sepon powerful enough to liberate the captive, and tion in the moral. out him to that home around whose Hearties Universal Affrage will rear a wall of brass, and within whose alls no slave shall breathe, nor injured labour mourn. Bind yourselves together in one mighty phaprived them. Prepare for the approaching electoral battle. Comer, M'Douall; Vincent, Moir, are in the field as maidstes. Send them after the Petition, and let five milions of stordy arms force your representative into the Commons House. Let as hold the writer profice

within as we retain the balance of power without Form election Committees, appoint local and general resorers, to provide the sinews of war. Keep aloof from both factions in the battle, and at the critical moment be prepared to rush in; strike one blow at are enemy at a time, and let the blow be one from which they never can recover. We have received erain impalpable evidence, that in several places either of the factions will split their votes with our andidates, that is to say, a Tory and a Chartist. or Chartist and a Whig can be returned.

If you desire any of your leaders to watch in the

where. The first thing you have to do is to destroy fellow-countrymen. shid, and of the white headed parent, pursue the distinguished services. memery upon a diseased conscience.

thest we must record it as our deliberative opinion, ciety. With best wishes, that his absence can only be liable to one of two constructions—it must either have been constructive treason, or migriculate duplicity.

Brethren, we confidently leave our cause, the cause of the prisoners, and the rights of labour, in your hands. Use your power with resolution, and before your firmness the proudest of your enemies will be

We have two recommendations to offer to you before Te conclude :-First—to marshal the trades of this great nation, by whose energy and efforts the Reform Bill was carried, and by whose aid and assistance now, the Charter may h winmphantly carried.

Secondly—In the ensuing election, we advise you to the up the dreaded weapon of exclusive dealing; and inge, no money, be your watchwords to alarm and

Finally-Brethren let us cast aside, at this great cinis, all division and animosity. Let us be soldiers of the power of our oppressors be dissipated and forgotten.

your country, is to be apathetic when freedem bids you strance, and sluggish when victory is secure.

We remain, Your faithful and unchanging brothers in the cause of liberty, mercy, and truth,

P. M. M'DOUALL JOHN SKEVINGTON. THOMAS J. WALL. RUFFY RIDLEY. WM. MARTIN. WM. MORGAN.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

cionally elected representatives of the otherwise statements. The following is from our own Corres- remaining business, the meeting separated. , feel it to be our bounden duty, as it is our byed pleasure, to present you our heartfelt thanks he part you have so nobly, so humanely, and so initically taken, on the behalf of our incarcerated

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1841.

VOL. IV. NO. 186.

the shoulders of eighteen brave and patriotic workbetter suited to the altered condition of man, must be when the meeting closed. Mr. Hearne walked before us, and we got to the carriage with the greatest case. While speaking about voting for liberal measures for England, he was accosted by a working man,

mies may have implanted. We have asked, we condeclared himself a teetotaller, but very bitterly
times to ask, for no more than the renewal of our ancient denounced the Order of Rechabites, and bid his

will advocate the release of all political priinstitutions; and we cannot in this be justly stigmatized countrymen not to own them, or have anything to some as a visionaries or enthusiasts; and we solemnly disavow do with them. He denounced the Chartest as listention of involving our country in anarchy, conorangemen, and said but very little about the little about the consistent opponent of that the working men never had such an opportunity quest was held before the same. Coroner, at the The period is fast approaching when the fate of both vulsion, and bloodaked. The purpose of our agitation be irrecoverably sealed. We stand upon a just and has been, and continues to be, the improvement of the ismortal principle, and prevident fate has given us a social condition of the sons of labour, and their eleva-We have, through your assistance, obtained a great

moral victory, and we ardently wish to follow up the blow: we, therefore, humbly, but earnestly, request Brethren, to you, the electors and non-electors, we that you would be pleased unitedly to use your inare appeal to the tribunal of your reason; we bring our fluence with the Marquis of Normanby to obtain for in appear in the sacred our imprisoned friends the whole of those advantent reposed in us. Do your duty, as we have done tages of which the accident of a single vote has de-

> We are. Gentlemen. With much respect. Your obliged servants.

T. R. SMART, JOHN SKEVINGTON, THOMAS JOHN WALL. WILLIAM MORGAN, P. M'DOUALL. RUPPY RIDLEY. JOHN ROSE,

WILLIAM MARTIN. 55, Old Bailey, May 28, 1841.

The Albany, May 31, 1841. GENTLEMEN. - I have the honour to acknowledge length by Messrs. Vincent, W. Roberts, Esq., Philp, memy's camp-if you desire a sentinel over the mid- the receipt of your favour of the 28th instant, and beg to and Bolwell. Mr. Vincent received the hearty conright plottings of your adversaries -if you desire the express the sincere gratification that I experience from gratulations of his friends. On Sunday afternoon, Charter-provide the requisite funds for the ensuing the very kind and flattering terms in which you are Mr. Vincent preached a sermon to a large concourse pleased to notice my humble exertions upon the eccasion of persons. He shewed the practical bearing of the Mr. O Connor has offered readily to provide the qua- of my having had the honour of presenting to the House Gospel of Christ, and urged upon all Christians the Effections and most generously to furnish his liberal of Commons the petitions of nearly one million and four necessity of enforcing the practice of Christianity in denation for a Chartist candidate, everywhere and any- hundred thousand of the industrious classes of my all the public and private affairs of life. At the con-

pur enemies, especially, the bastile Whigs and the During the present adjournment of the House of Mrs. Frost. On Monday and Tuesday evenings, Mr. Mulchusian hacks. The second thing you have to aim Commons it will not be possible for me to convey to Vincent gave two lectures to very attentive audiences. is of votes on the Prisoners' Release Petition, and talented aid to my motion the pleasing contents of your and perseverance in the west. Mr. Vincent intends we leave you to sift the grain and throw away the chaff, present address; but be assured, the moment that Par- to bring out the Vindicator on the 19th of June. ma whirlwind of bitter curses. May the political liament re-assembles, I will make a point of communi. The people have been apathetic since the incarceragristence of Whiggery be utterly destroyed and the cating to each and every one of them the high consi- tion of Mr. Vincent; but his presence in these parts malediction of the bereaved wife, of the orphaned deration and grateful sense you entertain of their will throw new life into the masses.

molers into privacy and cling to them like burning | The moral triumph (as you justly designate it) which | consequence of Mr. Martin's arrival in this town, you obtained on Tuesday last, will not, I am confident, on his way from London to Sheffield, it was agreed Down with the hypocritical and defrauding crew to prove a barren victory, it being impossible, after the that a meeting should be held at Mr. Skevington's, the lowest region of political damnation. There let opinions expressed on both sides of the House, and the Charter Hotel, Swan-street, for the purpose of hear-them remain out of office and in torture. Let them decision come to, that her Majesty's Ministers can do in an address from that gentleman. Though the the refuge under the shades of official memory and otherwise, or would wish to do otherwise, than take only publicity given was in naming it to a few of the wish we have for them is, that they may cling to one the subject under their most serious consideration, with the class-leaders, yet the people kept pouring in so agreeable retrospect with as much tenacity as they have a view, as far as is consistent with their sense of duty, numerously, that it was deemed prudent to adjourn time to the gown of the speaker or the seals of of giving immediate effect to the recorded wish of the to the Bull-ring in the Ward's end. Mr. Skevingdice House of Commons. For these reasons, and under ton having addressed the meeting in a speech full of You have the list of votes before you.* The minority all the circumstances and difficulties with which good sense and patriotism, introduced Mr. Martin. we collectively support and keep faith with; the mathis case is surrounded, I cannot help feeling who, in a most eloquent appeal, for the space of inity we individually denounce and will exterminate; that it would be most impolitic and inexpedient on our two hours, laid bare the vile conduct of the Whige the description of the Wings is absented with external to the Wings in the following in the first of the Government of the prerogative of the Crown; and for the Charter; three for the Northern Stur; three for the Northe my perfectly consistent with the conduct of aristocratic dence, and forgive me when I carnestly entreat you, as perfectly consistent with the conduct of aristocratic dence, and forgive me when I carnestly entreat you, as perfectly consistent with the conduct of aristocratic dence, and forgive me when I carnestly entreat you, as perfectly consistent with the conduct of aristocratic dence, and forgive me when I carnestly entreat you, as perfectly consistent with the conduct of aristocratic dence, and forgive me when I carnestly entreat you, as perfectly consistent with the conduct of aristocratic dence, and forgive me when I carnestly entreat you, as perfectly consistent with the conduct of aristocratic dence, and forgive me when I carnestly entreat you, as perfectly consistent with the conduct of aristocratic dence, and forgive me when I carnestly entreat you, as perfectly consistent with the conduct of aristocratic dence, and forgive me when I carnestly entreat you, as perfectly consistent with the conduct of aristocratic dence, and forgive me when I carnestly entreat you, as put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously, and hearty men in his Lodge-room. The evening position. We cannot pass over the conduct of the tered and unbidden, to proclaim, of their own accord, at which, so far as we can judge from the reports and Tokens:—1. Is it yet too Late! 2." To Let."

Rember for all Ireland, who absented himself after a if they should so think fit, that amnesty to political given by their own organs, they seem to have been 3. Want of Confidence in Ministers.

> I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your faithful servant. THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE.

To Messra Smart, M'Donall, &c.

DAN O'CONNELL IN MANCHESTER. Dan has been to Manchester, and a sorry reception has he had! He arrived in the town on Tuesday—was met by a procession, which for meagreness the Corn Laws; so that any one who is wishful to and sorry condition, excited the risibility of all who gain a knowledge of them, has here an excellent witnessed it. There never were more than one thousand persons in it from first to last. The Carpenter's Hall had been taken for " Dan to speak in;" in no vote, no custom, no Chartism, no trade, no Suf- and an admission fee, varying from 6d. to 2d. charged to see the lion. On Dan's arrival at the Hall, however, he found it was not a quarter filled, there the week. The members, and as many as are friendly not being, according to the Manchester Guardian, to our cause, are requested to attend on Tuesday more than "several hundreds" inside. To "hold the same army; and before the victorious millions let forth?" to empty benches, in the large and important town of Manchester, was more than Dan would Let the awakened reason put down Whiggery first, and hazard: he therefore flatly refused to enter Impiem next; and, like unsettled spirits wandering the Hall, but said he would address "the people"(!) ontside. This was communicated to the "several hundreds" inside, who "had paid for a sight;" hundreds" inside, who "had paid for a sight;" and they looked rather queer. On being assured however that their money would be returned, they Be prepared then, fellow countrymen, for the worst left the place, some being fortunate enough to get them the Whigs; be ready to secure the most for your-their "brass" back again, others not so. By these witer; and rest assured that the greatest crime you means Dan managed to secure for himself and ling a peaceable meeting, and was told that they had can commit against your cause, against yourselves an l audience of about 3000 persons; certainly not more, orders to disperse all political meetings. Mr. White at any period of the proceedings. The meeting indeed, was a complete failure! The Manchester Returning you our sincere thanks for your continued number assembled outside amounted to "several thousands." There were, good Guardian, "several thousands." thousands" present; but 3,000 was the very outside, osity to get a glimpse at the "great lion." The meeting was not attended by the Chartists, as it was called to further the cause of Repeal of the Union; and as Dan was announced to take part in the anti- a hustings to be removed, and with the assistance of Corn Law Meeting on the succeeding day, they de- a sergeant, No. 34, after taking Mr. Taylor's name termined to let him have his own way for once. and residence, and creating a regular row, they at They determined to let him have a demonstration length succeed in dispersing the meeting. Such are all to himself-and see what he would get by JOHN ROSE.

it. He was miserably disappointed. A dinner in a free country!

The list of votes was sent herewith; but as we was held in the evening, attended by about CHARTIST MEETING AT FREEMAN-STREET.—The have given it in Mr. O'Connor's letter, it was needless to three hundred persons; and the Guardian de- Chartists of Birmingham held their usual weekly space with it here: our readers can refer. - scribes the repast to have been a very "in- meeting at their room in Freeman-street, on Monday, different" one! Not a single man of any note Mr. Nisbet in the chair. Mr. Whiteintroduced aplan or standing amongst the Whig party was in attend-ance, either at the "out-door meeting of three thou-accommodation of the Chartist body, which was

sand" or at the dinner. Stung to madness at the well received. It is intended to establish one reception he had met with, Dan declared that he through the medium of shares of five shillings each, OF THE HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE day; and he accordingly set off from Manchester by Mr. Wm. Dean Taylor, Mr. Harper, and others, are also and others, are also and OF THE HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE

an early London train, on Wednesday morning.

COMMONS' HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, WHO

EROUGHT FORWARD AND SUPPORTED
THE NATIONAL PETITION.

THE NATIONAL PETITION.

THE NATIONAL PETITION.

THE MACHINE MEMBERS OF THE an early London train, on Wednesday morning.

"He went—he saw"—and he ran away!

[The above account we have from a friend who was present in Manchester on Tuesday, and who moved amongst all parties likely to get information at Leicester. Mr. Taylor, in the present afterwards addressed the meeting, on the present afterwards addressed the meeting afterwards addressed the meeting afterwards addressed the meeting afterwards addressed the meeting afterwards addressed the meeting

he above report in every particular. DAN'S REPEAL MEETING. DAYS REPEAL MERTING.

On The part you have so nobly, so humanely, and so discussion of the behalf of our incarcerated the party part to the party party taken, on the behalf of our incarcerated the party p Adequate to the great services you have rendered: after sitting there till the reporters began to think respectfully invited to a discussion. The meetings that he would not come, and began to shew symp- were the largest ever held in Redditch, and have comthat he would not come, and began to shew symptoms, through us, the heartfelt benediction of the toms of impatience, Mr. R. J. Rich ardson, in company with two other gentlemen, went round the suffering lessing of the hoary-headed finished this part of the business, the sound of a drum was heard at a distance, which seemed to their hearts; and we done in behalf of those near and their hearts; and we done in behalf of those near and their hearts; and we done in behalf of those near and their hearts; and we done in behalf of those near and their hearts; and we done in behalf of those near and their hearts; and we done in behalf of those near and their hearts; and we done in behalf of those near and the fallaction to their hearts; and we done in behalf of those near and their hearts; and we done in behalf of those near and the fallaction to their hearts; and we done in behalf of those near and the fallaction to their hearts; and we done in behalf of those near and the fallaction to their hearts; and we done in behalf of those near and the fallaction the honest reward thus gratefully and think they would have a chance very shortly of seeing the "great man," but alas! we were surprised by Father Hearne entering the hall, and informing and we are determined to agitate for nothing less the popuseeing the "great man;" out sizes! we were surprised by Great for your acceptance.

