its breadth is estimated at 600 yards, and seven-eighths of the water of the river is supposed to pass over it; its height is 158 feet.

"The depth of the water, in the American channel. being much less than in the Canadian one, the rocks are and they dragged the light carriages along with much near the surface and break up the flood into foam; but greater velocity than I had ever witnessed. We were in the Canadian channel the deep green of the billows is but relieved by their snowy crests.

"The best view of the Crescent Fall is from the Table Rock and bank above it. A most interesting and imposing view, however, may be had from Goat Island. The Terrapin bridge, 300ft from the island, projects Illinois steamer, and took up his lodgings at the West- 10ft, over the falls, and affords a sight requiring some tension of the nerves, fully and leisurely to enjoy. Here forward to the Falls of Niagara, which would no doubt we behold the vast flood and the deep abyss into which almost everywhere meet the eye. Here resides a Br. full confidence. In choosing a secretary or any other on a question of wrongs. Numbers beyond that Mr. White alone, in the two years, disposed remind him of his great Yorkshire fall at the last electic it is poured; but the thick spray and mist perpetually Newburn, a most obnoxious magistrate, who having officer whose time will be chiefly engaged in the affairs their liberties, and it may be, lives in the of stamps to the amount of £12,076 9s., which reductions the liberties in the li Names of the principal steamers trading between Bul- depth; and fancy, until corrected by a glance at the landlord of the place. The landlord brought an action should be paid for, and provided a fitting person be League men. Now all these facts are evidence that we ber of 2,898 348. The Post-office allowance on postfalo Harbour, and the various ports on the lakes and hurrying tide below, apprehends it to be immeasurable. Squinst him, and obtained considerable damages. The procured, he should be paid liberally. No greater have held and do hold a proud position in the political age stamps to receiving houses is one per cent.—Post But this mist, in sunny weather is the source of new house kept by the said landlord is called the Whirlpool, or worse mistake can possibly be made than that world; and, as far as agitation and public meeting, and Magazine.

surprise and pleasure. The Iris changing forms, as the from an extraordinary pool of that name in the river of not securing efficient officers; the great reason why union, and zeal go. I think that our movement of 1839 will also, may frequently be seen the phenomenon of the tunity to visit the place.

forty-five feet high, having winding steps in the in- crop of fruit most abundant. terior, built in 1833. From its summit, an admirable view of the whole scene is obtained. "The flood does not descend from the ledge, perpendicularly, but forms an arch 20ft thick, whose semicord, where he fell. Some Yankees are charged with having at the base, may be from 40 to 50ft. The quantity of taken the liberty to cross the river, and after placing a water discharged here, has been variously estimated; at quantity of gunpowder and lighting a train, retired to amply repay itself a hundred or a thousand fold. To complimented our leaders for their ability and intelligence of their ability and 670,250 tons the minute; at 85 millions of tons the the opposite bank to witness its destruction; and while hour; and at 102 093 750 tons the hour. The depth of the Canadian Loyalists curse the "flends," they have

the abyss into which this incredible mass is perpetually constantly before their eyes the shattered remains of the lanche 🛚

ing the stream. arch the river from many points.

Erie, and peured over the Falls in such masses as to and interesting. fill the ravine, for a mile or more, to the depth of My driver took me over a precipice such as I had progress, than by any other single cause. weeks together.

"Doubts have been expressed as to the causes which

Caroline by the British, a Canadian vessel had been pro- entered into his circumstances and domestic affairs with cured sometime ago by the Americans, who advertised considerable minutia. He likewise chatted upon that it would go over the Falls at an appointed time many matters connected with the place, yet I found his An immense conceurse of persons assembled from the knowledge was confined within a very contracted British as well as from the States side of the river circle. to witness so great a novelty. At the specified hour the ship was set adrift and speedily got into the remains amid the mighty rush of waters, beyond any conceivable means of human reach. The disappoint-

over the Falls, was excessive. the rock is a covered winding stair by which, for the alluded to in my former letters, payment of a similar sum, persons may descend to the bottom of the rock; and a third sum will enable the curious to cover themselves with skins, for the purpose of being kept tolerably dry while they proceed underneath the Falls, or between the perpendicular surface nent to point out any error, or supposed errors, that I of the rock and the falling water; where, I am told, some beautiful and peculiar colours are displayed, espebridge from the States side to Goat Island, which is in the hands of the people the election of the president, such props could be fixed in the current of such an im- may be found advisable. mense body of water, at such a [velocity, I can not con-

ecture, nor had I an opportunity to ascertain it. On the summit of the opposite bank and just above the the right to dissect or modify what Mr. O'Connell pose and of action. was being fitted up for barracks, in which to lodge a class, sect, party, or country; and I referred to Mr. portion of poor Johnny Bull's "dead weight."

that he paid 1000 dollars rent for his house and the nature and of society. others, is enclosed with wood, through which are holes every institution of society as at present formed-

never seen any of the species alive before. They were

an interesting object. in the vortex. Not only did the Caroline steamer lose mind. her form, but not a log, a beam, nor a spar could be Third: That he has not the power to love or hate into this incessantly agitated cauldron. No one can he can in no manner be responsible for.

extremity of Lake Brie, at Black Rock, runs N.E. and is pretty well cleared of wood to a considerable of making upon every individual mind that I rely for I cannot see how any council could affect the case and most beneficially, and peaceably, commence a

After admiring those magnificent scenes, I proceeded towards the Clifton Hetel, by the River's edge, on the central or local presidents. left a small bag at the Clifton House, I had to re- cumstances, he shall deem most advisable. turn thither again. On reaching the hotel, I found This responsibility, joined to the great publicity honses, few a d far between. On the Canada shore, are that neither a horse nor a vehicle of any description which the proceedings of a well organized society must visitors between my leaving and returning. I had, antee that the members will know how their cause is what had become of the luggage; not knowing whether All I would further desire to observe is, that however it had been taken back to Chippawa, or forwarded to strongly I may write on these subjects, I assure Gractage, from Thornhill, in the immediate neighbourhood in which all are now placed.

and ague, a disorder which the doctors said was never necessitated. cated, and that we should have another accident. While here I learned there were about 400 British troops in the neighbourhood; and I observed some of their wives enter the house and take their threehalfpenny glass, and others carrying away "fire-water"

industry. I said to myself-"Poor tax-ridden John Bull! Great Gull, thou pays for all!" When we moved off we did so with a vengeance; two of the waggoners contended for the lead, and a regular well versed in accounts, and of such general habits. broken. The horses were very fine ones, of light make, him the confidence of all, and he should make it his thus conveyed at nearly railway speed to the handsome village of Stamford, where stands a neat church, upon

in their bottles, bought with the proceeds of British

the front of which is inscribed-"Built by General Sir William Johnson."

The houses here, as at Drummondsville, are neat and

sun and spray shift, dances fairy-like upon it. Here, Niagara close by. I regret that I had not an opporon the verge of the precipice, stands a stone tower Drummondsville the orchards were numerous and the

We soon reached the extent of Queenston Heights, and the scene of the battle of that name, where stands the monument of General Brock, on or near the spot pouring exceeds 250 feet; at least, such is the depth of monumental tower. Near the monument we had a the river below the Falls. But what line has sounded turn of the road, and at once a most delightful and the depth immediate beneath the incessant ava- extensive view struck the eye. The whole extent of pendicularly, above the river, 180ft; requiring extraor- left bank at its mouth; with Lake Ontario and an imdinary means for descending to the water's edge. These mense forest as far as the eye could reach, presented have been supplied in the form of staircases at three themselves on a sudden and struck one with indiscribpoints. The passage of the river below the Fall, is able awe. I had imagined that here the country was appalling from the rapidity of the current, the nu- cleared and cultivated; and although the appearance merons eddies and the turbulence of the water; yet bespoke a solid forest, yet I soon learned that many it is entirely safe; and row boats are, constantly, cross- farms with extensive clearances were spread throughout this apparently endless track of trees. At the "The scenery around the Falls, beautiful as it is in bottom of this, the steepest bank I had witnessed, summer, is most splendid in winter. The trees and except the precipice at the Falls, lay the town of shrubs are then covered with transparent sleet, and QUEENSTON. It is situate on a plain to the left, and glitter as if clothed with diamonds; and the spray is on the right stands the town of LEWISTON. The scene decorated in the dazzling colours of the rainbows which that lay before me was perfectly unique, and produced and dignity, to the Association which it can never ranks, the lamentable errors (to be mild) of the late the most pleasing sensations. Had not the afternoon acquire until they join it; and the work of human re- Executive; if so, I must inform him that these dis-Sometimes, the ice is driven by the winds from Lake been hezy, the scene would have been more extensive generation will be accelerated more by the full and orders have occurred through violation of the democratic

from 30 to 50ft se that it may be crossed, on foot, for never seen a vehicle of the kind taken over. This he did to get a nearer way to the terminus of the railway, which was about midway down the bank. A very to the working class, for the business to be done, have worked the position of this mighty cataract. But small building was all that was to be seen, in which is the the greatest work ever yet performed by man; no where has nature written her mode of operation were only two females, who had no knowledge of my but provided they give cordial assistance we must this elaboration is very slow! since, from the published that evening it could not be ascertained whether it had accounts of the Falls which reach back nearly two come into the town or not. I took up my abode at the hundred years, the recession has been inconsiderable house of the father of my driver, who kept a neat from all that is erroneous and false to all that is true tavern. His name was Wadsworth. He was a very and just. As a sort of retaliation for the cutting away of the plain man in appearance, and in conversation he

(To be continued.) HARMONY HALL.

LETTER XIII. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—As the subject of organization is an all important one connected with the escape of all classes from From the tower already described, on Goat Island, tra- the vice, crime, and misery, which everywhere now so vellers by paying a small sum of money may view the frightfully abound, I intend to devote this letter to the river above and the boiling abyss below. In front of organizing of branches for such a society as I have

Before doing so, however, I must make some remarks on the letter of your correspondent Gracchus, that appears in this day's paper, which letter is written in a spirit that makes it pleasant to have such an oppomay advance.

First-I contend that the principle of unity concially while the morning sun shines forth. Here the tained in my letters is strictly democratic, by its placing perfectly flat and resting upon props, and supported by treasurer, and auditors of accounts, and by their re-Bath Island, about midway, has been carried over: how taining the power of dismissing them at any time it

Second-With regard to the Repeal question, I waited upon by a person of respectable appearance and out the manner in which an entire body of people may ment. demeanour, who asked me if I wished to go under the be roused and kept in united and peaceful, but firm and Falls, (meaning between the waterfall and the rock), determined agitation, by being under the direction of adding, that if I did, be was ready to supply me with one individual mind of strong power. My dependence the necessary skins to keep me dry. I begged to be is not on any person who may be selected to preside excused as I was very lame, and consequently unable over the society, but on the truth of the principles on to undergo the fatigue. He told me his charge for the which it is to be based, and on the daily increasing skins and attendance was a quarter of a dollar; and knowledge that will be gained of the sciences of human

to this person's small but neat house was one of the pose to found this Society on what I contend to be winding stairs by which to descend. This, as all the three great and eternal truths, which are opposed to First: That the character of man is formed for him,

While in conversation upon the rock, my companion and not by him; and that it is entirely dependent upon lustration will, I think, serve my side better than Mr. G.'s. or ill disposed, all of the human race, yet retaining the pointed out to me several humming birds sporting in his original organization and the circumstances by which Second: That he has not the power to believe or dis-

The immediate advantage to be gained by the unity the Camera Obscura, and the Baths on my way. On form of proceeding is that the responsibility will be wrongs, and rouse their spirit for "Ould Ireland." reaching the hotel, I found that neither my friend nor fixed in such a manner that the individual chosen will my baggage had been taken forward or not. Having other hand, act in any manner that, under all the cir-

place where the carriage had broken down on the rail- all times may know if a change of presidents be reremoved, and the remainder thrown aside; but no one The chief objections which I have to urge against the was near to give me the least information, or render election of the Council I have already given in my No doubt, the Caroline carried ammunition and arms me any assistance. I went round among the few dwell letter inserted in this week's Star, and I leave your

ever. While in this dilemma I met two men in a cot- those of an individual keenly alive to the miserable state

QUEENSTON; and that no train would go to that place consisting of members ready to pay some fixed sum, say to those to those who compose the branch. A Treasurer and two auditors should also be chosen

> often, so as to give full confidence to all parties. The President should, immediately on his election. choose the most fitting individual he can provide as a secretary who should be an active business-like man. within his district.

for each branch, and the accounts should be published

the people are governed as they are se contrary to vie with the Repeal movement of the present day. We their inclination and will, is, that those in power take have not had so many of the rich with us; nor have we The soil here is by no means rich, and the surface is care as rapidly as possible to secure all the talent, z.al. had our priests of the establishment or dissent; nor do "Near the end of Terrapin bridge, in the water and flat. I was surprised to observe that at and from and energy of the country, by holding forth such in. we expect these latter; nor have we had the press with ducements as shall make it their personal and immedia us-none save our own Northern Star; but our princiate interest, to act contrary to those impulses which ples are rapidly progressing—the middle class are would dictate a more noble but less practical course. moving towards us, and some portion of the press is

powers of error, every description of talent must be same paragraph, the Chartist will be duly proud of; secured at whatever cost it has to be obtained. After selecting his secretary, the President should judgment; but seek by every act of the r lives to earn proceed forthwith to select the most efficient council he the esteem of all good men. can procure to act cordially with him. In doing this the river Niagara to the Lake, with Youngster and each President should shoose persons of the largest and "The banks from the ravine below the Falls rise per- Fort Niagara on the right; and Fort St. George on the most capacious minds he can find, without reference to pose and unity of action under, what we term, the declass, sect, sex, or party. It will be perfectly imm terial whether they be Whigs, Tories, Radicals, Chartists, Corn-Law Repealers, or Repealers of any other kind; whether Churchmen, Dissenters, Infidels, or any ther denomination of thinkers. The knowledge that they cannot be made to believe otherwise than they are compelled to do by the impressions made upon their minds. will soon produce that universal charity that will enable for the cause, I cannot help but think that such a bedy all, cordially and truly to co-operate with each other in our great, noble, and godlike cause. With regard to sex. I would observe, that talented and intelligent women will give a moral power, force,

have to take the initiative in producing the change spared.

With a good President, Secretary and Council, carefully watching both the instructions from the central office, and the peculiar matters relating to the locality; diligently carrying out instructions received and giving suggestions for further advance whenever they present themselves; each city, town, and village throughout that pervades all nations, and as a matter of cours, all the empire may speedily become the centre of one general mind that shall, as rapidly as knowledge can be obtained, take the necessary steps to ensure to all, every requisite for their progressive advancement, in the path of union, virtue, peace, and happiness.

Having now pretty well disposed. I fear at a somewhat tedious length, of the question of organising a

practical steps that will require to be taken. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant. WILLIAM GALPIN. Harmony Hall, June 6th, 1843.

society, I shall proceed in my next to point out further

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY. THE "DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE" versus "DESPOTIC AUTHORITY."

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC. BROTHERS,—It is evident, from the tenor of Mr. It is equally evident, now—to those who can reflect,

at the goal of our aspiration—universal happiness. On the States side, and upon the brink of the river, measure depends upon the appeal made to the better action that any association can well expect to be suc- to alter and improve this lamentable state of the popustands a very small but pretty village named MANCHES. passions of the Irish people. But this appeal could cessful in its undertakings be they what they may; but lation, do not know how to effect it, and will not TER, in which there is some thriving manufactures, not be so made if every, or even any person possessed we differ upon the means to obtain that unity of purattempt it on right principles for fear of danger to some Mr. G.'s plan is by putting the whole of the society | Nor can this change be effected, without danger to

will be able to excite them by the tale of their many all above and below you.

casioned by the accident on the Railway, the carriage his council to act blindly, or contrary to their own con- and justice; but we have agreed, at least I hope so, I from the Clifton House had proceeded with the pas- viction, nor will they be obliged to go with him fur- I mean the Chartist body, with a becoming magnanisengers to Queenston; but I could not learn whether then they consider right; but he may, on the mity, to drop the curtain for the present over his to commence and continue the practical measures to faults, in the hope that by his present and future that the prying eye of after generations will not be members, and to well educate them and their children able to penetrate, and, therefore, speak only of his so as to make a good beginning, and lay a solid foundaworthy deeds. Now for the contrast. contrast between the agitation for the Repeal and that nently well employed in producing, in the best manner, of the People's Charter. Many minds, individually as the greatest amount of the most valuable wealth, most

yet hy adopting what your correspondent Gracchus example to all classes, in all countries, which all might would designate as the democratic principle, we may now advantageously adopt. The members of the observe the different rate of progress of the one and Rational Society, without desiring in any manner to the other." Here we perceive that Mr. Galpin assumes interfere with your funds or the government of your Queenston, I could however obtain no information what- chus that I only wish my opinions to be considered as that ours has been the inferior rate of progress, a con- society, or any of your proceedings, will be mos ready clusion which I can by no means admit of, and one that to render you, or any other party or society, whatever giving the subject sufficient consideration. I verily any practical measures calculated to permanently well consequence of having slept in a damp bed. His speaking of persons. I trust the association to beformed Socialism during our agitation of 1839, as to be unable friend and companion, who said he would not leave will draw forth the best feelings and qualities of every to estimate the power we had then in the field; suffice it Socialism during our agitation of 1839, as to be unable classes. him while zlive, knew me from having seen me, along friend of humanity; and if this be done, it will be of to state, that the reform government of that day where nently emancipating yourselves, in assisting others to election. The landlord of the house was ill of fever individuals for actions which are strictly and rigidly against meetings of all sorts, were plentifully posted assembled in their Annual Congress, in May. 1843. about our towns; soldiers were called out of Ireland, With this rather extensive digression from the sub- and moved here and there. Several of our speakers consequence of no carriage being waiting at the station In every town throughout England, Ireland, Wales, the people still more, and collisions with the troops after I had the good fortune to meet with a spring van should, in the first instance, elect the most business- conquer us, their trumpeter declared us dead, but our which been from QUEENSTON to CHIPPEWA, along like and trustworthy person they know, without any meetings and petitions shortly answered the boast of given of an insurrection there. It is said that the with others, with skins. They drove at at fine speed reference to his being a debater or discusser of any "Plain John," with our million shouts for the Charter. insurgents have called for the interference of to the first public-house in the village, and there kind as their president; one whom they know to be The House of Commons even answered our call for the staid to refresh themselves, leaving their fine horses deeply interested in the welfare of his fellow-beings. return of Lord John Russell's victims, our noble virneglected. While there, they commenced a sort of The higher his position in society, provided he has tuous Frost and his co-convicts, with a division that was gambling, from which I had considerable difficulty to within himself the necessary qualifications for the situal lost only by the Speaker's vote. Amidst all this the and, it is feared, will be quite spoiled. break them off. I was afraid they would get intoxi- tion (which must never be lost sight of) the better, as Government was dying we had stuck a thorn in their this position will of itself render the objects of the sides that brought them to their end, and struck the society the more easily attainable, and give confidence blow that brought them from their high places of iniquity to our feet. They begged our help, our reply was "the Charter," "Frost, Williams, and Jones." The election came, we overbalanced the scale against them, and time hath proved the policy wise and good. The Tories got into power again, and under the darling Whig Reform Bill, proving the inefficiency of that measure, for either what its concocters intended it-Whig ascendancy-or bankers, of Sheffield, will be paid about the end of what the people where taught to expect—representation June. race was the consequence. I had cause to be alarmed manners, temper, and disposition, as should give him of the people. Our next step was our Great National lest my lameness should be cured by my neck being free access among all ranks and classes, and secure to Petition, wherein three million and a half of Englishmen demanded the Charter and Repeal of the Union. especial duty diligently to watch the instructions that Next came the factory lords' attempt to revolutionize will have to appear from time to time from the central England for the paltry measure of Repeal of the Corn office, and to see that they are vigorously carried into Laws, and the whole of the North was said to be full of effect. The Secretary must also attend to any local Chartists. Numbers of good and true Chartists, by takpublications that may be required and see generally te ing advantage of this wage strike to turn the people's the diffusion of the principles, views, and objects attention to the Charter, contrary to the advice of our Chieftan, O'Cornor; for none in the heat of a moment Much, very much, will depend upon the efficiency of such as that, could controll the enthusiastic advocates clean. The fields well enclosed, and pretty well culti- the local secretaries, and they will require to be active, of principles such as ours, that may be so materially From this return it will be seen that the increase of