Einsted as we now are, on the very verge of a great finished as we now and the population, to enter into any detail of the population, and the charter. No Whig ellsp-trap for us; let the very very will nave nothing to adjust the battle by themselves, we will have nothing to adjust the two base factions fight the battle by themselves, we will have nothing to adjust the population. The population of the day. We must not suppose, that there must be a numerous assembly of the we will have nothing to adjust the two base factions fight the battle by themselves, we will have nothing to adjust the two base factions fight the battle by themselves, we will have nothing to adjust the two base factions fight the two base factions fight the two base factions fight the very let the two base factions

per been seen at the bar of the House of Commons has been seen at the bar of the House of Commons has been seen at the bar of the House of Commons has been seen at the bar of the House of Commons has been seen at the bar of the House of Commons has been seen at the bar of the House of Commons has been seen at the bar of the House of Commons has been seen at the bar of the House of Commons has been seen at the bar of the House of Commons and time, politically speaking, is most rapidly for England, he was accosted by a working man, progressing. You have proved the liberality of your opinions, and, though you do not as yet adopt all the principles contained in our creed, yet we have a hope, we trust a well-founded one, that your enlightened and others cried, "Bring him up to the carriage."

HALF of people to the footstool of boasted we trust a well-founded one, that your enlightened and others cried, "Bring him up to the carriage."

Repeal.

Chartist Entelligence.

CITY OF LONDON.—The Chartists here having a hall of their own, at 55, Old Bailey, make good use thereof, by having lectures delivered twice on

Sunday, besides other evenings.

MARYLEBONE.—The men of St. Marylebone meet

St. Pancras.-The Chartists held their weekly meeting, at their usual place of meeting, on Mon-

BRADFORD (WILTS) .- A public tea meeting was held in this town on Saturday last, to congratulate Mr. Henry Vincent on his release from the dungeon of the Whigs. The room was elegantly decorated with laurel and flowers, and surrounded They by the portraits of Vincent, Frost, O'Connor, and other patriots. The meeting was addressed at clusion of the discourse, a collection was made for

LOUGHBOROUGH .- On Tuesday evening, in

written and declared promise to vote. The factory offenders which I feel confident, after the sufferings well beaten, as they are everywhere, when they dild and the prisoners have been consistently created they have endured, would, as an act of grace, be unidare to take the open field. We have not received by him, and allowing him that solitary merit of the versally approved and applauded by all classes of soat Sheffield, which we hold to be a great neglect of duty on their part. GATESHEAD.—The members met at their new

rooms, opposite the Flying Horse, Oakwellgate, when it was unanimously agreed that the correspondence between Mr. Hutt, M.P. and the Gateshead Chartists be published. There has been a debating society held here for the last month, which will be of great benefit to the working classes, as any person is allowed to take a part in the dis-cussion, whether he be a member of the Association or not. The question for discussion at present is opportunity. The discussions are held on Wednesday evenings, at eight o'clock, when as many as can are requested to attend. The council meet on Tuesday evenings, and the members on Sundays, as usual. The room is open for reading all the rest of evening, as it is intended to bring a Chartist candidate forward at the forthcoming election.

BIRMINGHAM.—THE POLICE AGAIN.—On Saturday evening last, a meeting was held at Gosta Green, for the purpose of explaining the principles of Chartism. Messrs. White and Taylor attended for that they were exceeding their instructions. The "blue bottles" turned rusty, and insisted on Mr.
White's name and address, declaring their determination to bring him before the Magistrates for a breach of the peace. Mr. White insisted that they had no authority to interrupt the proceedings, and stated the fruits of the police system. Nothing like living

GENTLEMEN,-We, the undersigned, duly and con- from. We therefore place great reliance on his as a proper person. After the transaction of the

represented millions of the operative producers of pondent; and it will be seen that he corroborates REDDITCH.—The two first open air meetings that were ever held at Redditch took place on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday last, when Mr. George White attended. On the first evening,

we will have nothing to do with them. We must not make any false steps but be united, be firm, be determined, and the Charter is ours. At our meeting — Interest allowed by the Treasurer...

all our institutions; and that another organisation, carriage, theregwere not more than three thousand malicious."

PRICE POURPENCE HALPPENNY. . Pive Shillings per Quarter.

THE DISSOLUTION CRISIS.

BROTHER CHARTISTS,-A dissolution of Parliament is at hand; be ye prepared for the crisis. we trust a well-founded one, that your enlightened minds will lead you, at no distant period, to join with the pured? and the prisoners to be still in the dungeon? Will the vote of one man, an official book be sufficient to be in the dungeon? Will the vote of one man, an official book be sufficient to be in the dungeon? What was the Bill, what was the Bill was another Chartists believe they possess the means of ing men have on previous occasions been held up as returning at least one to Parliament. I am ac-It is recommended by our friends that we should beloved country.

We carried by possess the means of the carriage of country.

We carried by possess the means of the carriage of country.

It was another chartists believe they possess the means of the carriage of country.

It was another chartists believe they possess the means of the means of the carriage of country.

It was another chartists believe they possess the means of the means of the carriage of country.

It was another chartists believe they possess the means of the means of the carriage of country.

It was another chartists believe they possess the means of that measure—will advocate a national and rational

ment. He is about forty years of age—
is about to retire from the profession to which is about to retire from the profession to which that offered themselves, who would truly represent the is an honour; he is alike independent the suffering people. He alluded to the promises of Whig and Tory, and would devote his whole time which had been held out by the Whigs with bricks. There was no blame attached to the and talent to the interest of his constituents, his during the ten years they had been in power; driver, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was

Brother Chartists,-I have known the gentleman for years, and most cordially recommend him to representative and a honest man. The gentleman is also the advocate of tem-

They can apply for further information, postpaid, to Edmund Stallwood, occasional lecturer, and member of the National Charter Association, 6, Little Vale Place, Hammersmith Road, near London.

то THE UNEMPLOYED OPERATIVES IN THE BOROUGH OF LEEDS.

WE, the Undersigned, CALL A PUBLIC MEETING of the Unemployed Operatives, to be held in the VICAR'S CROFT, ON MONDAY the 7th of June, to commence at Eleven o'Clock, to take gis the return of your friends; we refer you to the those gentlemen who afforded their generous and Wiltshire is rousing again, and all will be activity into Consideration the Cause of our present Distress.

JOSEPH BEST. JERH. MURPHY. JOHN ELLIS. JAMES STEAD. CHARLES BATTY. THOMAS WOOD. MICHAEL LAW.

On Saturday last was published, price Sixpence. No. 6, of

THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE A Monthly Journal of Religion, Politics, and Literature.

BDITED BY JOSEPH RAYNER STEPHENS.

The Number for June contains: - I. Conversations 32 Pages Beautiful Letter Press, Royal Octavo,

For Sixpence! Leeds: Printed and Published by J. Hobson, at his General Printing and Publishing Offices, 5, ket Street, Briggate. London: J. Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street. Manchester: A. Heywood,

LEEDS .- PUBLIC MERTING .- CHARTIST CANDIDATES. On Tuesday evening last, at six o'clock, a public meeting of the Chartists of Leeds, was held on St. Peter's Hill. It was convened by placard, and was numerously attended by the "fustian jackets," who listened patiently and attentively to the excellent and spirit-stirring addresses of the speakers, and examples of good sense and propriety of demeanour.

as they had at present: if they were united and desystem of education under the controul of the people. He is also in favour, like Colonel Thompson, of a repeal of the Corn Laws. The Gentleman is duly qualified, according to law, to sit in Parlia would not any longer suffer such a state of things to continue, but send men, whoever they might be at their room, Circus-street, New Road, in Sunday evening last; and, on Monday evening, gave a ball in behalf of the Victim Fund, which was most numerously attended. Dateing was continued till an early hour of morn. The greatest credit is due to the managers for their care in the conducting of the ball.

Sole desire to sit in Parliament being to render himself useful to his country. He would be willing to pay all expences that are legal and strictly necessary; further than this he will not go, believing that an M.P. is the servant of the people, and that if he buys them to the managers for their care in the conducting of the ball.

Beatter Chartists—I have known the gentleman sole desire to sit in Parliament being to render promises which had been as surely broken as ever returned. United Kingdom i and while they said that kings' heads should roll in the dust, had dressed the Queen your notice; he is not a great speaker, but a good in brecohes and the King in petticoats, during their worker—if a constituency stand in need of a good agitation for Reform, which wasto give all equal laws and equal rights, they had incarcerated six hundred of their fellow men in prison for merely speaking their own sentiments: besides enacting the infernal new Poor Law, to separate man and wife, mother and infant, in their hellish bastiles, and providing themselves with a police, to enable them to carry their horrible schemes into effect. He (Mr. Parker) would sooner send the devil himself into the house, than he would send a Whig, and he hoped all would do the same : the character of the Whigs was made up of hypocrisy and duplicity. All that they (the Chartists, wanted was their right, their whole right, and nothing but their right—that was the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing but the Charter. They wished for no more—they would accept of nothing less. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Parker went on

at great length, lashing the Whigs most unby Mr. Roberts. The Chairman then put each candidate's name to the meeting separately, and for each the whole of the hands in the assembly were held up, and the most rapturous cheering followed the announcement that the choice was unanimous. Mr. Briggs, after an address of great talent, then moved the following resolution:—"That it is the amidst great cheering. Three hearty cheers were was spent in the greatest hilarity and harmon then given for the Charter; three for F. O'Connor, and the spirit manifested gave us some notion of Esq., and all imprisoned Chartists; three for Frost. Williams, and Jones; and three for the owner of the ground on which they had met-the good "old king;" after which three dreadful groaus were hurled at the head of Neddy and the Whigs, and 60, Oldham Street. Sold also by all Book reliers. | the meeting separated about nine o'clock.

Leeds Court House, 31st May, 1841. AT THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LEEDS WATER WORKS COMPANY A and PROPRIETORS OF SHARES therein, held at the Court House, in Leeds, on Monday, the Thirty-First Day of May, Ose Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty One, pursuant to Notice duly given, and of an Act of Parliament passed in the First Year of the Reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the better supplying with Water the Town and Neighbourhood of Leeds, in the West Ridding of the County of York," for the purpose of electing Nine Electors of the said Company for the ensuing Year. WILLIAM BECKETT, Esq., IN THE CHAIR:

RESOLVED,—(On the Motion of T. B. Pease, Esq., Seconded by Francis Chorley, Esq.,) That the Reports now read are satisfactory, and that the same be adopted by this Meeting.

Resolved,—(On the Motion of Jno. Cawood, Esq., Seconded by Mr. Castelow), That the following Gentlemen be the Directors for the ensuing Year:—

Resolved,—(On the Motion of Jno. Cawood, Esq., Seconded by Mr. Castelow), That the following (to-morrow,) are to be inserted in the return. By an

WM BECKETT, Esq. Mr. JNO. GARLAND. OBD. WILLANS, Esq. THOMAS LUPTON, Esq. RD. BRAMLEY, Esq. Thos. CLAPHAM, Esq. WM. MAUDE, Esq. ADAM HUNTER, Esq. Mr. JNO. METCALFE. RESOLVED,-(On the motion of EDWIN EDDISON, Esq., and seconded by JOHN MORPHET, Esq.), That this

Meeting approves of and concurs in the Decision of the Directors to borrow the sum of £30,000, and authorizes the same accordingly, upon such Terms and in such manner as the Directors may deem expedient pursuant to the Act of Parliament. RESOLVED,—(On the motion of Dr. Hunter, and seconded by Jonathan Wilks, Esq.), That the Thanks of this Meeting are due and hereby given to George Lane Fox, Esquire, for his great kindness in

allowing the Company the privilege of conveying the Water (now pumped from the Company's Pits) over his Estate at Alwoodley, without Compensation to him. RESOLVED .- (On the motion of RICHARD BRAMLEY, Esq., and seconded by W. T. THOMPSON, Esq.), That Wm. Beckett, Esq., the Chairman of the Directors, be requested to convey to George Lane Fox, Esquire, a copy of the preceding Resolution.

Resolved,—(On the motion of T. B. Perse, Esq., and seconded by John Cawood, Esq.), That the Thanks of the Company be given to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and the Directors generally, for their

valuable Services to the Company during the past year. RESOLVED,-On the motion of Charles Makins, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Jonathan Shackleton). That the Resolutions now passed, together with the Abstract of the Company's Accounts, lately presented to the Town Council, be advertised in each of the Leeds Newspapers.

WM. BECKETT, Chairman. RESOLVED, -That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman, for his able and efficient Services

n the Chair this Day.									
u the Chair this Day.					FRANCIS	S CHO	RLEY	γ.	
: 1			18	37.					
DR. Co Cash per Calls: 1st Call of £1 per Share 2nd Call of £2 per Share 3rd Call of £5 per Share Interest on Shares in Arrear Cash in anticipation of Calls	3 0 7 - 17,210	11	d.	By Exper — Do. of — Rents, — Mortg Int — Exper	CR. nses of Conveyances and f Engineering , Rates, and Salaries , ages, Purchase Money terest aces of Act of Parliame llaneous Payments	, and	1,001 1,489 31 5.961 5.539	18 13 2	1
- Transfer from Old Water Works - Interest allowed by the Treasures Dec. 1837		0 2	10 1	- Postag - Cash i	ges Charged by the Trea in Hands of Mr. Barr hathe Hands of the Treas	surer	165 4,692		
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's Cash in the Hands of the Tressness	£.	s.	d.	38. By Rofers	ences Valuations &c		£.	s. 3	ò

Cash per E. Oates, Collector of Rate 1,654 3 0 - Mortgages, Purchase Money, and Interests

— Miscellaneous Payments - Cash in the Hands of the Treasurer

By Expenses of References, Valuations. &c. - Ditto Guages and Gauging..... Cash per E. Uates, Collector of Rate 975 0 0 - Ditto Conveyances and Law...... Cash per Calls in Arrear..... - Interest allowed by Treasurer, December, 1839

£7,432 1 5

161 14 6 1,209 6 5 6th Call...... 396 0 0 Balance owing to the Treasurer ... 3.651 5 6

£6,526 6 3

£27,575 13 11

Amperial Parliament.

The Commons were again occupied with the " No confidence question," the debate on which was again adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 3. The Commons were further occupied for several hours on the "no confidence" debate. Several Hon. Members spoke, and the debate was again adjourned till Friday.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

A copy of a Gazette Extraordinary, containing the latest official intelligence from China has been published. The character of this intelligence is important. It may be summed up by stating that CANTON IS VIRTUALLY IN POSSESSION OF OUR TROOPS.