To those unused to business proceedings the mere speaking more respectfully of us, aye even the Attorquestion of saving so much per week, is of considerble ney-General and the juster pertion of the Judges have mportance, whereas a liberal but judicous expenditure acknowledged us as a party who have a right to preach would, in so great a cause as the one I am treating of, our opinions. One Judge has, from the judgment seat, effectually and rapidly overcome all the combined gence, which, with the compliments of Mr. G. in this but must not let their feelings of pride overcome their

One thing I would particularly call your attention to. is, that we have displayed something like unity of purmocratic principles; and when I view the case in all its bearings—the union we so rapidly effected with such small means at our disposal—the much we have done towardsenlightening our fellowmen upon true principles -the amount of persecution we have endured and passed, and the numerous privations our fellows have endured—the sacrifices so many of them have made is invincible, and by steady perseverance must succeed if they keep strictly and consistently to the democratic principle; but perhaps Mr. G's observation apply enly to the cavils and renegadism that have occurred in our entire enlistment of the sympathies of woman, in its principle, for according to that principle, in the words of Robuspiere, "the rights of every man are bound by Nothing must be heard of class distinctions, in the the rights of others, and if we pass our own boundary, society to which I refer. All must of necessity belong we invade the rights of others." Under this, the talebearer, the buisy-body is condemned, and if all men abided by this precept, how much ill-will and cavil would be avoided according to the democratic principle. more legibly; and we see in the continued wearing away luggage, or of any other. We therefore proceeded to most readily welcome all, whatever may be their rank. All officers of the people should be servants of the people should be of the rocky strata over which the current is precipitated the town, on entering which we made a second enquiry title, profession, or occupation in present society. The the people and render an account of their acts of office, to tated the means by which the fall has receded, full for my trunk; that being the sole object for which I great, the wise, and the good may be found among all the people as often as regularly of account of their acts of office, to tated the means by which the fall has receded, full for my trunk; that being the sole object for which I great, the wise, and the good may be found among all the people as often as regularly of account of their acts of office. seven miles, from the mountain ridge, at Lewiston. Yet had come. The agent was not at home, and during ranks and classes of the present confused and chaotic explaining clearly, of course. Now, were this always jumble called society, and it is these alone who will done, how much hubbub and confusion we might be

Senators too, should be paid for their services, what is fairly agreed upon, but no more. Last, but greatest point of the democratic principle is that " the people's will is law," the best guarantee for its being obeyed. Now, when the democratic principle becomes well known, and strictly acted on, instead of the cavil and discord, heartburning, ill-will, injuries and revenges, the societies established within them, we shall have love and joy, and harmony. Hoping for this day,

I remain, yours in faith. GRACCHUS.

ADDRESS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE RATIONAL SOCIETY TO THE CHARTISTS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW MEN, -The Congress of the National Society being deeply interested in the fallen state of the industrious classes, and greatly dissatisfied with the present condition of all classes, having met in their Annual Session at their Hall, in Hampshire, desire to address you on the false position and dangerous state of all parties throughout the empire. It is now admitted by the highest authorities in the country, that among the working classes there is much ignorance, poverty, destitution, crime, and extreme suffering; and these evils evidently arise from the neglect and oppression of the wealthy-to the deep and lasting injury of all ranks from the highest to the lowest.

Galpin's observations upon the power to be vested in and trace effects to their causes—that it is not necessary the President, that it is unity of purpose and unity of that this wretched state of society should longer remain, action he desired to effect, as the only means of arriving in an empire abounding with all the materials to ensure immediate general prosperity to the whole population. course of But these who govern, of its present artificial divisions.

can be supported as such; one of which, a very large one, my objects are universal, and not limited to individual, deny will effect the object, seeing that authority is not good understanding, among all parties, of the principles influence; and that it is more likely to beget opposition on which alone it can be made, and of the mode of O'Connell, not with the view of approving, or other-than obedience: and here I shall take advantage of applying those principles to practice. It is now of the I had scarcely reached the Table Rock, when I was wise, of the course he was taking, but simply to point Mr. G.'s own illustration, viz, the present repeal move- last importance to you to know these principles, and how, wisely, to apply them to practice.

I think, if Mr. G. and our readers look well into the The principles on which society has been hitherto reports of that movement, they will see that Mr. O'Con-based, governed, and educated will never produce nell's leadership is one of admission not commission; virtue, permanent prosperity, or happiness; these that it is assumed by common consent; and obtained by erroneous principles must be gradually abandoned, with the confidence his countrymen place in him, from a the character which they necessarily produce throughout belief that he is their true friend, sincerely seeking to the population. And you may, immediately, and most obtain for them all they hold dear, -a confidence won beneficially for all classes, commence this change by by his appeals to the best feelings and passions of the your own means and well-directed industry. No same Irish people; and not by any authority vested in him mind any longer doubts that man is, to a very year exby any party: hence the unity of purpose and of ac- tent, the creature of the circumstances by which he is surtion that now characterises the repeal movement—the rounded, and chiefly of those which society creates, and common bond of priest and peasant—Dissenter and Ca | with which it surrounds individuals from their births, tholic—their country's weal: therefore, this repeal il- so as to make poor or rich, ignorant, or intelligent, well For this is how I would propose to effect unity of pur- natural individual differences by which one shall be pose and of action, that is, by the influence of prin- always distinguished from every ether. Also the very ciples of truth, justice, and humanity on the minds of ignorant or very ill informed alone now imagine that believe at pleasure, but must do so in accordance with our fellows, and to carry the objects desired into man has been made with faculties to enable him to All forms which descend this chasm lose their identity the strongest conviction that shall be made upon his effect, that they should elect servants, who should believe except in accordance with the strongest imdeliberate together upon the necessary steps to be taken, pressions which are made on his mind; or to love, publish the result of their deliberations to their con- except that which is agreeable to his individual afterwards found. No conception can be formed of the at his will, but must leve or hate according to the feel- stituents, and urge the necessity of the plans being nature, or to form any of his faculties or powers, brought home to the mind, to the eye, and to the fire- process to which every atom is subjected that falls ings created within him by each subject, which feelings acted upon. Thus may we obtain a thorough co-opera- so as to be rationally responsible for their qualities. tion; then would they follow their officers as leaders nor can any one well informed now doubt of the superlanguage the most transcendent, by master minds of past imagine the depth to which they sink, nor the quantity These three truths placed as the basis of action for in the course laid down with a pleasure that the abundance of materiel immediately at the disposal of and present ages, who have spent weeks and months of rocks which are constantly in motion, commixing any body of men, if clearly understood by them, must authority of one man would fail to produce. In letter xi., society, if they were properly applied, to ensure per-"Supposing that he had to debate, discuss, and explain stances greatly more to be desired, and far superior to every proposition he had to make, or even that he had any which have been formed at any time, in any part

mote the general happiness, knowing that it contributed | might be disposed to thwart him; could any one believe | Now, upon these data, without disturbing the pre-DRUMMONDSVILLE is situated upon the battle-field in the highest degree to his own personal welfare. It that he would then be enabled to arouse the sent position of any parties, you will possess the power, of that name. The place extends back from the river, is to the deep impression which these truths are capable spirit which he now excites?" Now, for my own part, whenever you can acquire the knowledge, to gradually speedy success; and I am well aware that until this otherwise than beneficially; by each supplying his change in your condition, by which you will speedily point is gained my proposal will be open to all the ob- opinion they would probably arrive at the best course remove the hitherto permanent causes of ignorance. jections which Gracchus makes in the election of the to be pursued; and so long as Daniel can speak (for he poverty, division, and uncharitableness, first from your is one of the speech makers) to his countrymen, he own ranks, and by your example, soon afterwards, from

It is vain, at first, to look to any other party to And then to debate and discuss, is surely the way effect the change for you; the upper classes do not luggage had arrived there. I immediately proceeded always feel bound to the strongest and most vigourous to elicit truth; but if Daniel had to explain? well, know how to do it even for themselves; but when you width exceeding 100 rods; the western larger, and gene. by Lundy's Lane to the Railway Station at which the action, knowing that all eyes are centred on him, and there are 2 great many in the Chartist ranks who will commence in good earnest, and show them a successful rally deeper, forms the boundary between the United passengers alight to be taken to the Clifton House, a that his success or failure cannot be attributed to those agree with Mr. G. that it would be very inconvenient beginning, then those now above you will come forward distance of nearly two miles. On reaching the station, with whom he is associated being obstructive to his for Daniel to explain a great many of his sayings and and, ere long, cordially assist in carrying forward the

> You have a superabundance of industry: you may have among yourselves a weekly subscription sufficient well educate and employ, in a reasonable time, all your conduct, he will weave himself such a veil of goodness, unemployed, half employed, or uselessly employed tion for the continuance of the same measures, until all the industrious classes shall be well educated physi-The fifth paragraph is as follows:-" Let us take the cally, mentally, morally, and practically, and all permapowerful as Mr. O'Connell's, have been engaged in pro- beneficially for the producers and consumers; and thus secuting the latter, and the objects sought to be would you, in a peaceable and the best manner, emanobtained are certainly far more attractive and valuable; cipate yourselves and your children, and exhibit an I think our Social fliend must have come to without assistance it may be in their power to give to forward believe that Mr. G. must have been so enveloped in educate and employ any portion of the industrious

That you may succeed in thus peaceably and perma-

Signed by order, and on behalf of the said Congress. ROBERT OWEN. President of the Rational Society, and Chairman of Congress. Harmony Hall, Hants.

LETTERS from Bosnia confirm the intelligence

In the neighbourhood of Oundle, the fine crops of grass have been under water for a fortnight.

THE LATE RAINS have been so favourable to the grass and corn crops in the vale of Lune as almost to ensure a superabundant harvest. Accounts from New Orleans speak of heavy rains having fallen towards the close of April, and swelled the Mississippi to a considerable height.

It is expected that a first dividend of 5s. in the

pound on the estate of Messrs. Parker and Shore. Postage Stamps.—We are enabled to place before our readers the following statement of the amount received for postage stamps, sold at three of the lead-

ing post receiving houses in London, during the past

two years :-£. s. d. White, Cornhill ... 4.435 16 6 ... 7.640 12 6 Reid, Charing-cross 2.636 10 2 ... 3.507 7 6

Kelly, Vigo-lane ... 2,357 12 6 ... 3,377 7 0

vated, and are free from the unseemly stumps which intelligent men; persons in whom the public will have advanced, by taking advantage of times of exciting the year 1842 nearly doubled that of the preceding. as presed over them prevents the eye from penetrating the had his barn burnt down charged it upon a respectable of the society, wherever it is required, this service struggle, and have been sacrificed as the scape-goats of ed into single labels, gives the extraordinary numCharlist Intelligence.

Charter Association of the Manchester locality. To the Association generally. be known and designated by the appellation of the Charriet Sunday School for children of all denominations." 2nd. "That the following branches of education be taught to the children, namely, reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar; also their duties to their Creator, parents, and fellow creatures, with the moral and social requirements of public and private life; to which will be added inunder any circumstances." 4th. "That no corporeal provided they comply with the beforementioned reguistions. They shall also be eligible to be remay be thought necessary. That all books, slates, is croable of enjoying. Association's funds for the first three months; and this can never be accomplished, that human nature is after that time has elapsed, to make alterations, or so sunk and depraved, that all attempts to improve otherwise, according to the then existing circum- and elevate it, must and will eventually prove abor-

LECTURES were delivered in the above Hall, in the public, and passed manimously.

Sunday the South Lancashire County Council held moment in hostile array against these every day conto be ant to the Northern Star for insertion :-

The address of the delegates of South Lancashire to the Chartists of that district.

BROTHER DENCCRATS,-It is with mingled feelings of serrow and delight, that we once more ad-oress yen. With delight at the proud position we occupy as an association of men combined together in all its varied forms; and thereby shewing to the dom under which we and they have so long society.

Sorrowing that it is our painful duty to call the attention of the various localities of this district, to the care of those sterling friends of suffering humanity, Mr. Cooper and his com-patriot Mr. Richards. who are suffering unheard of cruelties in the Stafford hell, we, therefore, call upon every locality in South Lancashire to bestir them and call meetings immediately to petition Parliament in their behalf, and to send such petitions forwith to T. S. Duncombe, E-q. M.P. for presentation.

To the rescue, brother Chartists, and let there not be a town, village, nor hamlet in the county but what sends its petition in behalf of these brave fellows who have so long, so nobly, and so faithfully fought the battles of a suffering and enslaved people. We also regret that a few of the localities have not sent their delegates so regularly to the county council as they formerly did. We hope, therefore, that the time that is passed will more than suffice, and that for the future they will see the necessity of having their representatives present to assist in devising plans for the carrying out of those principles which if adopted, will make the homes of Englishmen, cottages of contentment, and our country glorious, happy and free.

Brethren, the task of addressing you on this allimportant subject, has so often fallen to car lot, that anything we can advance, by way of appealing to your love of country, would be little more than useless repetition. Our business with you now is to point out the necessity of adopting some practical plan, in-order to secure the object which has cost us so much labour, money, and suffering to carry it to its present proud, though in some measure disorganized state.

First, then, it is our particular desire that each locality will choose a delegate to attend a meeting of the South Lancashire delegates, to be holden in the National Charter Association Room, Brownstreet, Manchester, on Sunday, the 18th of June, at one o'clock in the afterneon, when, we trust, this call will be responded to in a manner worthy of the democracy of this emporium of liberty. That each locality will not fail to instruct their representative as to what course they would deem it advisable to pursue in order to place this division of the country in that | osition which its importance in this truly great movement so eminently entitles it to. The delegates will be required to come fully culcate on the untutored mind of his offspring, the prepared to vote upon the following questions:lat. Your opinions relative to the election of a new Executive Council for the Association. 2nd. The engaging a lecturer for this division of

3rd As to the workings of the present local lecturers' plan, and whether is should be continued

or otherwise. 4th. To give your opinions of the propriety of holding Chartist camp meetings during the summer months in various parts of the district; and whether you think they would be attended with good result - 10 our movement or not.

We hope you will not fail to give the above questions that consideration which their importance requires, as much depends upon the decision which You may come to.

Brother Chartists,-We cannot conclude this address without cailing your attention to the eventful times in which we live. The present time appears three and four hundred signatures in this village. to be big with great events. The agitation for the cal, and political emancipation of our beloved lighted with the treat. ocusity from the galling fetters of a merciless oligarchy, the cold-blooded and grasping avaries of is fluence of an intolerant State Church.

oo inai ine Charlisle the moral struggle of right against might—of justice against injustice. Let Union be your watchword—love and brotherly kindness mark your conduct towards each other, and the day is not far distant towards each other. when every restige of oppression will be banished has appearance was loudly applanded. On the from our land, and the hardy sons of toil be in pos- motion of Mr. Brady the Rev. Mr. Egan was called carry into effect the Apostolic injunction- The to the great movement in Ireland under the cardilabourer shall first be partaker of the fruits thereof." nal virtues of justice, prudence, temperance, and And this can only be brought about by making the perseverance, and called on the people present by

We are, brethren in bonds.

Yours in the common cause of human redemption, Wm. GRESTY, Chairman, WM. DIXON, Secretary.

P. S.—We hope those localites that stand indebted to the Lecturer's Fund, and can make it convenient, will be kind enough to forward their accounts by their delegates to the next delegate meeting.

evening. June 5th, the following resolution was moved by Mr. D. Donavon, and seconded by Mr. J. Nuttall, and carried without a dissentient, "That we, the General Council of the National Charter Association for the Manchester locality, having taken into our most serious consideration the present discounted state of the Association and the evil effects."

pinger was next introduced, and explained the reason of his attendance there that evening. It was not so Ovenden, near disto...

Siddall Upper Warley was against repeal) but to add his portion of advice to the Catholics present, which had been so ably done by his venerable and learned friend. He then the proportion of the Association and the evil effects. organised state of the Association, and the evil effects at length pointed out their duty, and likewise the that are likely to result from our having no recognised Executive, do most respectfully suggest the to the "big monthers," and concluded amid unmeasured to a conference being held in Birmingham sured applause. Mr. West was then introduced the most central on the 17th of amid the most central of the 17th of amid the 17th (that town being the most central) on the 17th of amid the most enthusiastic applause. He stated July next, for the purpose of re-considering the plan that he came among them to assist to Repeal the of organisation, and making such alterations as will Union, by cementing an union—an union that had

Sunday school in connection with the above Hall : that may be necessary in the plan of organisation,

NORTH LANCASHIRE.

The Address of the North Lancashire Delegates to all these who are desirous of co-operating with them in the great work of national redemption.