LEEDS.-Inquests .- On Friday night, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. Hirst, the Duke William, in Waterloo-street, before John Blackburn. Esq., on the bedy of Joses Foster, a dyer in the employ of Messrs. Chadwick. The deceased was twenty-three years of age; and on Wednesday night week, during the fire at Mr. Howard's mill, he was desirous to cross the river to go to it. It Soon after half-past six o'clock, Mr. Harris was called to the chair, and, after having opened the business of the evening by reading the notice by done before; but, being now in a state of intoxica-which meeting was convened, he called upon tion, he met with his death. There were no marks Punch Bowl Inn. Hunslet, on the body of Alexander Tattersall, a weaver, fifty-three years of age, who was found dead in bed on Thursday morning. The verdiet of the Jury was "Found dead." On Monday morning, at the Waggon and Horses, on the body of a little girl named Susannah Longbottom.

WHIT-Monday.—The various Sunday Schools congregated together as usual on this day. The children of those comprising the Union, assembled in the Colorfell Cloth Hall yard; the Catholics at heir school in Park-lane; the Unitarians at their school in Park-row : the Weslevans at their different chapels; and the Church scholars at the churches. The day was one of festivity. The Botanical Gardens were open to such as chose to avail themselves of the privilege at three-halfpenoe each. In the evening, the annual meeting of the Sunday School Union was held in East Parade Chapel.

FIREWORKS.—On Monday evening, a splendid lisplay of fireworks was exhibited in the yard of the White Cloth Hall, by Mr. Hadfield, from Sheffield. There was not a very numerous attendance, and we fear that the talented artist would lose by his specuation. The various pieces displayed great ability, and some of them were superior to anything of the sort we had previously seen.

ANCIENT FREE GARDENERS .- On Whit-Monday the members of the Palm Tree Lodge, No. 210, of the Leyal Lodge of Ancient Free Gardeners, held their fifth anniversary at the house of Widow William Baxter, the Wild Man Inn, Quarry Hill, where, after spending the day in various rural exermercifully; and not forgetting the other faction in their tern. He concluded by proposing Mr. provided for the occasion by their worthy hostess. person to be put in nomination for this Borough at which not only gave the utmost gratification to that the ensuing election. Mr. James Illingworth highly worthy body, but the greatest credit to the seconded the motion. Mr. Andrew Gardner proposed Mr. James Leech, of Manchester, as these good humour-and they parted (as they wish to cond candidate; and his nomination was seconded meet again) in the most perfect confidence in each other. The usual toasts were given-not allowing politics to mar their evening's glory: they shielded themselves from wild influences and discord, and entered on the first duties of the call-

Oh! blest charity-sweet advocate for those Who silent shed the tear for bitter woes !

THE BLOOMING ROSE lodge, No. 203, Horsforth moved the following resolution:—That it is the duty of every non-elector, as well as elector, to exert every effort—to use all their influence and interest—and to bring all their energies to bear upon terest—and to bring all their energies to bear upon the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary, at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary at the house of Host Farrar, the Black Bull sary at the house of Host Farrar at the house of Host this most important subject-viz. the return of lun, in the above jolly little village, where every Chartist Members to represent their in athletic exercise, tending to give them a charming terests in the Commons House of Parliament." appetite, was entered upon by that hearty and generals was seconded by Mr. William Hick, who said he rous body of men. At two o'clock, the members sat had a very large number of facts to lay before the down to look at a charming bill of fare, which somemeeting, facts which would occupy several hours what reminded us of the "olden time," and which in their detail, but as it was getting late, he would they discussed in a manner that gave their worthy not then occupy their time, but reserve his speech and high-minded Host no just reason to complain, as was put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously, and hearty men in his Lodge-room. The evening was spent in the greatest hilarity and harmony;

"Come to the tomb, but not to weep; Here freedom's holiday we keep.'

Mr. Hick will address the people on Hunsletmoor, (weather permitting,) on Sunday evening, to commence at six o'clock.

THE CENSUS.-During the present week, or today, a schedule must have been left with every householder, or occupier of separate apartments in every town throughout the country. These schedules must be filled up, and they will be called for on Monday. Inconvenience will be spared to the householders, if they are filled up before being called for; but, where this cannot be done--where it unfortunately happens that there is no member of the family who can write—the enumerators will fill the schedule up when they call, receiving their information from the head of

false return, or refusing to make any return at all, are liable to a penalty of five pounds or not less than forty shillings, at the discretion of a magistrate. BARNSLEY .- PETER HOEY .- The Committee appointed to carry into effect the doctor's advice relative to Peter Hoey going to Ireland, that he might inhale his native air, as a means of restoring him to health, have borrowed £5, twenty of the members having guaranteed the payment of the same. Every disposition is manifested by the town to liquidate the debt incurred, but owing to the turn-out, it will be a very difficult matter to do it at present; therefore it is to be hoped that every friend to liberty and foe to oppression will assist not only in paying this money, but also in the support of this poor martyr, while he remains in Ireland. Subscrippoor martyr, while ne remains in Ireland. Subscriptions will be received in the following places:—Star Office; Mr. John Field, Kingston-place; David Pilmore, hairdresser; John Green, hairdresser, Wilson's Piece; John Vallance, Cropper-street; or

any other member of the Committee. TURN OUT WEAVERS .- The weavers of Messrs. Taylor are still out; a meeting was lately holden on May-day Green, to hear the report of Messrs. Alexander, Terry, Sykes, and Shaw, who had been deputed to Leeds to solicit from the trades of that town the assistance of their brethren. Their report of promised support was gratifying, and there is no doubt that the working men of Leeds are well disposed to make common cause with their brethren at Barnsley. We sincerely trust that these oppressed men will be upholden in their struggle against their tyrannical taskmasters.

SRAFTESBURY .- A Chartist meeting was held here on the 24th ult. Excellent speeches were made and resolutions were adopted, organising the Chartists of this neighbourhood into a body, incorporating them with the National Charter Association, and pledging to increasing and incessant exertion, till the Charter shall become law.

HINCKLEY.—This deeply depressed manufacturing town was visited last Sunday by Mr. Cooper, editor of the *Illuminator*; and although the frown 7 16 2 of power was used to stop the delivery of truth in the streets, yet the factions have heard something which they will not soon forget. In the morning, a large number of operatives from Hinckley, Earl large number of operatives from Hinckley, Earl Shilton, Sapcote, Burbage, and other villages, filled with eppressed framework knitters, were add ressed, at Sapcote Gap, an open space by the side of the highway, situated centrally for the manufacturing population of South-west Leicestershire. In the afternoon, an address of nearly two hours was delivered, in a spacious square in Hinckley. A sprinkling of middle-class men and religieuse strayed among the crowd of working men, and will some among the crowd of working men, and while some sneered, others evinced a gradual conviction that the earnest plea for Universal Suffrage, and the annihilation of class legislation, was really founded in justice. The crowd was very large in the evening, and the attention and excitement of the auditory

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soon be obtained, and an Association formed by the Hinckley working men. They showed that their Sunday's lesson had not been lost up to twenty of them marching up, in gallant style from a distance of thirteen miles, to the great median in Leicester Market-place, on Tuesday.

Charlist Intelligence.

TO THE FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES' RE-STORATION COMMITTEE AT BIRMINGHAM. GENTLEMEN,-Having been deputed by the Frost, Williams, and Jones' Restoration Committee at Birmingham, to present certain memorials to her Majesty, the Queen, on behalf of the above named individuals, and that appointment having received the unanimous approbation of the country, we feel that, in accordance with such appointment, it is our duty to place before the Committee, and through the Committee before the country, the result of our exertions to accomplish the

In the earlier part of the sittings of the Convention, when the members composing it were divided into sections of twos, for the purpose of waiting upon the various members of Parliament, it was impressed upon with her Majesty, for the purpose of placing the to the Chairman, and carried. memorials at the foot of the throne. We neglected no opportunity, both as regarded ourselves, and also tional right of the people, namely the right of placing of the working classes. - Scottish Patriot. their desires at the foot of the threne, and thereby gratifying the wishes of the country and the Committee. and, therefore, turned our thoughts towards those Members of Parliament whom we supposed capable and willing of forwarding the matter we had in hand. been deceived by the apparent cand-ur of several Hononrable Members. We found, to our regret and Sir Benjamin Hall would present Mr. Cullen, the de-

of presenting the memorials to her, and under that imto wait on the worthy Member, and we found that he would not do anything of the kind, his answer being that he had not been at Court this year, neither did he intend going, and were of the same character. It is unnecessary to enter at length into our correspondence with Lord Normanby, as the whole of that may be seen in the last and forthcoming Star. Application, also, in furtherance of our wishes, was made to the Lord Chamberlain's office, but without the slightest effect. Having taken these things into our consideration, and having exerted ourselves in

hearts of the working people of this kingdom. and William Jones, to the land of their nativity.

We remain. Yours most sincerely, (L. PITKETHLY. Signed MORGAN WILLIAMS. MATTHEW CULLEN.

DUBBYSIDE.—THE NATIONAL PETITION, which Correspondent. was adopted at a public meeting here lately, has had 1,365 signatures attached to it. Mr. Lowery has been preaching in the Chartist Courch here, for the last two Sabbaths, to crowded auriences. ALVA.—The "lads" have been making famous work here with the Whig faction. A petition was presented to the working men at the factories, backed with all the influence of their employers, in favour of a repeal of the Corn Laws, just after they had signed their own petition in favour of the

Chart r with nearly 500 names, out of a population of 1,800—men, women, and children. Determined that the anti-Corn Law petition should not be smaggled, through their hands, and indignant that it should have been offered to them for signature in should have been offered to them for signature in such a questionable and unexpected manner; the workies' held a meeting on the 24th ult. (a pretty full report of which reached us, but not before the 1st of June, and which, therefore, is too old to be given at length) at which various excell at speeches and resolutions, declared attory of the anti-size Law league schemes were delivered and adopted. The

speakers also congratulated the imposting on the advance of the cause, and their increased strength, and compared the mode in which the Charlest perision had been forwarded to that in which the one agust

the Corn Laws had been got up. One speaker called upon the Charmets to nominate a caudi late at the next election. Three cheers were given for Mr. A. Duncan; three for Feargus O'Connor and the Charter: a vote of thanks to the Chairman; and the meeting quietly dispersed. Shortly after the meeting was dissolved, a namber of the manufacturers met in the head inn, and sent for Mr. Duncan. Upwards of an hour was passed in conversation, the result of which Mr. Duncan announced to the committee of the Charter Association. It is embraced in the following proposition :- That in the event of the Charmists of Alva position:—The in the event of the contrasts of the minds sitions into their consideration; and, after mature deliberation, they wrote the following propositions, and sent them by two of their number, accompanied by Mr. Danean :- lst. They would sign no pention that did not contain all that was embraced in the that support, when he visits them, to National Position. 2nd. Would the middle class. pledge themselves individually to support the Chartist candidate at the first election? 3rd. If this day last, the following resolutions were unanimously basis of union was rejected, they would hold no more: carried:—"That we, the Chartists of Daisy Hill, do intercourse with them. An interview took place view with feelings of indignation the treatment the between them and the deputation in the forenoon: petition of the industrious classes of this country there could be no agrangement effected. The denutation thought it exceedingly rational, when one of brutal faction, that are at the helm of the affairs of the middle-class men called it syrannical. A public this country; we, therefore, pledge ourselves, meeting was convened in the evening, to take into individually and collectively, never to cease our consideration the propositions which had been sub- exertions until the People's Charter becomes the mitted at the interview. Mr. David Harrewer read law of the land, and justice be done to the exiled the propositions. Mr. A. Danean was called upon patriots, and all imprisoned Chartists be restored to to comment on them, which he did in his usual clear the bosoms of their disconsolate wives and families ; and forcible style—the middle class attending in and we further pledge ourselves to give the bloodies great numbers; but no reply was, however, attempted moral battle whenever they present their odious by the Corn Law repealers. The meeting then gave carcases to the public."-" That a vote of thanks be a vote of thanks to Mr. A. Duncan and the given to the memoers of the Convention, for their Committee, after which they quietly dispersed, noble, manly, and straightforward proceedings This (says our correspondent) has been one of flicing their sittings."—"That three dismal grouns they exciting weeks for Chartism we have ever had be given for the casting vote on the National most exciting weeks for Chartism we have ever had be given for the casting vote on the National most exciting weeks for Chartism we have ever had be given for the casting vote on the National most exciting weeks for Chartism we have ever had be given for the casting vote on the National most exciting weeks for Chartism we have ever had be given for the casting vote on the National most exciting weeks for Chartism we have ever had be given for the casting vote on the National most excitation. in this place. All has been commotion and discus- Petition."—The subscriptions for the General Com-

Make and MARK

BIRMINGHAM.—THE RESTORATION COMMITTEE. to move—"That the report of the deputation be such permission.—Scottish Patriot. received by the meeting; and a vote of thanks to = Messrs. Pitkethly, Morgan Williams, and Cullen, for their conduct as the deputation." The motion was seconded by Mr. Barratt, and carried unani-mously. Mr. W. Thorn moved a vote of thanks to each section that it was a leading object required by Mr. T. Duncombe, and those who supported him on the country, that every means should be employed to the motion in the House of Commons, which was obtain for the three appainted persons an interview carried unanimodely. A vote of thanks was moved at one, and July 9, at eleven, at the Court of Bank-

WEST KILBRIDE.—At a general meeting of the through our brethren of the Convention, to impress Chartists of this place, held on Thursday evening July 9, at two, at the Ciarendon-rooms, Liverpool. upon the various Members of Parliament, who did us last, in the Chartist Hall, the following resolution | Kay, Barlow, and Aston, Manchester; Surr, Lombardthe honour of granting an interview, the wishes of the was unanimously agreed to :- "That it is the opinion country in this matter. We placed before them the of this meeting, that the 'new move' of Lovett, desire of the country—that we were appointed upon Collins, and Co. is a decided attempt to destroy the July 9, at three, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Atts. this momentons affair by the expressed wishes of Eng. present plan of organisation; therefore, we consider Kay, Barlow, and Aston, Manchester; Surr, Lembard. land, Scotland, and Wales. From comparing our own im- it our imperative duty to meet it with the most street, London. pressions and the various reports of our brethren, we determined opposition. That the Editor of the had at one time the strongest hopes, nay, almost the Northern Star and Feargus O'Connor are eminently certainty that the desire of the country would be com- entitled to our confidence, for their manly and hones: plied with, and that we should have the satisfaction, exposure of Lovett and Co.'s document, and for Surr, Lombard-street, London. of fulfilling, in our humble persons, the great constitu- their powerful and unceasing advocacy of the rights