BROTHERS IN BONDAGE AND IN HOPE,-We constructions in and explanations of the principles of ceive it to be our duty to address you at this critical democracy as contained in the document called the juncture of affairs in this class-ridden country, to call People's Charter." 3rd. "That no sectarian or upon you, in the name of patriotism, to shake off the peculiar dogmas bo allowed to be taught the children, lethargy, spathy, and inattention to your own claims, and those of your suffering countrymen, to rush to the punishment or particular mark of degradation be rescue of the downcast victims of poverty, to raise your allowed to be inflicted on any of the children, energies, combine your collective talent and influence, for any forwardness or contrariety they concentrate your every moral power in one impenetrable may rauge during their attendance at school. But phalanx, and with a voice—a voice like the sound of instead of the cane or whip, the more rational means | many waters, preclaim with pathos and with power, be used—as entreating, mild expostulation, and with piercing, yet forbearing indignation, that you are kindness on the part of the conductors and teachers, fully and energetically alive to the things which concern the above towns and villages." Mr. T. Clarke, one of the constables (No. 98) received several seshall be substituted, and strictly attended to by them your temporal, social, and political snivation; that you in all cases." 5th. "That there be a superintenden; are about to snap asunder those degrading chains which and four directors elected by the members of the have so long linked you to the nearping mandates of Carpensers' Hail locality, for the conducting of the faction, bound you down mentally, morally, and physisaid school, who shall retain office for three months, cally, and made you the veriest tools and slaves of dethe above Chapel, on Monday evening, June 12th, Messrs. Burke, the soldier pushed him against the signing taskmasters; show that you have made a solemn at eight o'clock, upon the Repeal of the Irish Legis- low wall of the very deep area which gives light to declaration that you will never tire in your noble exelected, so long as they continue to give satisfaction ertions till you have achieved your country's redempto a majority of the members who attend the quar- tion, the redemption of your homesteads from oppression terly meetings. The duties of such superintendent and misrale, and that you will, by your own, and your and conductors shall be to watch over the interests fellow men's exertions, elevate your own order above of the school, and purchase books for the use of the the rancour of despotism and the penalties of bondage; children, subject, nevertheless, to the controll of the you will then successfully show by your continued managing committee of the Hall for the time being, lebours, that you will finally secure to the human both as to the expenditure and any bye-law that family, the greatest amount of happiness human nature

tive and fruitless, that man must sit "patiently" down under an unbearable lead of want, degradation, and Lectures were delivered in the above man, in the action of the great anthor of the universe afterneon and evening of the same day, by Mr. D. and solemnly decreed, that man must sit quietly down, and solemnly decreed, that man must sit quietly down, and solemnly decreed, that man must sit quietly down, in humble resignation, that he must take rough cir. At the close of the lecture, in the evening, the above tell the propounders of this highly injurious, prejudicumstances (no matter of what nature they may be); we rules for the Sunday school were brought before the cial, pernicious doctrine, that it is as false as the bigstry and superstition of the dark ages. We appeal SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING .- On to any rational mind, if these dogmas can stand for one their v-nal monthly meeting in the National Charter vincing facts, that your homesonce comfortable, whenen-Association Room, Brown-street, Manchester. After joying a more equitable remuneration for your skill, are transacting their local business, the following ad- rapidly becoming destitute of every article of domestic dress to their constituents was agreed to, and ordered convenience; misery, degradation, and want surround you in all your various pursuits. In vain you struggle to preserve the respectability of your families, the iron hand of despotism strangles our every effort to rescue them from poverty, and all its attendant calamities. Oh , shame, shame, upon the prostituted talent that is thus employed in prolonging and vainly endeavouring thus to defend the strong holds of oppression. Has and cruel treatment to which Thomas Cooper, heaven decreed that the idle, the profligate rich, shall erjoy every blessing bestowed by art or nature, and for the high and holy purpose of combatting tyranny that the industrious mechanic and inoffensive poor resolution was seconded by Mr. David John, and shall alone be the objects of divine vengeance? Be far carried unanimously. Mr. Henry Thomas moved lanthrepy and patriotism, proving incontestably that

> the present opportunity of directing you to a sense of Ellis moved, and Mr. M'John seconded the petition. your duty. Since your representatives first met on your | Which was read by the Chairman, and unanimously behalf many and ardnous, have been the struggles in adopted. A vote of thanks was then given to the which you had to engage in your different localities. At one time universally depreciated and disesteemed, pelted with the mud of scorn and opprobrium, by all not incorporated in your ranks, your motives most unscrupulously maligned and misrepresented, the venal press marked its victims, spies were employed to concoct and convict, the pulpit thundered forth its denunciations, the bar showered torrents of misrepresentation, and your best and noblest friends were immured in a dungeon, because they possessed the boldness to denounce, and the virtue to morally combine against the evils of the "aystem." Your own enthusiastic "Tattersall" now languishes in prison, simply because he exerted his popularity with the working classes, to the preservation of life and property. Seeing that these things have taken place, you are bound by every tie of " patriotism" and humanity, it behoves you as consistent persevering democrats, to gird on afresh the armour of truth and justice, and awear by the wrongs of your country, that you are determined to continue faithful to the end, that you will never cease in your God-like exertions until signal and final success shall have crowned your herculesn efforts. Do this, and the

work of persecution is at end. Ours are the principles of the People's Charter; whole and entire, they are immutable. They have floated majestically triumphant on the troubled surface of political contention, mnanswered and irrefragable by all the argumentative powers that sophistry has or can summon to its aid; they will stand (if such a thing should be) amid the crush of matter and the wreck of worlds; they would widen the foundations of seciety, until the base shall have a breadth capable of securing the just representation of every interest in the state, under whose just administration every man would sit down under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to

make him afraid. In conclusion, we implore of you to set your shoulders to the wheel, as if the legitimate struggle depended on your own energy and union. You can plead no excuse. You have, on many occasions, by your petiof, and the necessity for, the enactment of our political tenets, as the law of our sea-girt isle. Let every Chartist endeavour to add one more to our own ranks, to confirm one wavering mind. Let every parent innever-dying principles of liberty, the absolute necessity of good Government for the preservation of his liberty, and from a living death, by protracted distress, and for those essential materials which make life desirable. By all and every means press forward to the mark of your high calling. Let every Chartist do his own work; and then soon, very soon, shall we hear from the vallies and mountain tops the glad abouts of

Then peace and plenty will be surs, And all the blessings Freedom showers. We are your's, in the bonds of Union, Signed, on behalf of the delegates present, HENRY WOOD, Chairman.

SILEDEM.-A petition on behalf of Cooper and Richards has been agreed to, and received between HULL-On Whit-Monday, the Chartists of Hull Repeal of the Legislative Union seems to be bring held a grand festival, in the Freemasons' Lodge, ing us to a crisis the hitherto conflicting elements Mytongate. The room was tastefully and beautiof party appears to be upon the eve of a brotherly fully decorated, and the splendid order and arrangejunction, when England and Ireland are likely to ment of the portraits of our most distinguished paunite in the moral battle against the common triots had a grand and imposing effect. Numerous enemies of both countries. Such an opportunity banners, with appropriate mottoes and devices, and for forming a lasting union between the two coun- an efficient quadrille band, rendered the festival a tries never presented itself. We, therefore, ought treat worthy of the patronage of the friends of to cherish it, and endeavour to coment the como- rational amusement and innocent recreation. The crary of both nations in an holy union that will "good things" provided were of the first character, make corruptions' ark quake to the centre. This is and the order and regularity of the whole proceedindeed the "Tide in the affairs of men, which, if inks reflected the highest credit on the committee taken at the flood, leads on to freedom!" Be of management. Great praise is also due to Mrs. active and rigilant, and we shall most assuredly, at Brown and the other ladies who rendered their no distant period, achieve that desideratum so ar- assistance. The evening's amusements were interdently to be wished, and for which we have so long spersed with songs and recitations, and the company nature designed her, "the most fertile and happy fo ardently struggled—the moral, social, physi- separated shortly after one o'clock—all highly de- nation under the canopy of heaven," but not until

IMPORTANT MEETING .- On Tuesday evening the aggregate meeting in the Catholic School Rooms, which two new members were enrolled. non-street: it being known that the (this division of Lancashire will prove were to attend and render their assistance to their themselves worthy of their higher calling in Irish brethren, the room was crowded to excess. seasion of these privileges which will enable them to to the chair. He opened the meeting by referring people free inhourers on their fatherland." The their patriotism and love of justice to imitate their land, the land, the land," is our only hope of salva. Irish brethren by agitating under the same banner. He then referred to the observation that clergymen should take no part in politics, but said that if Halshaw Moor, near Oldham ... he witnessed any act of injustice and oppression he A few sawyers, Waterloo Town ... was bound as a Christian minister to take his stand by the side of the injured and oppressed. He then Hollinwood instanced cases of oppression practised in Ireland, Padiham and concluded a truly Christian appeal by exhorting Wolverhampton them not to be led into any secret societies, to have Richmond and Twickenham nothing to do with plots, or to commit any breach of Mr. G. Gommon, Chelsea ... the laws, but peaceably, constitutionally, and temperately assist the Irish people to establish the national independence of their country. The venerable hir. Tatton and friend Brown Street.—At a meeting of the General council, held in the Brown street Room, on Monday priest sat down amid cheers. The Rev. Mr. Cop. A wager respecting "Repeal Rent" priest sat down amid cheers. The Rev. Mr. Cop. A wager respecting "Repeal Rent" pringer was next introduced, and explained the reason Halifax (5th sub.) ...

render it less ambignous, and better calculated to been too long delayed—an union of the working promote the interests of the Association; and in classes of England and Ireland, for the emancipation order to give each locality an opportunity of expres- of both countries from the slavery of class legislation MANCEESTER. A general meeting of the sing their sentiments, we recommend the propriety and aristoratic domination. He entered at great members of the National Charter Association was of proceeding forthwith to the election of delegates length into the question of Repeal, and by argument held in the Carpenier's Hall, on Sunday morning to attend the said conference, and at the same time and recon placed the question so plainly before his last, Mr. John Murray in the chair. After passing give those who may be elected such instructions as audience that the most prejudiced could not escape the accounts for the last month, the following rules will enable them faithfully to represent the opinions conviction. He concluded by enrolling him off were agreed to, for the conducting of a Chartist of their constituents, both as regards any alteration member of the Repeal Ascociation amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. Several more Chartists lst. That a Sunday school be established in the or arrangements requisite to the formation of a new enrolled themselver, and the most brotherly feeling Carpenter's Hall, under the auspices of the National and efficient Executive to watch over the interests of prevailed, the repealers pledging them. Ives to assist the Chart str by all means in their power. A vote of thanks to the chairman, to the Rev. Mr. Coppinger and Mr. We t was carried with loud che ring. Three cheers were then given for Mr. O'Connellthree for Feargus O'Connor, and three for "Ould offered, and heavy fells received, still there were treland" and the Repeal and the crawded audience few real injuries inflicted. This conduct naturally Ireland" and the Repeal, and the crewded audience dispersed, many with wet shirts but light hearts, at this cordial union between the real friends of demo-

> NOTTINGHAM.—THE CHARTISTS mot at the Democratic Chapel, on Sunday. The following resolutions were passed:—"That a delegate meeting rades, particularly as a number of the 45 h, who will take place on Sunday afternoon, the 18th, at two are nearly all tectotallers, volunteered their sero'clock precisely, in the above chapel for the pur- vices to that effect. But as all their efforts were pose of forming a better organization in Derby, unavailing, and the row increased in violence, the Mansfield, Newark, and the intermediate villages, and that three persons be chosen to draw up an outline of a plan to be submitted to them, and that the Secretary be instructed to communicate the same to bringing them to the King-st. station, in doing which, frem Stockport, is expected to give an address on Nottingham Forest, on Sunday afternoon at two and who struck him with the breastplate of his o'clock. June 11th, if the weather permits if not belt. This constable had a narrow escape of his o'clock, June 11th, if the weather permits, if not, belt. This constable had a narrow escape or mis in the Chapel, Rice-place. He will also lecture in Massac Burke, the soldier nushed him against the lative Union.

> address on the Repeal of the Legislative Union he would have fallen down a height of between Great Britain and Ireland, on Tuesday several feet. Most of the soldiers were night, which created a good feeling among the extremely young, and were evidently Irish, by Repealers and Chartists. At the conclusion of his their accent, as well as by their expressions, for they lecture, eleven kepealers joined the National Char- repeatedly shouted out- Hurrah for Repeal!-by ter Association. Mr. Beesley will lecture on G-we must have the Repeal!"-and numberless Wednesday night next, on the same subject.

> tion was held on Monday evening, in their hall, whole time many hundred people were assembled, when the following resolution was unanimously who seemed to be greatly excited. Owing, however, agreed to: "That this meeting has heard with to the praiseworthy exertions of our respected felfeelings of indignation the barbarities inflicted upon low citizen. Mr. J. Hackett, to whom the police John Richards, Thos. Cooper, and Joseph Capper in ought to be much indebted, the people were induced the dungeons of the Stafford gaol; we therefore re- to disperse, without the least violence. At a late solve to petition the Commons House of Parliament hour one of the officers of the 45th with a party arto institute an immediate inquiry into their case, as rived, and took the four soldiers who had been preit is too evident, if that be not done, that they will viously arrested by the police up to the barracks. share the fate of Holberry and Clayton." It was We understand that his worship the Mayor, and

MERTHYR TYDVIL .- On Monday evening last a public meeting was called by placard to take place in the Market-square, at six o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on behalf of Cooper, Richards, and Capper. Mr. Benjamin Howard was unanimously called to the chair, who, after reading the requisition, called on Mr. Mathew John to move the first resolution. which read thus :- " That this meeting have learned with feelings of alarm and indignation of the unjust John Richards, and Joseph Capper are subjected by the Visiting Magistrates in Stafford Gaol." The Chairman; and one of the most numerous meetings that we have had here for some time separated. highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening.

BOLTON.—The Chartists of this place opened a the close of the evening's lecture, Mr. Peter Rigby, who has been writing a series of letters in the Bolton Free Press in favour of a repeal of the Corn Laws, rose in the meeting, and said, that after the ring Mr. Dixon's lecture, he was convinced that a repeal of the Corn Laws would not be of any benefit to the working classes, he would therefore hand over the letters that had appeared in the Bolton Free Press to Mr. Dixon, as a trophy of the principles of truth, being convinced, from the arguments advanced by Mr. Dixon, that nothing but the land would save the country. NEWCASTLE.—The monthly meeting of the

Repeal of the Union association of Newcastle-on-'yne, was held in the Catholic School Room, on Monday evening. Mr. M'Daid having been unanimously elected to the chair, briefly opened the pro ceedings by stating the object for which they had met that evening, and concluded by introducing their here." Three steamers arrived in Dublin on Montried friend Mr. M'Inily, who would next address day, from Liverpool with the 2nd Dragoon Guards the meeting. Mr. M'Inity was received with loud (Queen's Bay's). Lord de Grey rode down to the cheering, and commenced by relating the ravages made by William III, in Ireland, and the good faith (?) with which the government of that monarch kept the treaty of Limerick. He showed that in less than two months after they received the sanction of the great seat of England, the treaty was broke, and his Majesty's peaceable subjects of Ireland, were unceremoniously robbed, not only of their goods and chattels, but also of their lands and tenements. By the treaty of Limerick, Ireland was to hold her own Church, were allowed to worship their God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and many other immunities both civil and religious. Were they allowed to exercise those benefits? No. no, was reiterated from all part of the large room. Mr. M'Inilty then entered into a statement of the trade of Ireland, before and after the union with England, and very distinctly showed that although the population was increasing annually, that the trade was decreasing, and the comforts of the people were disgracefully diminished beyond description. Mr. M'Inilty was loudly cheered, throughout his the chapels, in order to substitute service, this being minute rehearsal of Erin's woes, and was succeeded the last day. The police who went out with the serby Mr. M'Shane, who after apologizing for his inability to enter at any great length into the subject. in consequence of bodily indisposition, gave a brief outline of the innumerable deprivations to which his countrymen were subjected, in consequence of the check put to her improvement by mis-legislation, out with them a second time, when the people and urged the necessity of forming one united constitutional means left them to work out the reenthusiastic peals of applause. Mr. Brophy, of reality ignorant of what the nature of such read-Dublin, said the reason that he stood before them ing was, Mr. Wilcox gave the command to fire, that evening in defence of Repeal is, that he as a when a round of ball cartridge was discharged by tradesman, as well as thousands of his countrymen, twenty-eight policemen upon a crowd of persons, the abundance, had it not been withheld from them by a dangerously wounded."-Evening Freeman. government who had no kindred feeling with the best interest of the country. Mr. B. related the means resorted to by the English aristocracy, to bribe the aristocracy of Ireland to sell their country to them. Mr. B. here mentioned the names of inought to be, until she was restored to her proper

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE.

GENERAL DEPENCE AND VICTIM FUND. Previously acknowledged518 11 113 A Chartist tailor, Cardiff 0 10 ... 0 0 ... 0 ... 1 0 ... 0 5 ... 0 4 0 ... 0 11 0 FOR M'DOUALL.

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IRELAND.

REPEAL IN THE ARMY.—The following particulars of a military affray appear in the Cork Examiner of Menday :- "A considerable degree of excitement at four o'clock, the House adjoured till Friday. and alarm was created last evening betwen the hours of nine and ten o'clock, in the neighbourhood of Patrick's bridge and King-street, from the conduct of a great number of soldiers belonging to the 56th and 45th regiments, the majority of whom were intoxicated. Several attempts were made by the sober portion of the military to induce their comrades to go quietly to barracks, but all in vain, force and remonstrance being alike unavailing. They then fought amongst themselves, but happily with more fury than effect; and though numberless blows were attracted a considerable crowd, which increased every moment, the streets being thronged as usual, on Sunday. Some of the police belonging to the King-street station were present, but did not at first interfere, hoping that the intoxicated soldiers would have been brought away quietly by their sober com-

stables from the Tuckey-street station, succeeded in arresting four men of the 56th Regiment, and vere blows from the soldier whom he had arrested, the lower cellar, and but for the timely interference of a woman, who caught him by the skirts of his SUNDERLAND .- Mr. Beesley delivered an excellent coat as he was hanging down, head foremost, other exclamations which proved beyond doubt that they were far from indifferent to the present move-PERTH .- A meeting of the Democratic Associa- ment in favour of Irish independence. During the

police, who fortunately were reinforced by con-

tailed above will be speedily held." berator, by — Mathews, Esq., of Tanner's-water.

Mr. O'Connell having replied in eloquent and fervid

One of the principal charges against me being earriage. The procession, which preceded him into rate calculation at 170,000.—Freeman's Journal.

More Troops.—The Belfast Chronicle of Monday says-" Two companies of the 43rd Regiment, at present quartered here, left town on Saturday, for Dungannon, in aid of the civil power, and two more proceed thither this morning. The men did not attend church yesterday, divine service being performed ins ead in the Barrack-square by the Rev. R. Oulton. Double sentries were mounted at night, with sixty rounds of ball cartridge. We are not aware what has given rise to the adoption of these measures

North Wall to witness the debarkation. county of Louth.

DESPERATE AFFRAY BETTERN THE POLICE AND PEASANTRY.—" Carrickmacross, June 5.—A most melancholy circumstance has occurred here this day. The police force in town escorted John M'Eneany to the chapels of Maheracloone and Corduff, for the purpose of posting up ejectments on geant in the morning, finding that the people ranged themselves between them and the chapel doors, and that they could not post the ejectments, very properly returned to town without using any force, and then Messrs. Wilcox and Barry went got between them and the chapels in great numphalanx of all true friends of liberty, to use every bers. Finding the posting could not be effected, Mr. Wilcox took upon himself to interpret the law of demption of Ireland. Mr. M'Shane was also cheered riot, read the Riot Act, and the people not having at the end of each sentence, and sat down amidst dispersed in the few minutes allowed, and being in are forced to leave their native land in quest of that most of which, it is alleged, have taken effect. One in a foreign country, which his own could produce in man was shot dead on the spot, and several more

LONDON.—DINNER.—On Monday afternoon, the United Societies of London Carpenters held their twenty-first annual dinner, at Highbury Barn Union cost England £3,000,000. in bribery. Mr. B. Tavern. The attendance was very good, the room contended that Ireland would never be what she Brailey was called to the chair, and ably explained ought to be, until she was restored to her proper the object of the institution. Mr. Tapprell, in an parliament of her own, the representatives of the whole adult male population, then she would be what nature designed her. "the most fertile and happy toast of-" The Trades, and may every man throughout the United Kingdom see the necessity of joining a society." Mr. Prior, in an address characterised CAMBERWELL.—The Chartists here met on Tues. by great ability, proposed the toast of "The Charthe smekeocracy, and the blighting and withering Associated Union Repealers held their monthly day evening-Mr. Anderson gave a lecture, after ter," which was received with great enthusiasm. manner, proposed "The Ladies," which was galmanner, proposed "The Ladies," which was gallantly responded to. Mr. Blewett spoke to the toast
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"The Mr. Butler, in a very humorous and pleasing Committee meet at Aston-street Room, on Sunday of "The Democratic Press," and the meeting then evening, June 11th, at seven o'clock, when the col- adjourned to the splendid ball room connected with lectors are requested to bring in their accounts. Mr. Kinton's establishment, where upwards of 1,500 Parties desirous of becoming collectors may obtain persons participated in the recreation, under the super- and day; such a practice is disgusting and disgraceintendence of Mr. Butler, as master of the ceremonies. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until morning's dawn, when the company separated highly satisfied with the manner in which Mr. in providing for their entertainment.