GREENOCK CHRISTIAN CHARTIST CHURCH.-Sab-Under this impression, we wrote to the Marquis of bath last, in the lower ward of Renfrewshire, was a shire, June 11, at one, and July 9, at eleven, at the Normanby for a direct answer to our wishes, and, as most delightful day, and, as was to be expected, at Commissioners'-rooms, Leeds. Atts. Jaques, Battye, those answers are placed on record in the columns of this charming season, the Harvie Lane Hall was in and Edwards, Ely-place, London; Greaves, Derby. the Star, we do not repeat them here. We found that the forenoon rather thinly attended, but in the James Dickinson, drysalter, Bramley, Yorkshire there were but slight hopes from official expressions; afternoon and evening it was crowded to overflowing. June 4 and July 9, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Com-The discourses delivered on the occasion were of a mercial-buildings, Leeds. Atts. Desborough and Young, high order, powerful and affecting, and were listened to with the deepest attention. We may also John Ramshay, grocer, Bradford, June 4 and July 9, Interview after interview took place, and we soon add that the several collections were very liberal. at ten, at the Commissioners'-room, Leeds. Atts. Battye, found that ourselves and toe many of our brethren had In fact, Chartism, whatever our lying Wkig press Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane, London; Wagstaff may say to the contrary, was never in a more pros- Bradford. perous state in Greenock than at the present time. reliance had been placed, were proved to be of the ten-pounders here, as well as by all shop-keepers in Shakspeare Inn, Halifax. Atts. Hall, Aldermanbury, most delusive kind. We shall but cite one instance the empire; still, however, to their stupid policy London; Wavell, Halifax. for proof. In the columns of the Star of last week there; they resolve to cling, and like the dog in the manappeared from the report of one of the delegates, that ger, will neither eat the hay nor allow others. A mingham, June 8, at the Union Inn, and July 9, at the hole and corner petition was got up here a few days | Waterloe-rooms, Birmingham, at twelve. Atts. Clarke legate from Glasgow, to her Majesty, for the purpose ago against the Corn Laws, and is now being signed and Metcalf, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Colmore those who fancy themselves respectable, while and Beale, Birmingham. pression, and for a full confirmation of the promise of the intelligent working men are laughing them and George Pocock Irving, ship-builder, Rotherhithe, Sir B. Hall, Mr. Williams and Mr. Rose were deputed their shameless thimblerig to scorn. No alteration June 9, and July 9, at eleven, at the Court of Bankof the Corn Laws can take place till the suffrage is ruptcy. Atts. Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings, extended, and that to every man in the kingdom official-assignee; Burkitt, Curriers'-hall, London-liable to carry a musket. No shuffling or trick that wall. from this we have strong doubt whether that report was either Whig or Tory can devise can increase traffic Thomas Riley, printer, Goldsmith-street, Goughnot made for the purpose of obtaining an audience of in luxuries, while the millions are fainting for bread; square, June 9, at two, and July 9, at one, at the Court her Majesty, and we found that all other reports as to nor could Whigs and Tories combined remove our of Bankruptcy. Cannan, official-assignee, Finsburythe facilities of a personal interview with her Majesty, present commercial embarrassments. The Chartist square; Att. Fletcher, Finebury-square. school, taught in the Harvie Lane Hall, is in the most flourishing condition, and we are happy to add June 9, at two, and July 9, at one, at the Court of that Mr. Thomson, as a teacher, gives universal Bankruptcy. Lackington, official-assignee, Colemansatisfaction.—Scottish Patriot.

WOODSIDE, NEAR ABERDEEN .- DEFEAT OF THE

had been done on our part at the dissolution of the Con-last, Mr. Craig, manager, Gordon's-mills, was called vention, but as a majority of our brethren in that Con-to the chair. The first two resolutions, condemnavention were anxious that we should make one more tory of the Corn Laws, were proposed by a gentleman. effort during the past week, we, the Frost, Williams, resident in the district, and seconded by Mr. Adam. and Jones Deputation, felt found to comply with their of the Aberdeen Herald, and unanimously agreed to. desire. This has been done, as we have explained with. The third resolution, as to the best means of repealout the least success. It was thought at one time, that ing them, was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Laing, a deputation of Members of Parliament proceeding with seconded by Mr. Maitland, at the conclusion of Inn, Halifax. Atts. Wiglesworth, Bidsdale, and Crada deputation of Members of Parliament proceeding with seconded by Mr. Strachan, Chartist, from Abertin, Halliax. Atts. Wigiesworth, Biusquie, and Oracle the Memorials, and placing them in the hands of the whose speech, Mr. Strachan, Chartist, from Abertick, Gray's Inn-square, London; Stansfeld, Craven, Marquis of Normanoy, would be regarded by the coundeen, rose and delivered a very luminous speech, in by as conivalent to our admission to the Queen's pre- which he fully shewed the motives of the present sence, but upon farther consideration we become fully Repeal move, ably contrasted the professions of the sensible that the committee at Birmingham had taken Whigs out of power, to Whigs in power, and conthe wiser course in requesting their return to their cluded by a very pathetic appeal, to those present, hands. We are firmly of opinion that if the Whigs lose on the dreadful situation in which the working office, whenever the Committee will consider the pre- classes are placed, in consequence of exclusion of these memorials to her Majesty in person; sive legislation. Mr. Legge, Chartist, from Abermerous, but we believed that we would, by adopting from past history, that cheap bread would not J. Goodier, jun., J. Tarleton, G. Littlewood, and J. that course, have been guilty of acting in direct oppo- always follow a free trade in corn, and gave a great Barritt, steam-packet proprietors, Liverpool. W. sition to the wishes of the Committee and the country.

Gentlemen, we have in our present effort to fulfil our maintained. He maintained that the legitimate arimportant mission gleaned a degree of knowledge of gument in favour of repeal, was the effect that such men in power and legislators towards the exiled pa- would have in accelerating trade and commerce, triots, that we never could have gleaned otherwise, and thus, said he, only in proportion as corn is avail We feel bound to state to you that their opinions are, able as a commodity of exchange. He shewed that with one or two exceptions in direct opposition to her the import duty on every commodity of exchange, Majesty's manifesting any desire for their return or even ought to be repealed, in order to follow out the armitigation of punishment. We found that so many of gument and maintain consistency. But said he, can them had been so misinformed with regard to the nature this be done ! No, not without a reduction of taxaand extent of the affair for which the exiled patriots tion in general. And can this be done ! No, not suffer, and that they were so prejudiced upon the matter, without sweeping away numberless unmerited penthat we are satisfied a considerable time must elarse sions and sinecures, together with the unnecessary Huddersheld. Atts. Jaques, Battye, and Edwards, before our legislators and men in power will be found to expense contingent on our present form of Governinterfere in their matter. We feel it our duty to be ment. And can this be done! No, not without the thus candid and explicit upon this point, so that we people being fairly and honestly represented in the and July 13, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Livertrust the country will in a short time manifest itself in House of Commons, or in other words, passing the pool. Atts. Brown, Marten, and Thomas, Mincinga manner which must convince these men that the re- People's Charter into law. After descanting at con- lane, London; Deane, Liverpool. turn of the exiled patriots is deeply engraven in the siderable length on the practical working of the William Royston, yarn dealer, Manchester, June 21, Charter for this purpose, he concluded by moving and July 13, at eleven. Atts. Milne, Parry, Milne, and As individuals we return our sincere thanks for an amendment in the usual terms, which was set the honour which we have received in being appointed conded by Mr. M. Donald, in a few brief, but Manchester. by the country and the Birmingham Committee, to pointed remarks; after which the chairman put the carry their wishes into effect, and we are only hoping amendment, when at least four-fifths of the meetthat at some future period we shall be the humble ing responded to its propriety. The original resolu-instruments, should the country require us, of carrying tion was, of course, put, but a miserable minority into effect such wishes, should the people of England, only appeared, and the chairman declared that the Sectiond, and Wales desire us, and be the means, with amendment was carried; this was responded to by their aid, of bringing John Frost, Z-phanish Williams, most deafening cheers. After the usual complement of cheering and thanking the meeting quietly sepa- Atts. Hartley, Bristol; White and Whitmore, Bedford- Country. rated. The church, in which the meeting was held, row, London. was crowded to suffocation, it being a manufacturing district, and so intense was the interest felt on this occasion, that hundreds who could gain no ad- June 15, at the Acorn Tavern, Birmingham, and July mission, stood in breathless suspense outside, till 13, at the Waterloo-rooms, Birmingham. Atts. Whitepast eleven o'clock, p.m., it being that time before lock, Aldermanbury, London. the discussion closed, and the votes were taken.-

classes was held here, Mr. Beck in the chair. Mr. Simpson, Whitby. May proposed, and Mr. Standgrove seconded, the first resolution, as follows:— That this meeting is of epinion that the source of all the evils which Commissioners rooms, Leeds. Atts. Rutter and Trotaffect the operative class of this country is class ter, Ely-place, Holborn; Soulby, Briggate, Leeds. legislation, and that no remedy can be successfully applied until the principles of the People's Charter ham, June 11, at twelve, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birbecome the law of the land." Mr. Rose spoke at mingham, and July 13, at twelve, at the Waterloosome length. Mr. Maynard proposed, and Mr. rooms, Birmingham. Att. Philipps, Sise-lane, Buck-Standgrove seconded, the second resolution, as lersbury, London; Partridge and Taylor, Birmingham. John Prescott, innk-eper, Lancaster, June 15, at ward by the Whig Government, believing it to be and Follet, Bedford-row, London; Leigh, Wigan, for the purpose of deluding the people from their Robert Thompson, butcher, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, just rights embodied in the People's Charter; therefore we are determined to join no other association rupt Commission-room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Att. but solely for the attainment of that measure." Compton Church-court, Old Jewry. That this meeting pledges itself to use their exer- fort-buildings. Strand, London; Walker, Hunter, and tions, and endeavour, by all the means in their Simpson, Whitby. power, to carry out the objects of the National Edward Skillman and Ashley Cooper Keeler, linen-Charter Association." Sp ken to by Mr. Morgan in draper, Hyde, Kent, June 14 and July 15, at eleven, at an energetic speech, and also by Mr. Mudder. Three the Shakspeare Hotel, Dover. Att. Burt, Aldermannew members enrolled.

HAYLE, (CORNWALL.)-Mr. E. P. Mead, of Birmingham, has been lecturing here for the last month Commissioners'-room, Manchester. Atts. Adlington, on the principles of the People's Charter, and Gregory, Faulkner, and Fellett, Bedford-row, London; other subjects connected with the moral and mental Owen and Gill, Manchester; Clay and Thompson, improvement of the working classes. From the Manchester. increasing number and respectable appearance of his audiences, we may safely infer that the princi-This he advocates are gradually making their way on the minds of the inhabitants of this village, desrights of the people to political power. He lectures three times in week days, and preaches on Sunday morning. We would therefore hope that the Chartists in other towns in the county will give him that support, when he visits them, that he, by his

DAISY HILL.-At our weekly meeting on Sunhas received at the hands of the base, bloody, and

the British him Alvs, Allos, and Tillicoultry. It! his tree a great impetus to the cause here, and we MCTTRAM.—The members met on Sunday, at the beneath convinced that, if the principles were the Charlist meeting room, and a vote of thanks was the character from the country would be too hot Daniel. They have great pleasure to announce also that they factions.

A public meeting of this body was held on Wed- Corn Law men have hawked the town for nearly two nesday evening, the 26th ult., at the Charter weeks, ere they can manage to get a place to meet in. Whose attention is requested to the following List Association Room, Freeman-street, Mr. D. Taylor | The Chartists have been driven from the churches. in the chair, to receive the report of the deputation and have secured the exclusion of other political parappointed to present the memorials to the Queen, tizans also, except the house, be opened for all par-Mr. Morgan Williams, of Wales, submitted the ties. They have not got the church, and we believe report of the deputation to the meeting, and was they have now no alternative but to take the open loudly cheered. Mr. Cullen, of Glasgow, gave an account of the proceedings of the deputation, and the presentation of the petition in the House, and sat down amidst the plaudits of the meeting. The Chairman made a few concise remarks. Mr. T. P.

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Chairman made a few concise remarks. Mr. T. P. Green came forward in the name of the Committee and we have no doubt they will feel very proud of

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, May 28.

Richard Smith, butcher, New Suffolk-street, June 11. ruptcy, Groom, Abchurch-lane, official assignee; Dean and Co., Fenchurch-buildings. Elizabeth Freer, bookseller, Liverpool, June 19, and

street, London.

William Charles Henry Parry, bookseller, Liverpool June 10 and July 9, at two, at the Clarendon-rooms.

Liverpool. Atts. Kay, Barlow, and Aston, Manchester: John Lea, jun., tea-dealer, Chester, June 7, and July 9, at eleven, at the Green Dragon Inn, Chester. Atta.

Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London. William Newsome, oil-crusher, Dewsbury, York-

Demas Sutcliffe, manufacturer, Warley, Halifax, mortification, that the professions upon which so much | Dull trade, to be sure, is now felt by the light weight | Yorkshire. June 11, at ten, and July 9, at one, at the

Edward Woolley, paper hanging manufacturer, Bir-

John White, printer, Goldsmith-street, Gough-square, street-buildings; Atts. Strutt and Galsworthy, Ely-

Robert Edmunds, carpenter, Bennett-street, Black Repealers.—At the above place, was held one of friars-road, June 9, at one, and July 9, at twelve, at every shape to accomplish the desire of the country and those meetings so common now-a-days, called the Court of Bankruptcy. Jehnson, Basinghall-street, the Birmingham Committee, we felt that everything "Corn-Law humbug meetings." On Wednesday official assignee: Att. Ashurst. Cheanside. official assignee; Att. Ashurst, Cheapside. Henry Cupper Churchyard and John Holmes, weolstaplers, Halifax, Yorkshire, June 8 and July 9, at twelve, at the White Swann Inn, Halifax. Atts.

Jaques, Battye, and Edwards, Ely-place, London; Stocks and Macaulay, Halifax. James Kippax, ounibus proprietor, Lockwood, Yorkshire, June 10 and July 9, at ten, at the White Lion and Rankin, Halifax. Richard Southee, innkeeper, Hertford, June 3, at two, and July 9, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy.

Atts. Pennell, official assignee; Dimmock, Sise-lane.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP. S. Warden and J. Goslin, brick-makers, Fleetwood, Lancashire. W. W. Platt and G. Yates, millwrights, necessary, it will be found a much easier task than at deen, now rose to move an amendment of which he present. The offer of presenting the memorials to her had already given notice. He entered at great hisjesty by individual Rembers of Parliament were nu-length, into the subject of the Corn Laws, proved and R. Kershaw, cotton-spinners, Ashton under-Lyne.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, June 1.

BANKRUPTS. Edmund Palmer Sardinson, John Weston, and Richard Murch, warehousemen, Wood-street, City, to surrender June 11, at half-past one, and July 13, at assignee; Att. Sole, Aldermanbury.

John Hutchinson, ironfounder, Halifax, Yorkshire, June 16, and July 13, at ten, at the White Swan Inn, Ely-place, Loudon; Iveson, Holmfirth, Huddersfield. Benjamin Williams, merchant, Liverpool, June 14,

Morris, Temple, London: Oswald Milne and Sons. George John Bennett, lodging-housekeeper, 28,

York-street, Portman-square, June 11, at twelve, and July 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Turquand, Copthall-buildings, official assignee; Atts. terms-for prompt payment. No letters taken-Hodgson and Concanen, Lincoln's inn-fields.

William Burton and Charles Burton, steel toy manufacturers, Bordesley, Aston juxta Birmingham,

Robert Campion and John Campion, bankers Whitby, Yorkshire, June 18, and July 13, at twelve, at the Angel Inn, Whitby. Atts. I. H. and R. Tyas, DEPTFORD .- A public meeting of the working Beaufort-buildings, Strand; Walker, Hunter, and

Rowland Cotton Bourne, woollen-draper, Birming-

bury, London. Samuel Knight and James Knight, merchants, Manchester, June 24, at ten, and July 13, at twelve, at the

HULL WOOL MART.

Every Accommodation and Facility for deposit-

ing, weighing, and otherwise disposing of Wool, will be provided in the place appropriated to the Market. By order of the Committee of the Holderness Agricultural Society.

JAMES IVESON, Secretary. Hedon, 20th May, 1841.

WANTED.

THE PROPRIETORS of the "DUNDEE CHRONICLE," wishing to employ an individual to act as Editor to the above Journal, would feel "People's Charter." The salary will be handsome. None need typply

who will, with unflinching zeal, advocate the prin ci- submitted, namely:ples as above stated. The Directors, willing to give No. every facility to talent of a high order, have re- 1, Rise, Gentle Moon, Meet me by Moonlight, and solved to test the qualifications of the respective candidates by giving out a question on which they can write an article or essay, and thus afford an opportunity of judging of the merits of those who 17. The Deep, Deep Sea, and seven others. aspire to this office. Application can be made as to salary, test, &c., by

Chronicie Office, Dundee, within two weeks from this date. Dundee, May 28, 1841.

GREAT BRITAIN.

of Cheap Tracts now publishing, Price One Shilling and Sixpence per 100, or Five for a Penny
The Question:—WHAT IS A CHARTIST!—
ANSWERED ASTO PRINCIPLES AND AS TO PRACTICE. * * The friends of the Charter are earnestly requested to aid in giving this admirable Tract an extensive circulation. A Liberal Allowance to those purchasing to give away.

Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with an Engraving of the British Deadly Upas Tree, THE NEW BLACK LIST; being a Compara-tive Table of Allowances to Rich and Poor Paupers, with a variety of other useful information. important slike to the non-consuming producers. and to the non-producing consumers.

Also, price One Penny, ADDRESS to the Fathers and Mothers, Sons and Daughters of the WORKING CLASSES, on the System of Exclusive Dealing, and the formation of oint Stock Provision Companies, showing how the People may free themselves from oppression. By ROBERT LOWERY, Member of the late Convention. and Shareholder in the Newcastle Joint Stock Proision Company.

DISSERTATION ON FIRST PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT. By Thomas Paine. Price [wopence. * * This Pamphlet is a masterly defence of the

Franchise. Also, price Sixpence, COMMON SENSE, addressed to the Inhabitants

right of every man to the possession of the Elective

f America. I. On the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Constitution. II. Monarchy and Hereditary Succession.

III. Thoughts on American Affairs. IV. The ability of America, with Miscellaneous Reflections. To which is added, an APPENDIX; and an Address to the People called QUAKERS. By Thomas Paine, Author of "The Rights of Man." Also, price Twopence.

WAT TYLER; a Dramatic Poem. In Three Acts. By R. Southey, Poet Laureate to her Majesty. Illustrated with Two elegant Engravings. "Every lover of his species should make an effort to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable Poem." -Patriot.

Price Threepence,
THE VISION OF JUDGMENT. By Lord Byron. Suggested by the composition so entitled by the author of "Wat Tyler." "This is a most extraordinary Poem."-Times. This edition is beautifully printed, and enriched with Notes by Robert Hall and others.

Also, price One Shilling, THE LIFE, CONVERSATIONS, AND TRIAL OF ROBERT EMMETT, Esq., Leader of the Irish Insurrection of 1803.

Also, price One Penny, THE CELEBRATED SPEECH, delivered by High Treason.

THE LAW-ENDOWED CHURCHES. Just published, in small Octavo, price One Shilling and Sixpence, boards,

AN ABRIDGMEN'T OF HOWITT'S POPULAR HISTORY OF PRIESTCRAFT. In small tasteful, correct, admirable, and cheap work. Such Octavo, price One Shilling and Sixpence, boards. takes a rapid survey of priestcraft, as it has existed upon it, says, 'The Flutonicon is as much a standard from the earliest periods, and ends with an able work amongst musicians as the Penny Magazine, or TUTION FOR THE FORMATION OF COMexposition of the manifold corruption of the existing | Chambers' Journal, amongst readers. Church of England. It will supply the long-existing

Just published, price One Shilling.

CHARTISM; a New Organization of the People, embracing a plan for the Education and Improvement of the People, politically and socially; addressed to the Working Classes of the United Kingdom, and more especially to the advocates of the Picks. more especially to the advocates of the Rights and Liberties of the whole people, as set forth in the "People's Charter." Written in Warwick Gaol by William Lovett and John Collins.

MORE PROOFS that this noted Medicine will restore to health the afflicted, and continue in sound health the recovered.

Just published, price Sixpence each, CONSIDERATIONS Touching the Likeliest means to remove Hirelings out of the Church. By A SPEECH for the liberty of Unlicensed Printing, addressed to the Parliament of England. By John Milton.

"The reading portion of the Radical public will twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, official not do their duty unless each and all of them possess themselves of these splendid Tracts."-The National. Also, price One Penny, THE COBBETT CLUB PETITION.

"HUMBLY SHEWETH."-See the Petition. "The Petitioners have made a most impudent and cliberate attempt to insult and coerce this House!" -Sir Robert Inglis's Speech in the House of Com-

Also, Price Twopence,
AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF AMERICA. BY ELY MOORE, Of New York, and one of the Representatives to

Congress for that State.

N.B. THE TRADE SUPPLIED with all the LONDON PERIODICALS on the most liberal Life Pills, at Nottingham:unless prepaid.

SINGERS!

JOHN BARNETT'S NEW SONG! TO MISS COSTELLO'S WORDS!

FIVE GRACEFUL "GALOPS" AND "RACE, IN HONOUR OF THE DERBY!!! All for 1s., in the "PIANISTA" for May, No. 1

Published Monthly, Price One Shilling,

THE PIANISTA gives all the Popular Songs, kindly consented to answer any inquiries, either by Ballads, &c., with Words, Symphonics, and Accompaniments; and all the Waltzes, Quadrilles, Joseph Simpson, Church Hill Close, Old Lenton."

They hope that the successful, easy, and expeditions are the successful, easy, and expeditions. They hope that the successful, easy, and expeditions are the successful exped Galops for Piano, &c., which obtain, by their excel-lence, great popularity in London. These are given every month, at a price scarcely one sixth of the charge made by Music Sellers; as, for instance: John Prescott, innk-eper, Lancaster, June 15, at d'Amore Quadrilles, "The Banks of Allan Water," sures of sugar, timber, and corn duties brought forward by the Whig Government, believing it to be and Follat Ballad,

> savs:-" The Pianista No. 3, outstrips our previous his life. commendations. Every page is studded with gems."
> No. 4. for April, contains Jullien's Celebrated Quail Waltzes; Charlés Horn's last beautiful Baliad, with words, symphonies, &c.; a new German Air; and Musard's favourite Galop.
> "The Pianista is a charming work, and as cheap as it is charming."—The Times.
> No. 5, for May, contains Madamo Vestris's New Song, Julien's famed Nightingale Waltzes, and Tagiion's New Galop I. All for Piano, for Is.
> "The Pianista is a most tasteful and admirable work, which the Pianoforte player cannot too warmly encourage."—Statesman, May 22nd; 1841.
>
> For contents of No. 6, for June, see above.
>
> Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. Shaw, yeast dealer, had been for a great length of time afflicted with a severe internal disease. To use his own expression, "paying doctors for her had beggared him," so that at last he was compelled to send her to the Infirmary; there she received no permanent. Having heard of "Parr's Pills," he purchased a small box; she began to mend immediately on' taking them, and two more boxes have diately on' taking them, and two more boxes have ordered to discriminate their real nature, and which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in whowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in who with propriety and skill. Having heard of "Parr's Pills," he patients labouring under this disease, cannot be too really in themselves. The propriety of this remark is abundantly main fested, by the same party frequently passing the distinguish order to discriminate their real nature, and whole do discord, unless many be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless that he was compelled to send her to the Infirmary; there she received no permanent.
>
> Tagiion's New Galop I. All for Piano, for Is.
>
> "The Pianista is a most tasteful and admirable work, which the Pianoforte player cannot too warmly encourage."—Statesman, May 22nd; 1841.
>
> Mrs. Stephenson, of Cottingham, five miles from her to the limit and acquaintance with the discording the many be the means of sowing domestic commendations. Every page is studded with gems.

EVERY_ NUMBER NOW IN PRINT. BEAUTIFUL NEW MUSIC. To Flute, Flageolet, Violin, Clarionet, Kent Bugle, and Cornopean Players.

That Celebrated Monthly Periodical, THE FLUTONICON, gives every beautiful Tune that happy in treating with any gentleman possessed of becomes popular. In its pages will be found, for having been commenced and conducted under the likely to become so; all new copyright melodies of auspices of working men, with the view of bringing merit being inserted here. Nos. to 90 are already into practical effect that great measure called the published; any of which may be had at eightpence per Number, or sent, post paid, to any part of the Kingdom, by enclosing is. As a specimen of the if not possessed of the necessary qualifications, and contents of some of the Numbers, the following is He has now returned to his place, free from Rhou-

> seven others. 11. Farewell to the Mountain, and ten others. 1.3. The Sea! the Sea! and ten others. 20. The Brave Old Oak, and eight other tunes.

26. 1 retty Star of the Night, and ten others. letter (pre paid) addressed to John Carrie, Manager, 53. Ha ppy Land, Land of the West, four Quadrilles fro. Rory O'More, and two others.

1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 1ls., duty included. The genuine has "Parr's Life Pills" engraved on the

THE POWER OF THE PERTH CHARTISTS.—The TO THE READING CHARTISTS OF 69. The celebrated Echo Quadrilles, Philomel Waltz,

55. My Beautiful Maid, Cherry Ripe, and seventeen others. 56. In the days when we went Gipsying, Blue Bonnets, Crusader's Waltz, and ten other delightful airs. Bless'd be the Home, Rory O'More, and nine

others. Mr. Moore's popular song, The Language of Flowers, Linley's Lost Rosabel, and ten others. Mr. Moore's Musical Box, Cracoviak, and tenothers. 76. Where the Bee Sucks, Four Airs by Prince Albert,

and twelve others. Eight Airs, by Prince Albert and Ernest. Tis the Shepherd's Evening Bell, and five others. Oft in the stilly night, Rory Tories (Jack Sheppard) Jack Redburn's Solos (from Master Humphrey's paid) to

Clock). She Wore a Wreath of Roses, Mr. Loder's new song. Down in the Deep, and four others. The Danois Quadrilles, Taglioni's new dance in the Gipsy, three famous Chinese airs, Mr. Balfe's new popular melody, The dawn is breaking o'er us, two RICHARDSON'S RED BOOK, OR A more Solos by Jack Redbun, and five others. For July, contains Jack Redburn's Gallop and Race in honour of the Derby, the whole five melodie's of the Falstaff Quadrilles, popular airs from Weber's Euryanthe, Sphor's Faust, and Beethovens Fidelio.

Spring Waltzes, the celebrated Marseilles Hymn, is power; Union is strength!" Claude du Val, and Three others.

For December, contains Six Melodies from purchasers of No. 85 is given gratis THE ROYAL LULLABY, the words and music printed on rose coloured paper. Happy New Year; the whole set of L'Elizir

D'Amore Quadrilles, by Musard : Lovely night : The Days that have Faded; Fairy, lead them up and down, and others. The Ice Song; Love in Idleness; The Sleeper; We Price Twopence; shewing their claims to a share in I'll Speak of Thee, and Thou art Lovelier, and four

others. 88. Ten of the Witches' Songs in Macbeth; Over Hill over Dale, in Midsummer Night's Dream: Russian Air by Thalberg; Ladye mine, Ladye mine; Merrily goes the Mill; and others. Three Airs from Mr. Balfe's new Opera of

"Keolanthe:" the whole of Jullien's Five Quail Waltzes; and Six more beautiful Airs from Macbeth. 90. For May, contains the new comic song called "Jim along Josey," with the music, and whole eight verses of words; the Royal Stag Hunt. described in a set of Quadrilles, and seven others. For June, contains five graceful Galops and Race.

in honour of the Derby; a complete set of Quadrilles; a Solo, as played by Herr Konig on the Cornopean, and two others. that lamented Patriot, at the close of his Trial, for No. 91 is for June, 1841, and is the last Number published. Every wind instrument, as well as the Violin, can play these tunes.

Any number can be sent, post free, by enclosing 1s. to the Editor, pre-paid, 23, Paternoster-row. another collection of beautiful melodies does not "The author of this deeply interesting little volume exist in Europe.' And the Herald, in a long article Published in London by Sherwoods, 23, Paternos- tended to be known as the Christian Co-operative deficiency of a popular history of religious impos-ture."—Satirist.

ter-row; in Liverpool, by Stewart; in Birmingham, by Guest; in York, by Shillito; in Manchester, by tember, 1840.