> CHELTENHAM.—Joseph King, the unfortunate victim of the Northleach prison, who was unable The magistrates' report is otherwise incorrect in through weakness to give his evidence at the late stating that "I had been frequently, and in vain inquest on Jones, died on last Tuesday week. It admonished for dissensions with the gaolers." Now, inquest on Jones, died on last Tuesday week. It admonished for dissensions with the gaolers." Now, was found difficult to hold an inquest, in conse whenever there were dissensions they were from the quence of the two former victims, Beale and Jones, being witnesses to his ill-treatment. His own depositions, and also those of his parents, went to prove that he must have died from the effects of the discipline he was subjected to during his confinement. His remains presented a most heartrending appearance, this kind was made. Mr. Burgess never was rebut cannot be described. He was interred on Tuesday last. His age was twenty-two. He was sent to Northleach by the Cheltenham magistrates for stealing a piece of stone of but a few pence in value. He was of a healthy disposition, but at distant in-He was of a healthy disposition, Dut at the was of intellect. In had seen it. When I was asked to tell them all that passed at When I was asked to tell them all that passed at when I was asked to tell them all that passed at the inspector. I, of course, con-

by the Government, in the shape of income-tax from | them by stating my want of authority to do so. But the various Railway Companies throughout the I did tell them (when pressed) what I had said, and country, will very, nearly reach £100,000 per an- could have told them more if I had not been stopped ... 34 12 41 num; and it is expected that before the Incometax and Property-tax Act expires, it will, by the the insertion of which will greatly oblige, now gradual extension of the several lines, consider-£35 2 104 bly exceed that amount.

HOUSE OF COMMONE-THURSDAY, JUNE 8. The SPEAKER took the Chair at the usual hour. but there being only thirty eight Members present

REPEAL RENT .- The amount of subscriptions towards this fund, for the week ending Saturday last, has been announced to be £904 11s 4d.

her Majerty was baptised on Friday last, amidst are now alive, and doing "as well as can be expected." great splendour, by the names of Alice Maud Lancaster Guardian.

KNUTSFORD GAOL. TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,-After the manner in which my fortune and character have been assailed, I hope I am not makcharacter have been assailed, I nope I am not making an unreasonable request in craving the indulgence no be mustered in four classes; some for reserve your inserting the following observations, in constables; some for garrison duty; and others, who answer to those of Mr. Tatton Egerton, who seems may feel inclined to volunteer, are to go out to Van to think he can only vindicate the conduct of the Dieman's Land. Non-commissioned officers, and to think he can only vindicate the conduct of the men of education, under fifty years of ege, who cheshire magistrates by misrepresenting mine. This gentleman has, according to the report in your choose to volunteer, are, we understand to be all paper of the 24th, ventured to characterize my peti- lowed seventy pounds a year and their rations, tion as "one tissue of falsehoods." Sir, these are Liverpool paper.

hard terms to apply to a clergyman graduated at ractor for truth was never before impugned, and who burglary was effected at Conham, about five miles has in his possession the testimonial of the bishop of from this city, at the house of an elderly lady the diocese, and, among others, of those who are now named Mary Hunt, which is situate in a romantic his defamers, signed only nine months ago—to say; glen near the side of the river Frome, at the back of nothing of those of all the clergymen under whom he the Long Tunnel of the Great Western Railway, served as curate; and I hope it is not unreasonable between Bristol and Bath. She had been for some that I should enquire into the credit due to the gen- time past supposed to have accumulated a sum of tleman who has become my accuser in such offensive money, by her business as a monthly nurse, which terms. In the first instance, Mr. Tatton Egerton she kept by her in the house. Though living a solidenied, in his place in Parliament, the truth of all tary life, she had never manifested the slightest fear those statements made by Mr. Duncombe as to the for her safety. On Saturday night, however, on those statements made by Mr. Duncomoe as to the for her salety. On Salety, honever, on abuses practised in Knutsford Gaol, which have all going to bed she was alarmed by a noise outside. been subsequently proved by the very parties who and looking from her window saw three men endea. deemed it their interest to deny them.

curity of my tenure of office, although the gentle- men obtained admission; Mrs. Hunt meanwhile man's statement of this warning was made openly barring and bolting the doors at the foot of the before the quarter sessions court, consisting of forty staircase and her own bedroom door. These were magistrates and as many by tanders as the room forced open by a crow bar, and the ruffians seized could hold. Mr. Davenport's words were these, "I Mrs. Hunt swearing that they would kill her and told this gentleman, who was a perfect stranger to throw her body into the river unless she produced me, that if, as reported, his political principles dif- the money. They lighted a candle, and one of the fered from those of the chairman and the magis- men attempted to cut her throat, which she pretrates, he would do well to keep them to himself if vented by receiving the would in her arm. They he wished to keep his situation, and that no oppor-tunity would be neglected of getting rid of him." and in spite of her intreaties to spare her life, Now, this magistrate's statement having been made pressed upon the bed with the intention of producagreed to entrust the presentation of the petition to Cuptain Gun have this day waited on Sir O. Carey, was pretty well known during the last six weeks by everything of value seized upon, and the men left thus publicly, and published in the county papers, ing suffocation. The house was then rifled and and that an investigation into the circumstances deevery body else except Mr. Tatton Egerton. He the house, after placing a large and heavy box upon proceeds to complain that this was a libel upon the the bed under which she lay to insure her death. Demonstration in Drogheda, June magistrates, whereas it was merely a prediction She, however, succeeded in extricating herself, assistate, adjoining localities have done their duty nobly to months to be too well founded; for, from the bethemselves, their leader, and their country. The ginning, I was received with coldness and distance and committed for trial at Bristol. Their names demonstration which has just taken place has tran- in manner, and for merely obeying an impulse of are, Robert Watkins, Isaac Watkins, and Thomas scended far and away all similar political exhibitions | charity in indicting two letters, one to ascertain an | Watkins, alias Coggin. heretofore witnessed in a locality long distinguished important fact, and the other to procure alleviation for its fidelity to the cause of the people, and is well for a prisoner suffering under the sentence of a mili-deserving of a distinguished place among the many tary tribunal, I was brought before a committee of glorious manifestations of popular feeling by which inquiry, who agreed in acquitting me of all culpathis eventful year has been illumined and illus-trated. The Liberator left town at eight o'clock court that I had been acting very improperly, and on Monday morning in his private travelling chaise, that he had no confidence in me, neglected his accompanied by Mr. Steele. Triumphal arches duty in not announcing my acquittal to the public, were thrown across the road on which he passed. At before whom he had so unwarrantably accused me. lanthropy and patriotism proving incontestably that we have no other object in view but the emancipation of ourselves and fellow countrymen from the thraldom under which we and they have so long Wm. Gould, and carried unanimously. Mr. D. laurel, in honour of his visit. At half-past ten absence of the governor from prayers. And why o'clock he arrived at Balbriggan, where he was en- does he dony it? Because the party interested in tertained at a public breakfast, at which many of exculpating himself from the extraordinary language the surrounding gentry were guests. The Rev. Mr. he used on that occasion finds it convenient to dis-Fleming presided, and several other clergy were own it, and without any other reason. If the order of July next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forencon present. After breakfast an address was presented, for the gaoler to attend prayers was given it was on the part of the inhabitants of Fingal, to the Li-

> large and commodious room in Cheapside, for Chartist language to the address, took leave of his Bal- that I had withheld information from the magispurposes, on Sunday last, when two lectures were delivered by Mr. Wm. Dixon, from Manchester. At Julienstown he was met by the trades of Drogheda, ment of prisoners in the unwholesome labour of bearing their appropriate banners; also by several emptying sewers for the gaoler's profit (after he had talented bands, which walked by the side of his received £100 a year added to his salary in lieu of perquisites), a fact which had for three months been next, will be laid at the Hour of Twelve o'Clock at the town, was three miles in length, and the road on my journal without the magistrates having taken was crowded so densely that not an inch of the any notice of it. 2. The selling milk from his own surface was seen. The numbers of those who took cows to the officers of the gaol, contrary to statute. part in the procession may be averaged on a mode- 3. That he used the prisoners and the county property in putting new tires and new spokes and bushes to his chaise wheels. 4. Employing the prisoners in his house and those of the subordinate officers. 5. The communication of the gaoler's servants with prisoners. 6. The using the prisoners in copying out income-tax papers. After stating thus much, the chairman, who complains of my want of readiness to communicate, said, "There is no use in asking him any more questions. You may retire!" Mr. Tatton Egerton says, that this communication was not made until after the substance of it was already known to the magistrates. If that were true, which it is not, why did they ask for it? And why was I never asked for it before? And, again, why do they venture, in their reports to the Secretary of State, to accuse me of Superseding of Magistrates.-In compliance not communicating with them, when, on their first with the expressed desire of the undernamed gentle- applying to me for information, I gave it in such men, writs of supersedeas for their removal from abundance that the chairman would hear no more? the commission of the peace have been issued, I may here observe, that when a gentleman in my namely, W. F. Finn, (brother-in-law of Mr. position, who is treated with reserve and aversion, O'Connell), for the county of Kilkenny; Mr. G. and who observes that the gaoler could do nothing Delaney, also for the county of Kilkenny; Mr. J. amiss in the eyes of the justices, and that whenever H. Talbot, for Wexford; Mr. Power, of Gurteen, I reported his breach of duty I only met with rebuke (stepson of the Right Hou. R. L. Sheil), for Water-ford; Mr. M. Power, for Cork; Mr. P. Curtis, for pected that I should be very communicative upon Dublin county; Mr. F. Comyn, for Galway; and such matters. Mr. Tatton Egerton says that no the same. Messrs. Ternan, Mathews, and Ennis, for the evidence of this statement was taken. Why they did not take this statement down is best known to themselves. Had they done so, it would have somewhat interfered with their accusation against me for withholding information. Mr. T. Egerton's impartial justice overlooks the injustice done me at Chester; and the fact of the Chairman having put the little business done in any description of goods. question whether I should be dismissed unheard and Wools, Oils, &c. steady.