Heywood; and may be had of all the Agents of this

Price Sixpence,

sound health the recovered. Read the following from a soldier, discharged from her Majesty's service as incurable, after having THE ORIGIN AND NATURE OF GHOSTS, the advice of the most celebrated physicians :-

"To the Proprietors of Old Parr's Pills. "Gentlemen,-I feel it a duty I owe to you and to the Public at large, to acknowledge the astonishing benefit I have received from taking 'Old Parr's Pills.' I was for nearly nine years in the 52nd Regiment of Foot, but was discharged in the year 1839 as incurable, after having the best advice her Majesty's service afforded, being pronounced consumptive; I then returned home to Hinckley, where my attention was attracted to Old Parr's Pills. I was induced to purchase a 2s. 9d. box, and from that contains much Information that is highly useful moment I date a renewal of my life; for on taking and important. one box, I immediately began to recover, and two

2s. 9d. boxes more completely cured me. "I am, yours most obediently, "John Osborn." Witness-James Burgess, Bookseller, &c. &c.,

Hinckley. communicated to the Wholesale Agent for Parr's

Mrs. Joseph Simpson, Church Hill Close, Old Lenton, near Nottingham, has been severely afflicted Robert Tovey, pawnbroker, Bristol, June 15 and July 13, at two, at the Commercial-rooms, Bristol. by all the Agents for this paper in Town and Atts. Hartley, Bristol; White and Whitmore, Bedford-Country.

Lemon, lear Rottingham, has been difficulty years, with a violent cough, and difficulty of breathing. The affliction has been so severe that she could not fulfil her usual domestic severe that she could not fulfil her usual domestic obligations. She took cold when only fifteen years obligations. She took cold when only fifteen years over the successful treatment of the old, and the cough never left her till she took Parr's Venereal Disease, in all its various forms; also, to Life Pills. She had tried almost every kind of medicine, and had taken laudanum in large quantities, but nothing afforded relief.

Veneral Disease, in an its various torms; also, we the frightful consequences resulting from that destructive practice, "Self Abuse," may be titles, but nothing afforded relief.

Personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning till She heard of Parr's Pills about last Christmas, and as soon as she had taken about half a box, she found herself completely cured, and was never street, Bradford, (from Ten till Five.) affected in the slightest manner during the severe weather that followed, and is now better in health

> Two remarkable cases (selected from many others) of a certain disease, without any many others) in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving communicated to Mr. Noble Bookseller and Printer, the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury, 23, Market Place, the Agent for Hull. Mr. Plaxton, of Cottingham, five miles from Disease is one which is likely to be contracted Hull, had long been afflicted with a most severe whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many

words by Miss Costello, and music by Lady Andover! internal disease. So dreadful were the paroxysms other visitors, once in life, but, on the contrary, one for February, contains the Royal Christening Solo, (Original)—"The Old Oak," with words, symptonics, and accompaniments—and two of Strauss's phonics, and accompaniments—and two of Strauss's being compelled to stand at his meals. His next treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such a manner as not treat each particular case in such as treat each particular case in the contract of the contract case in the contract of the contract of the contract of the contrac Spoken to at great length by Mr. Smart, also by John Campion and William Campion, ship-builders, Maltzes. All these for is. No. 3, for March, door neighbour having heard of the virtues and merely to remove the present attack, put to present attack, put at 3s. 6d.)—an Original Song, by Thomas Moore, box, he told me that such had been the astonishing avail himself of the greatest improvements in Esq., with words, symphonics, and accompaniments effects produced by one box, he was able to sit down, modern practice, by being able to distinguish between whole of No. 3, for 1s.

The and two of Strauss's most popular Waltzes. The and on taking two other boxes, his pains have left discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild whole of No. 3, for 1s.

The and two of Strauss's most popular Waltzes. The and on taking two other boxes, his pains have left discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild him; his appetite is good, and he is able to follow nature, which can only be made by one in daily The Morning Herald, of Thursday, March 4th his vocation nearly as well as he has ever been in practice, after due consideration of all circumstances

Mrs. Stephenson, of Cottingham, five miles from head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats, Hull, has been severely affected with a bad leg for scrotula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin scrotula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin scrotula. Paternoster Row; and to be had by order of any Book or Music Seller in the Kingdom. Any Number, as a specimen, sent to any part of the Kingdom, free, for 1s. 4d. Address, "Editor of Patr's Pills, she is able to go about her day's Paternoster Row, London."

Inun, has been severely affected with a bad leg for scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the single bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, but without any which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, as a speciment relief. After taking four small boxes of Roses. W. and Co.'s invariable rule is to give Messrs. W. and Co.'s invariable rule is to give Messrs. W. and Co.'s invariable rule is to give a manner which for comfort has been card to each of their natients, as a guarantee for card to each of their natients, as a guarantee for card to each of their natients. unknown to her for above ten years.

Signed, EDMUND STEPHENSON, her Son. Witness-Joseph Noble, Hull, May 8, 1841.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Pills. "Mrs. Ann Lamb, of Haddington, in the Parish Auborn, bought two small boxes of Parr's Pills, tions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Cure your Agent's Medicine Warehouse, Mr. James the Stationer, near the Stationer, near the Stationer was the Stationer to the stat at your Agent's Medicine Warehouse, Mr. James themsel Drury, Stationer, near the Stone Bow, Lincoln, for fellow. the requisite qualifications. The principles, advothe small price of Eightpence Monthly, not only
cated are of the pure democratic kind, the Paper every Tune that is popular, but every Tune that is
Rheumatism in the hands, knees, and shoulders; he is seventeen years of age, and in service, but was obliged to leave his place from the complaint. The two boxes completed a cure on him, and Mrs. Lamb bought a third box of Mr. James Drury, last Friday,

matism. This statement, by Mr. Robt. Lamb, and Ann, his wife, parents of the youth, is given that others may benefit by those invaluable Pills, Old Parr, and they will willingly answer any enquiries, and feel very thankful for the good they have done to their son."

Lincoln, April 17, 1841.

This Medicine is sold by most respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, in Boxes at Government Stamp.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY. DERSONS having a little time to spare, apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London, and Country Towns, by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the Sale of the celebrated Teas. Office, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate-street. They are packed in Leaden Canisters, from an Ounce to a Pound; in Leaden Canisters, from an Ounce to a Pound; and new alterations have been made whereby Agents will be enabled to compete with all rivals. The License is only Eleven Shillings per annum; and many, during the last Sixteen Years, have realised considerable Incomes by the Agency, without One

Shilling Let or Loss. Applications to be made (if by Letter, Post CHARLES HANCOCK, Secretary.

In the Press,

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

YONTAINING the Titles, Names, and Surnames For August, contains Oh! God preserve the Queen; U of all the Lords "Spiritual and Temporal the celebrated Tarantella (the whole six movements): seven Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia; and three others.

OI all the Lords ophitude call remporal, date of their births, to whom married, their connexts of the celebrated three others.

OI all the Lords ophitude call remporal, date of their births, to whom married, their connexts of office sincoures and fat livings, of themselves, their chil three others.
For September, contains My Dog and my Gun, We all love a pretty Girl, He that loves a rosy cheek, the whole set (five) of the Nightingale Waltzes and six Airs from Gluck's Iphigenta.

Sinecures and fat Hyings, or themselves, their children, and relations, in the Army, Navy, Law Courts, Civil Offices, Church of England, and Colonial Departments; their influence in the Commons' House shewing the golden reasons for voting away the sh For October, contains—'Twas Nature's Gay Day, millions of taxes amongst themselves and their dethe popular Song; the whole five of the Tete pendents. This little Book will solve the problem de Bronze Quadrilles; the celebrated Doncaster of the Peers "standing by their order." Every. St. Leger Race, described in Music; and six reader of the "Black Book" must have one of these companions, in order to contrast the splendour of For November, contains Two Melodies from the tax-eaters with the misery of the tax-payers, Auber's new Opera, Zanetta, Lanner's Six and work out the grand social maxim—"Knowledd

Now Publishing. Zenetta, I knew a Bank; and nine others. To POPULAR BLACK BOOK AND ALMANAC FOR 1841: Which has obtained a higher circulation than any other kind in Britain. Also.

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

are Spirits : the two pepular songs of Miss Hawes, the Legislature and Executive power in the State. London: J. Cleave, Penny Gazette office, Sheelane. Fleet-street; Manchester, Heywood, Oldhamstreet; Leeds, Hobson, Star office; Liverpool, Smith, Scotland-place; Glasgow, W. Thompson, Circular office, Princess-street; Birmingham, Guest, Steelhouse-lane; Edinburgh, Duncan, High-street; Huddersfield, J. Leech; Dublin, O'Brien, Abbey. street; and R. J. Richardson, 19, Chapel-street Salford; Newcastle, D. France; Sunderland, J Williams.

> Just Published, Price Two Shillings, Cloth. DAPER AGAINST GOLD, containing the History of the Bank of England, the Funds, the Debt. the Sinking Fund, and the Bank Stoppage; also showing how Money is raised or lowered in value by alterations in its qualities; and the evil effects of the whole upon the Community. By WM. COBBETT, condensed by MARGARET CHAPPELSMITH.

> Price One Shilling. GASKELL'S POPULAR COMIC SONGS. Complete. This Edition contains the whole of the Songs that were published in five former Numbers at Sixpence each.

Price Three Halfpence, RULES AND PRINCIPLES OF AN INSTI-MUNITIES BASED ON CHRISTIANITY, in

BRIGHAM's REMARKS on the Influence of Mental Cultivation and Mental Excitement upon Every man who values his health ought to be in possession of this Book.

Price Fourpence.

CHANNING'S LECTURES on the Elevation of the Labouring Portion of the Community. Price Sixpence, DEMONS, AND SPECTRAL ILLUSIONS,

Generally, fully, and familiarly Explained and Illustrated. By R. BUCHANAN. Price One Shilling, Originally Sold at Five

Shillings, MUDIE'S EMIGRANT'S POCKET COM-PANION. To those who are about to Emigrate, this book

Manchester: Heywood, Oldham-street; and may be had of Cleave, London; Hobson. Market-street. Leeds; and all the Agents of the Northern Star.

MEDICAL ADVICE. The following extraordinary case of cure has been MESSRS. WILKINSON AND CO. SURGEONS.

No. 13, Trafalgar-street, Leeds, and 34, Prince Edward-street, Fox-street, Liverpool,

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within a Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that than she has ever been in her life.

This cure does indeed appear miraculous, but for period, and Country Patients, by making only one the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has cines that will enable them to obtain a permanent think the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has come that will enable them to obtain a permanent think the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has come that will enable them to obtain a permanent than the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has come the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has come the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has come the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has come the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has come the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has come the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has come the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has come the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has come the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has come the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has come the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has come the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has come the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has come the satisfaction of the most incredulous and the satisfaction of the most incredulous and the satisfaction of the satisfaction

mode they have adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a certain disease, without any material alteration will establish their claims for support. As this In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper

Card to each of their patients, as a guarantee for Cure, which they pledge themselves to perform, or

return the fee. For the accommodation of those who cannot conveniently consult Messrs. W. and Co. personally, they may obtain the Purifying Drops, price 4s. 6d, at any of the following Agents, with Printed Direct

Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate; and Mr. Hobson, Times office, Leeds. Mr. Hobson, Times office, Leeds.
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Postry.

- THE PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION, AND THE MOTION OF MR. DUNCOMBE
- sili was borne to the House on the shoulders of senteen "'fustian jackets," who performed their duty ell-preceded by a procession of the members of the Convention, and other leading Chartists, amidst the desfening shouts of congregated thousands." Northern Star.
- Hark to the cause of liberty! The "dead" are awaken'd again! The voice of the people is heard to be free O'er mountain, and valley, and plain. Full nobly, they stir them to save The exil'd, and prisoners dear;
- Once more, their petition has gone for the brave. And liberty gives them a cheer: For the "fustians" have sworn, in the power of their
- To win them their freedom or die in the fight Full boldly they enter the hall,
- Their escort all gallant and gay, With the shout of that people whom Whigs would enthral: 'Tis the voice they are call'd to obey!
- Each senator rush'd to the spot. Impell'd by a magical fear, The "prayer" of the people whose claims are
- To behold in its grandeur appear. Then Duncombe obedient directed its way, And bravely our "fustians" the summons obey.
- In the House the " petition" 's unfurl'd, And there is it treated with scorn :
- The hopes of the millions—the pride of the world— Again are insulted and torn.
- The logic of fools is display'd. Their multiplied follies to screen; The baseness of faction, of justice afraid. All "mercy" ascribe to the Queen. With malice and subterfuge bolting secure
- The dungeons our patriot-hearts must endure. Oh, where is the justice of old? The spirit of Alfred the great? Ere the throne was debas'd by corruption and gold.
- When the people were one with the state? Tis gone with our freedom to vote: Tis under each despot's controul; And now, e'en the right to petition is naught: A farce and a mock'ry the whole. O shade of the honour'd and patriot king, Thy mantle o'er modern royalty fling!
- But joy to the "fustians" who sign'd! And joy to the giorious "eighteen !" And joy be to him in whose heart we're enshrin'd. Though a barrier of bolts is between: For time on its quick-paced wing, The might of the future shall tell :
- When down to the dust the base factions we'll And destroy the corruptions of hell. For the law of each country our Charter must be, Till all ends of the earth shall be happy and free. WILLIAM HICK.

Leeds, June, 1841.

THE FRIENDS OF THE CHARTER, GOD BLESS 'EM.

TUNE—"The King, God bless him." May the bright sun of liberty lighten that sky Now darkened by slavery's gloom; May the nation arise as a lion from sleep, And resolve upon tyranny's doom:

But our rulers will never redress 'em Till we carry the Charter. Then here's to the health Of the friends of the Charter—God bless 'em. Long, long have we boasted that ours was the land

Of the noble, the free, and the brave, While the half-famish'd artisan gives for his bread More isbour than Africa's siave. Then away with vain boasting and let us be free Assert our own rights, and possess 'em; Our word be the Charter. The Charter alone,

And the friends of the Charter-God bless em. But, oh, in our struggle in liberty's cause, Let this be remember'd by all:— UNITED-no tyrant on earth can prevail; DIVIDED—the people must fall. Then agitate! agitate! point out your wrongs,

But our rulers will never redress 'em, Till we carry the Charter. Then here's to the health Of the friends of the Charter-God bless 'em.

TEMPERANCE.

- The roses of summer are awaet to the eye. Yet in winter their beauty and flarrance is flown: But I know a flower that never can die, It has sprung from the garden of Eden alone, It will bloom in the sunshine, and blow 'mid the storm, Its blessom time's pitiless hand canno: blight, Tis temperance; gaza on its beautiful form,
- And gather this emblem of peace and delight. The pearls of India are fair to the sight, Yet them, but the rich and the great may possess, But there is a pearl transcendingly bright, That will shine in the cottage, and banish distress,
- No perilous diver has brought it on shore, For it grew in a region of heavenly bliss, Tis temperance—spurn the rich treasure no more; Oh, there never was treasure so lasting as this.
- The miser may gloat on his ill-gotten hoard, The victor be proud of his laurel-wreath fame, Let but temperance reign round the cuttager's board, And he never need blush for his country or name. Oh, temperance, Nature's best gift to the poor,

May thy sun never darken, thy glory ne'er fade, And time's rolling hand but engraft thee the more, See the hearts that now riot in joy thou hast made. JOHN A. LAWSON.

Sheffield, May, 1841.

THE DRUNKARD'S GRAVE.

I knew him in life's morning, when his heart was His future hopes were opening then in pleasure's brightened ray; A father's pride, a mother's hope, beloved by every friend:

Could fortune's widest scope, more bounteous blessings Became his bride, and life seem'd made one round of

happiness. He quaffed of pleasure's brimming bewl, nor knew a None ever dreamt his earthly goal would be a drunk-

I mw him late, but, ah, how changed, the happy smile

tapster's den. him then:

widow'd wife, Por that she had no power to grant the sustenance of Oh, had he shunned the tempter's snare, he had not lived

a slave. And now we would not seek him where he fills a drunkard's grave! JOHN A. LAWSON.

his father is said to have possessed a very large estate foot of the invoice, 'By fifty per cent. discount for seven years, or imprisonhis father is said to have possessed a very large estate foot of the invoice, 'By fifty per cent. discount for seven years, or imprisonhay, he (I have it from one connected by marriage each, £72 los.' Then handing the document to the
with him, if justice had been done him, would now trembling manufacturer, he said, 'I don't want the
offence, are also exempted, and are to be punished the whole investigation, behaved with the origination of courses, and another capital upon charges of felony. The prisoners, who during system by certain landlords in the district, has been he knew the people of Marriage and are to be punished the whole investigation, behaved with the origination of courses, and are to be punished to the prisoners of the invoice, the justice had been done him, would now trembling manufacturer, he said, 'I don't want the offence, are also exempted, and are to be punished the whole investigation, behaved with the greatest the only of the invoice, the punished the whole investigation are to be punished to have been in any work and are to be punished.

Edwards' father, of £1,200 a-year; his brother is in was, that the offer of one-half the value was taken; commission in the army; his sister's husband is a and these goods were afterwards sold to the shops, and Colonel in Jamaica. Edwards was god-son to King were shown to other manufacturers, in order to reduce William, and, when a child, was a royal favourite; but the prices of their goods. My friend said, as he went he died of neglect and want in this prison, a cast-off, away, 'Is this the way you would teach me to make forsaken by his kindred, too proud to tell his tale, money by wholesale? I would rather take a pistol

church; afterwards I walked with him in the raquet to-night. I need not say that my informant resisted ground. He told me of the Sunday habits of his the furing bait. The other followed the unholy gain, Governor, and spoke of former days; they had been got rich, and now calls himself an English merchant! days of joy, and gaiety, and spleadour. He told me My friend, who told me this fact, was then worth of his trials, too, but not of his extreme penury and at least £40,000! Honesty, industry, and capital Want

shook his head: he did not sigh, but he made the sign a broken heart has lodged him in an untimely grave? of sorrow, when he smothered it. He pulled up his But the wholesale robber has been in Parliament!" person and stretched himself, as proud men do when they will not moan. He said to me, that 'he thought it hard that all the suffering should thus fall upon himself. They should remember, he added, 'I was only in my teens when they placed me in a very gay regiment. I had plenty of money, gry companions, and a young head! It is hardly fair to punish me in this way. But I am expecting the Rev. ——, who left the prison a few days ago, will see my ' Governor,' and make to the duplicity of the commercialists, welcome to

"I did not know that he was in want. Afterwards I did; but, then, it was too late! Talk not of 'want of natural affection in the poor.' There, Sir, there you have it in your own 'order,' even unto death! "Edwards was a remarkably mild-tempered man; but it seems that his spirit was too proud to bend to

charity—his friends too cruel to relieve him; and so he died! He died of want in prison! death. Edwards' cell looked on to the entrance to the Birmingham and Glasgow-under the management prison. He once said to me, 'What a number of and auspices of working men entirely, and very cre-

friends you. have, Mr. Oastler, and how courteens you ditably got up. are to them. I have seen you go nine times this morning with them to the gate. 'You are a pretty fellow thus to watch me; I shall be taking you for a Government spy, if you watch me so,' was my joking reply. He added, 'I generally sit looking at the gate out of my window.' I knew not, then, the pang that expression gave him! Ah! poor Edwards; and there he has sat, day after day, week after week, month after month, looking for the face of a friend, till hope expired, despair overwhelmed, and hunger murdered him! But Edwards will no more sit looking out of that call-window at the gate, hoping in vain to see a friend.

"Thank God! his last days were tranquil, soothed by the kindness of two brother prison friends, and a kind prisoner clergyman. He rests in peace! " Never shall I forget my feelings, when one came to

me, the day before he died, to borrow my Prayer-book and my Bible; his own were pawned! Shame on your; order! The god-son of a King, a British warrior (for he told me he had fought in India in the Burmese wari, an English aristocrat, forced to borrow your prisoner's Bible and Prayer-book, on his death-bed, because his appeared to be in one general move; never were so Abinger.—South Wales: J. Erskine.—Midland: own were pawned! Shame, Sir, I say-eternal shame on your order! We will hear no more about 'the want

"I have not thought it worth while to dwell on the hanging heads, and in many instances the silent two years and a half.) The present l'arliament, if ridiculous nonsense of Mr. Sydney Smith—the subject tears of misery rolling over their cheeks, dragging is much too serious to be dealt with in a light mood; along the miserable remains of their former wellelse it would have been easy to have laughed at the plenished homes; their drawers and well-furnished folly of the anti-Corn Law Leaguers, when they caught beds, which the Scotch lasses delight to display themselves in their own craftiness, and miscalculated when they get married; their tables; their good the intellect of Englishmen, by hiring and paying such man's arm chairs; and even their big family bibles, honest lecturers to persuade Englishmen that these wherein were inserted the births and deaths of their large space in the surrounding country, and was who 'have all the money' are forced to mortgage their relations; all, all had vanished to satisfy the demands estates!"—that "the aristocracy have robbed the country of their landlords, or their own immediate wants, der and lightning, and injured several mansions.

try of £75,000,000 a year by the Cora Laws," when, 'in and left only a miserable wreck behind. Manyroups, der and lightning, and injured several mansions. 1835, the whole cost of wheat was only £31,400,000, or sales were announced, by greedy landlords, but Accounts of the storm have been recoived also from and, even in 1839, £56,533,000! '—that 'if the Corn nobody purchased the poor man's furniture. One Plymouth and Brighton. In the metropolis, Wil-Laws were repealed, wages would rise that Irish individual, a handloom weaver in Bridgeton, and labourers, who only earn 5d. or 6d. a day for nine one of the first individuals who joined the Chartist door. months, and who are the three remaining months beg. Association there, having hitherto struggled against months, and who are the three remaining months beg. Association there, having numeric struggled against gars, are not worse off than the Devonshire labourers, adverse circumstances, at last fell a sacrifice, like who can earn 9x a week—remembering, at the same thousands before him; he got in arrears with his time, that I reland is the dearest country in the world! landlord; the sheriffs' officers paid him a visit, and coachbuilder's, where some men were "ringing" a that 'million's upon millions of woollen pieces are commenced to sequester his household goods, while carriage wheel with a red-hot iron tire. The stock of timber and the premises were destroyed and the premises were destroyed. loes not grow 1,000 quarters of grain!" &c. &c." | peace be with you, but leave me the portrait of that | The assertion about England not being an agricul- persecuted patriot." The hearts of sheriffs' officers, does not grow 1,000 quarters of grain!" &c. &c."

"Sir, I believe not in the dogma of the Free-Trade-Anti-Corn-Law-Leaguers, 'that God never designed' that England should be an agricultural nation.' I utterly reject the insane notion of the same school, them, and that he is honest; they despise his that England would not be poorer if she did not calumniators, and detest his enemies; and they have grew one grain of corn.' I believe that England was designed for agriculture; and I am sure that she could not maintain her independence one day if she were to cease growing corn. Seeing, then, that my faith differs so widely from theirs, you cannot be surprised that my works should differ also. I know of no greater fallacy than to suppose that wisdom would dictate the neglect of agriculture. Manufacture and commerce are both very well in their places; but the well-being of England depends upon the prosperity of her agriculture first, and then, as a consequence, her manufactures believe, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, an accumulation of soot in a crack of the flue taking upon the floor, such as a glove, a handkerchief, &c.;

will prosper.

import the corn which those hands and that land are now beginning to feel an interest in the might have created, whatever price we give for that deplorable and wretched condition of thousands of accompanied, in the vicinity of the Royal Military corn, as a nation, we lose the whole amount. It is; their fellow-creatures, whom they have hitherto because our governors have for many years imbibed the looked upon as dissatisfied and disconsolate without doctrines of free trade, that our labourers are reduced a reason. The empty tills of the shopocrats are fast pane of glass in the extensive front of the public to such an abject state of misery. Were three times convincing them of the absolute necessity of a more labour employed in agricultural pursuits, instead sweeping change. The cotton trade, in which some of above 900 feet, as well as the front of the profesof talking about importing corn, we should be an exporting nation—instead of mourning over a losing and the masters say they have little or no demand trade, we should command a profitable one. It is the for their goods, and would almost as soon stop their fallacy of free trade which has separated the labourers works altogether until things undergo a change for from the aristocracy, and which has imbued the latter the better. The hand-loom weavers, whose extreme with the unchristian notion that the labourers have no privation has now become proverbial, are in a state Thames Office.—(Saturday.)—Murdenous right to live upon and out of the soil! Hence your of utter destitution, having little work, and an Assault By A Brothel Keeper.—Mary Johnson, accursed New Poor Law! The system of free trade extreme low rate of wages. The cotton spinners a big Irishwoman, the keeper of an infamous house, has already made large strides; it has robbed labour to have got notice of a most sweeping reduction, which at No. 25, Vinegar-lane, Sun Tavern-fields, St. its rags; it has starved it to the bones; it has, by law, disinherited it!—it can do no more harm to the la- which, if they submit to, will make a difference in unfortunate girl, named Sarah Maria Green, and bourers—death would be preferable to their life'—to their weekly earnings of from seven to ten shillings breaking her head with a poker. It appeared in them it has indeed done its very worst:—and you, the per week. Nearly the whole of the masters have evidence that Green was a lodger in the prisoner's landlords, have aided the cruel monster: Now, it is given notice of the above reduction, which is to take house, and, in consequence of her having given your turn—it demands your rents, it envies you, and place a week hence. The workmen held a public notice to quit five weeks ago, the prisoner had frecovers your estates! and, if you will not relent, and meeting of their body, at the Turf Hotel, on Satur- quently abused her, and had made a threat that once more take the labourers by the hand, it must day evening last, when it was resolved that the she would do for her, and take her b-y life." overcome-it will destroy you."

Protection to the soil and labour forms the text of the 22nd number. This description of the sort of commercial condition to which the free traders tempt the country will be read with painful interest and carry some lamentable truths home to the bosoms of many of our readers :-

trade declare- It is impossible to gain a livelihood, if left their native country for America, leaving, (in sent out Thodey on an errand, and, during her we do as we would be done by.'
"And who are the persons who have thus changed the character of our merchants? Look over the list of Poor Law. your free traders, and at the very top you will read their name! Judge then of their motives by their actions. been a custom in Hindley to hold vestry meetings head from a poker, which Johnson had concealed It is they who, not content with one branch of trade, From peace, and love, and joy estranged, and haggard, usurp the whole. They are like birds of prey hovering over the carcasses of our ruined manufacturers in every The wretched crew that madly haunt the bloated market. They think it no dishonour to buy of sinking men as cheap as they can, knowing full well that they Were now his only friends, and want and misery knew are thus robbing their creditors, and are 'greedily gaining of their neighbours by extortion, having forgotten His starving offspring wildly taunt his more than God and his commandment, to do unto others as we difficulties, and, taking advantage of their necessities, they buy their ' stocks' at half their value. They then sell these stolen goods to the shopkeeper at a very low price, compared with their real value; and thus they rate, at which meeting they were defeated. They with a poker, and would do so again if she could get rate, at which meeting they were at her. Mr. Ballantine said he should send the case able shopkeepers and manufacturers to lower their defeated again; they demanded a poll, which took before a jury, and make the prisoner answer for the wages, until it is impossible to allow the artisans such place on the 26th and 27th, but the strenuous dreadful assault she had committed on the girl; containing any writing in the interior, which gives of Marylebone, and, for this purpose, they are en-

with his powerful and eloquent pen. His sympathics an acquaintance of his said, Mr. _____, you underwith the labouring classes generally and the factory stand the quantity of woollen goods, and can spare with the labouring classes generally and the factory children, are as broad and deep as are his antipation to the police of the robbed went away the grasping millocrat and the selfish for its contains a most pashed in contains No. 19, although an old one, we cannot pass over, and we will seed the property of the people, and the Fleet, and it is contains a most pathetic and touching narrative respecting poor. Lieutemant Edwards, who died in repealing the atroctous Poor Laws, increasing of the property in the first class of the property in the pro

when the charity of his prison friends might have saved and turn highwayman; his business is honourable and gentlemanly, in comparison with such cowardice, "About three weeks before his death he was at meanness, and cold-blooded cheating as I have seen were unable to stand against this free trade monster-"I urged him to intercourse with his friends. He he lost all-took refuge in the Gazette-and since then,

> Who can read such recitals without deeply and sincerely trusting that the day when England shall be made a manufacturing nation, subject to the tyranny and influence of the capitalists in the manner above described, may never, never come? If it do come, farewell to the hearty old English character, farewell to old England's green fields, farewell to all old English customs and feelings-and welcome smoky districts and dingy towns, and welcome to "trades' unfeeling train."

"BRITISH OPERATIVES .- Mason's Journal." This is another of the almost innumerable tribe of cheap periodicals to which the intellectual spirit of "Trifling circumstances often become important after the age has given birth-published alternately at

Local and General Intelligence.