without any written notice either to myself or to the magistrates, who, according to their own rules, could not entertain such a motion, nor would he trouble the house with the evidence of two of the worst culprits, whose evidence amounted to nothing. Shore, late hospital those previously obtainable. Oatmeal was in modenurse, now holding another situation in the gaol (and a servant to Mr. Loyd, one of the magistrates, and a visiting justice) spoke to my being but a short time at the hospital; to which I replied that articles they are to a fair extent. The supplies he was very seldom there, and never attended me in Coastwise are only moderate; and from foreign my visits to the prisoners, and could therefore be no judge of what happened. Kent (the utterer of a forged note), who was brought up to complain that I did not give him particular attention, has since | ld. to 2d. per 70 lbs. on the rates of this day sennight. reaped the reward of his testimony, by receiving There was a good demand for Flour, and an improvegreater indulgences, in addition to the gaoler's promise to try to get him a pardon.

It is insinuated that, because labouring as I was under indisposition, I could only call on Mr. Roscoe, articles were without alteration. the magistrate's clerk, on Saturday, the 15th April, at three o'clock, and again in the evening, and that against the advice of my medical attendant, and did not ask for Mr. Roscoe's clerk instead of himself, therefore I was not anxious to learn the nature of the testimony raked up from the sink of the gaol against me. But I could not suppose that any man in Mr. Roscoe's confidential situation would leave such papers in the hands of his clerks; and here I must express my gratitude to divine providence. that, watched as I must have been during the three years and a quarter of my residence in Knutsford. both in and out of the prison, in which I passed, when necessary, an hour or two more than the regulations required of me, nothing has occurred to deprive me of the character I had previously borne, or the testimonials of my respected diocesan, and of or Peas. gentlemen of the first respectability in the county. surgeon, viz., "I found seventeen men and boys 5d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5dd. to 6d.; Lamb, 6d. to 7d packed together, perfectly naked, in a small room, to per lb. Number of cattle:—Beasts, 927; Sheep and rub for the itch, in which place they are kept night Lambs, 5252. and day; such a practice is disgusting and disgraceful in a christian country, and contrary to decency
and morality." For this entry I was ordered to
apologize to the surgeon and the magistrates, for they
considered it an insult to them and a reflection on Leescombe, the secretary, had exerted his ability in providing for their entertainment.

considered it an insult to them, that the surgeon. I have farther most positively and solemnly to state, that the revocation of the illegal considered it an insult to them, and a reflection on to 3s. 91.; Beans, 3s. 2d. to 4s. per bushel. order of the chairman, that I should confine myself to my spiritual duties, was not communicated to me, either in words or writing, till the recent inquiry. gaoler's interference with my duties, and not from

> sions ever instituted. Such was the magistrates' fear of hearing any charge against the gaoler, that I was, at his sugges-

mine with his, and his manners and temper did not encourage needless intercourse. Any dissension

deserving reproof ought to have been recorded : but.

at my dismissal, no evidence or charge whatever of

proved, nor any inquiry into these supposed dissen-

one of these temporary has no man included; other lads to take the stone, for which he forfeited my interview with the inspector, I, of course, conhis life.—Globe. IT HAS BEEN COMPUTED that the amount obtained and I defended myself from the obligation of giving I have thus given an answer to Mr. Tatton Egerton, All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid,

> Your grateful and persecuted servant. W. BROWNE, M.A.

WEDNESDAY, an aged man, about eighty, named David Hewett, hung himself in his bedroom, at York place, Limehouse, in consequence of the enbarrassed state of his circumstances, and because his grandsons, who were answerable for his rent, were about to be used for it.

BIRTHS EXTRAORDINARY.—On Wednesday last as Wombwell's monagerio was proceeding from Landard and of the line. owards this fund, for the week ending Saturday as womowen's menageric was proceeding from Lagast, has been announced to be £904 lls 4d.

The Queen's last Baby.—The third bantling of and the wolf nine!! all of which, with their dams are now alive, and doing "as well as can be expected."

On Tuesday last the Government entered into contract with Messrs. Learmonth, the principal army accourtement makers, for 10,000 sets of account rements, to be supplied forthwith. This order confirms the general impression that the army is about to be considerably increased.—Standard.

THE OUT-PENSIONERS.—These men, it appears, are BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—BRISTOL

Cambridge and of thirty years standing, whose chally June 6.—Early on Sunday morning a most daring vouring to force open the shutters below. She On the 231 he commenced his hardy and cruel shrieked out "Murder," but they huried several assertions, by stating he did not know who the ma- large stones at the window, and compelled her to gistrate was by whom I was warned of the inse- retire. The window was at length forced and the

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

MIDSUMMER SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Mid-summer General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York, will be and also, by further Adjournment from thence, will be holden at Rotherham, on Monday, the 3rd Day when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the said several Sessions, are required to attend the Court on the several Days and at the several Hours above mentioned.

And Notice is also hereby given, That at the said General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Skipron aforesaid, an Assessment for the necessary expences of the said Riding for the half-year commencing the 1st Day of October

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 7th of June, 1843.

LOAN of His Royal Highness the GRAND DUKE OF HESSE DARMSTADT, (guaranteed by the States of the Country) of 6 Millions 500,000 florins, to be reimbursed with 21,419,800 florins. Unrivalled distribution of Prizes. 1500 Money Prizes must be obtained by the next drawing of this Royal State Loan, taking place on the lst of July, 1843, as follows:—1 prize of 40,000 florins; 1 of 10,000 fl; 1 of 5,000 fl; 1 of 3000 fl; 6 of 1000 fl: 10 of 400 fl.; 20 of 200 fl.; 60 of 100 fl.; 100 of 90 fl.; 500 of 88 fl.; 800 of 86 fl.; 1500 prices amounting to 199,800 florins. 10 fl. being equal to £1 sterling. Price of Bonds for this drawing—One Bond, £1; 11 do. £10; 24 do. £20. The Official Original List of Numbers of the 1500 prizes will be forwarded to the Shareholders immediately after the drawing. The amount of prizes will be paid in cash at Frankforton-the-Maine, and London. For further particulars, and to obtain Bonds, apply to C. E. STAHL, 32, Villiers Street, Strand,

London, agent to A. J. STRAUS, Banker, Frankfort-on the-Maine. The Bonds issued by this House are signed by the hand of A. J. STRAUS, not being valid without

LOCAL MARKETS.

HUDDERSFIELD MARKET, JUNE 6.—The was a very large attendance of buyers this day, and very

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JUNE 3. The weather during the week has been exceedingly wet and ungenial; and, with continued scanty supplies of prime Flour, the trade in that article has been of an animated character, at prices exceeding rate request at fully late prices. The imports of Oats and Oatmeal from Ireland this week are large; of Flour there are 3,354 sacks reported; and of other ports 4,560 qrs. Wheat have arrived. Our market this morning was fairly attended, but the transactions in Wheat were only limited, at at advance of ment of 6d. to 1s. per sack was generally realized. Oatmeal met a moderate inquiry, and we raise cur quotations 6d. per load. Oats, Beans, and other

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. MONDAY, JUNE 5.-Up to this morning we have had almost constant and heavy rain, which has drawn more attention to the grain market, and has given an upward tendency to prices. The millers and dealers have bought free Wheat to a moderate amount; at yesterday's market a few parcels were taken on speculation, and the advance during the week may be stated generally at 2d. to 3d. per 70lbs. A cargo of Polish Odessa Wheat has changed hands in bond at 45, 81, per 60lbs. Flour must be quoted 13. per sack and barrel dearer. We have had but little passing in Oats at last week's rates. Oatmeal has met a moderate demand only, at 20s. to 21s. per load. There is no alteration to report as respects Barley, Beans,

LIVERPOOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 5. We have had a fair supply of cattle at market to-

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY. - Vett few fresh supplies of English Wheat have been received up to our market this week. Although the attendance of buyers to day was by no means numer ous, the demand for that article, was, on the whole steady, at full Monday's prices. The inquiry for foreign Wheat was in a sluggish state, but we have n) variation to notice in the quotations. The sale for Barley and Malt was steady, at late rates. Oaks, Beans, Peas, and Flour moved off slowly, and their value was unattered.

LEEDS:-Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, Count Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Bright and Published by the said JOSHUA HORSON (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Day ling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; internal Communication existing between the No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 19 set 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing one Premises.

Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds (Saturday, June 10, 1843.)