GLASGOW .- STATE OF TRADE.-THE MARCH OF MISBRY AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES, THEIR DEVOTION TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, AND THE TRI-UMPHANT SPIRIT OF CHARTISM.—The stade of trade in Glasgow, at present, is in a most deplorable condition, with very little prospect of its speedy revival. Hundreds of all trades, but more particularly the hand-loom weavers, are out of employment, while thousands are only partially employed. The con-dition of the hand-leom weavers when out of work, may be more easily guessed than described, for even when in full employment, it may be said, literally speaking, that they are subjected to a system of slow murder and lingering starvation. Friday last, the 28th of May, being term day, or what is generally Lord Denman and J. Wightman.—Home: L. C. J. of natural affection in our paupers!"

The statements put forth by the "Plague," respecting the money pocketed by the landlords in consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily refinted :-
The statements put forth by the "Plague," respecting the money pocketed by the landlords in consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily refinted :-
The statements put forth by the "Plague," respecting the money pocketed by the landlords in consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily refinted :-
The statements put forth by the "Plague," respecting the money pocketed by the landlords in consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily virtuous and industrious females, surrounded with the consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily virtuous and industrious females, surrounded with the consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily virtuous and industrious females, surrounded with the consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily virtuous and industrious females, surrounded with the consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily virtuous and industrious females, surrounded with the consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily virtuous and industrious females, surrounded with the consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily virtuous and industrious females, surrounded with the consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily virtuous and industrious females, surrounded with the consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily virtuous and industrious females, surrounded with the consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily virtuous and industrious females, surrounded with the consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily virtuous and industrious females, surrounded with the consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily virtuous and industrious females, surrounded with the consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily virtuous and industrious females, surrounded with the consequence of the Corn Laws, are thus summarily virtuous and industrious females, surrounded with the conseque their ragged and starving offspring, were seen with tural country, is dealt with after the following every one knows, are not made of the softest stuff; the request of their victim. This is no solitary instance of the devotion of the working classes of Glasgow to O'Connor. No; by them he is almost shrewdness enough to perceive that he, like the an hour. Roman General, has crossed the Rubicon, and dared not return and desert them. The spirit of Chartism is triumphant, the public steam is rising up to the power to drive their election machinery.

has trade in general been in such a state of de-"So long as we have a single acre of land unculti- pression—all classes are feeling more or less the England Conservative. vated, and a single pair of hands unemployed, if we severe pressure of the times, and the middle classes masters should be waited upon, with a view to On Thursday morning, the prisoner began drinking, prevail upon them to make the reduction less and got herself into a state of furious excitement; sweeping. We are afraid they will not succeed, for she abused the prosecutrix for some time, and said their employers are a set of overbearing and over-reaching men, whom nothing can satisfy but the down. The girl said she wanted to have no words most barefaced plunder. They are building and with her, and the prisoner, after beating her, left purchasing most costly mansions, rolling in splendid home, and got more drink. She returned in a violent equipages, and buying up the land wherever it is to passion, and went into the room where Green was, "There was a time-I am old enough to remember it be sold; yet they never cease exclaiming against and took up a black-handled knife, and made a send

A lovely pure, and spotless maid, to crown his earthly billss.

There was a time—I am old enough to remember it be sold, yet they hevel cease excitating against thrust at the girl's breast with it. Another female, man, incapable of fraud. He was then too high-minded not half so grasping as themselves. Such is the billss,

wretched condition to which they have brought from her, and Green escaped from the prisoner's with whom he dealt. Now, the case is quite reversed, their workpeople, that they are scarcely able to reach. In the evening, Green and Thodey were and nothing is so common as to hear persons engaged in exist. Many have sold off all their furniture, and taking their tea in the same room, when the prisoner many cases,) their wives and children to the tender absence, she called to Green at the bottom of the mercy of the administrators of the cursed New stairs, and said she wanted her to come down and

every Easter Monday, to choose a churchwarden, under her apron. The girl fell down, and she relay a church-rate, do. Latterly the rate has become coved another blow on the head, which rendered very obnoxious. In 1840 the Church party were her insensible, and she did not recover for some defeated by a show of hands; they demanded a poll, time. When she came to her recollection she found and were defeated in that also, on which occasion herself bleeding profusely, and the blood, to use her long to the last a vestry meeting was held, on the last a vestry meeting was held, fountain." Thodey made her appearance at the on which occasion the Church party avowed their window just as Green received the blow, and called would they should do unto us; entirely forgetting that intention to forego the rate for the present year, and upon the prisoner to open the street door, which she 'He will smite his hand at their dishonest gain.' These try the voluntary principle, and collected various refused to do. Thodey broke the windows, and sums of money from individuals, principally dissentiers. This not answering their purpose, they posted a knife at her which stuck in her hand and cut it. a notice on the Chapel door, dated May 14th, for a meeting to take place on the 17th, to lay a church-

have had a rent-roll of £15,000 n-year. His mother is goods—you want the money—you can have the amount by transportation for life. The act to commence levity, and denied the charge, were fully committed Is in manied, but enjoys, as I am told, a jointure from in the morning—I shall give more.' The result and take effect on the 1st of October, 1841.

THERE MORE DEATHS have taken place among the THE MINISTRY.—" CRUSHED LUMPS."—Since their Woolwich convicts. SIR DAVID WILKIE is engaged, at the request o the Pacha, in painting his portrait. M. RIBOULET arrived at Portsmouth lately, with

five giraffes, which he caught himself young in Abyssinia. THE Hanover Gazette announces the opening of great part of the railroad from Berlin to Dresden, by which the distance may be traversed in twelve

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA distinguished the day of

is son's marriage by discharging the debts of fortyfive prisoners, which amounted to 30,000 silver THE CONVERTED JEW DEUTZ, who betrayed to the olice the hiding place of the Duchess de Berri, at Vantes, has committed suicide by throwing himself

nto the Seine Co. T. C. C.A. A LETTER FROM ITALY SAYS-" Joseph Bonaparte, who has obtained permission to reside in Genoa, has hired a splendid palace, which many persons apprehend will become the rendezvous of all the adherents of the Bonaparte party."

NEW YORK.-The ship St. James, Sebor master, from New York, for London, left on the 3rd instant, all the vices, all the deteriorating influences of passed up the channel on Saturday, all well, having landed her mail and three passengers. Business was gradually improving in America. THE BEST UNDERSTANDING EXISTS between the numerous English and French workmen employed

at the Rouen and Paris railroad. They have organised a kind of language which is neither English nor French, but by means of which they are enabled to converse with each other. HIS BELGIAN MAJESTY grants the sum of 4,000 france a year to Mr. J. Linden, a Belgian botanist, for the time which he will employ in the scientific expedition which he intends to take in the equi-

noxial regions of the new world, and especially in As Mr. Womewell's menagerie was about to proceed to Uttoxeter, the keepers discovered that one of the lionesses had produced four fine cubs. which is remarkable, as she had previously littered this year, five on the 1st of January, at Cauter-

bury. RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND .miles. Of these fifty-three are open, eighteen

termed flitting day, the whole city and suburbs Timbal and J. Bosanquet.-North Wales: Lord many removals witnessed at any former period. B. Parke and B. Gurney.-Nortolk: B. Alderson The awful amount of domestic misery, exhibited in and J. Williams .- Oxford: J. Coleridge and J. J.

been elected, from 1826 to 1837 inclusive, was not more than about two years and four months (under have lasted four years; it has sat during four sessions, including the present one.

THE THUNDER-STORM which visited the Metropolis, on Thursday evening week, extended over a even more violent at a distance. In the Forest of

rotting in the warehouses!—that 'if the Corn Laws were repeated, there would be no need for the women progress, until the officers arrived at the portrait of and cultural population is only one-fourth, compared with manufacturing population!—that 'Laws he and his wife viewed with mental agony their of timber and the premises were destroyed; and the cilicient working of the engines, it was doternously lead, favour-several of the adjacent buildings were injured. So alarming a fire, it is said, has never occurred in and every description of battering-ram' was used the same time. The skull was dug up by the sexton the manufacturing population!—that 'Laws me the manufacturing population!—that 'Laws me the confined situation of Mr. Bolton's yard prevented far from being opposite to the external bullets, are of timber and the premises were destroyed; and the cilicient working of the engines, it was doternously in the cilicient working of the edition of Mr. Bolton's yard prevented far from being opposite to the external bullets, are of timber and the premises were destroyed; and the cilicient working of the edition of Mr. Bolton's yard prevented far from being opposite to the external bullets, are of timber and the premises were destroyed; and the cilicient working of the edition of the external bullets, are of timber and the premises were destroyed; and the cilicient working of the edition of the external bullets, are of timber and the premises of the external bullets, are of timber and the premises were destroyed; and the cilicient working of the edition of the edition of the external bullets, are of timber and the premises were destroyed; and the cilicient working of the edition of the external bullets, are of timber and the premises were destroyed; and the cilicient working of the edition of the cilicient working of th drowned whilst bathing in the Serpentine river injured. The damage done to dwelling-houses, fac- that the person to whom this relic of antiquity belonged every one knows, are not made of the softest stuff; during the terrible storm of Thursday week. There tories, the timber-yard, and other property, is was a volunteer, from Tarporley, and was engaged however, in this instance, they relented, and granted were between 2,000 and 3,000 bathers then in the estimated at from £12,000 to £14,000, the greater during the siege of Beeston Castle, in the reign of water and on the banks of the river, although a part of which is insured, but many parties will be Charles I., about the middle of the 17th century. storm of thunder and lightning was raging with the very heavy sufferers. most appalling fury, and the rain was descending in torrents. It transpired, in the course of the inquiry, that the number of bathers in the Serpentine at pre-

> highest pressure at the approaching dissolution of property of Sir W. Molesworth, Baronet, on Friday education of his canine pupils. He holds that they Whiggery; and, by the time of the election, the afternoon last. The house, which was built about have intelligence, reflection, memory, and compa-Whigs may expect to meet a fifty thousand Chartist seven years since, cost upwards of £9,000 in its rison. One is called Philax, and the other Braque, CARLISLE.—STATE OF TRADE.—Never, We tained to have been purely accidental, resulting from minished heads." A variety of things were placed

sent averages, in the evening, 2,000 every quarter of

SANDHURST.—The thunder-storm of Thursday was College at Sandhurst, by a violent fall of hail, which in a few minutes completely destroyed almost every buildings of the college, along the whole fine facade face of the governor's house. We are sorry to learn that the damage thus sustained by the buildings of this national institution is estimated at above £800.—

London Paper. take a pinch of snuff with her. Green went down HINDLEY.—Church Despotism.—It has long stairs, and had no sooner reached the prisoner's room door than she received a dreadful blow on the a knife at her, which stuck in her hand and cut it.

to Newgate for trial.

duct towards his wife was well known to many A learned gentleman who rescues your estate from persons in the neighbourhood, and the circumstance your enemy, and keeps it himself. My Dear-An of the death of the latter being generally talked expression used by man and wife at the commenceabout, they reached the ears of the parish headle, ment of a quarrel. who felt it to be his duty to forward them to the Coroner, and an inquest was expected to be holden. The husband, fearing, as it is supposed, the consequences of the inquiry, terminated his own existence by hanging himself on Friday night, and was found quite dead

THE PACKED ANTI-CORN LAW MEETING AT MAN-CHESTER.—The Manchester Chronicle of Saturday has the following short and pithy article relative to the recent "public" meeting in Manchester to assist Ministers in their fraudulent free-trade agitation:— The Packed Meeting.-In the proceedings at the Police Commissioners' meeting, our readers will find ample confirmation of the statements made as to the packed meeting of last week. With regard to the attendance of police in such formidable strength, acted upon our advice—have not been idle at the we learn that the Mayor certified Sir Charles Shaw hustings, and their exertions have already told in that he apprehended a riot! What ground, we ask, had the Mayor for this outrageous insult to the inthe liberation of the incarcerated Charlists, the habitants? Is he a fit person to entrust with the Ministers had to borrow the vote of the Speaker to command of the hall, if he can trump up such ca- carry their point, the numbers being even, notwithlumnies as these to procure an excuse for shutting standing that Mr. Attorney-General Pigott and

the ancient house of Bargarran, famous in the his-tory of Scotch witcheraft, was struck with lightning. and with professions of liberality upon their lips, After striking the top of one of the vents, displacing | will they keep a single Chartist in his dungeon? No. the cope stones, and tearing up a portion of the roof, no; we cannot think so meanly of them as to imathe electric fluid descended the chimney, and broke gine them capable of such conduct. They have to pieces a Carron grate in one of the rooms. Mr. surpassed the Tories, who never put a political From a paper very recently read before the Statistical | William Houston, a farmer, the occupant, was offender upon the tread-mill, or obliged him to herd Society, of the number and length of railways in sitting in this same apartment at the time, and was with felons; and let them now not be ashamed to Great Britain and Ireland, it appears there are so much stunned with the shock, that considerable make some reparation for practices so much at seventy-one lines, forming a total length of 20,191 time elapsed before he recollected himself. After variance with their avowed principles. - World. this damage, the subtle fluid ran along a passage, and appeared to have got communicated with the visiting Pittville, are aware that the stately pair of same staircase along which the famous maid of Bar- Swansinhabiting the lake, have recently been blessed garran was represented as being carried by the invisible Maggy Lang, without touching the steps. In this passage of the electricity one of the steps was broken. As was to be expected, Mr. Houston's family and the neighbourhood have been greatly alarmed, and as the superstition of their foretathers is not yet altogether eradicated from the minds of the people of this district, a glimmering fear that the event is connected with older deeds has passed over more minds than either one or two in Erskine parish. - Glasgow Chronicle.

ALARMING AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BIRMINGdissolved, as is expected, in a week or two, will not HAM.—BIRMINGHAM, FRIDAY, MAY 28.—A most alarming and disastrous conflagration took place in this town last night. About five o'clock p.m. the manœuvre, sprang from the water and perched himinhabitants of Broad-street, one of the busiest thoroughfares and most manufacturing districts of the town were suddenly disturbed in their avocations by a report that a fire had broken out upon the premises of Mr. W. Iliffe, an extensive coach-builder, and across the hedge home, regardless of the whistle carrying on business in that locality. It appears, that about the hour above mentioned the workmen in Mr. Iliffe's employ were engaged in a yard sailed majestically to where his convoy had retreated. LEARNED Dogs .- A meeting of the Zoological

Society was lately held in Leicester-square, and a French gentleman, named Leonard, was introduced by Mr. Yarrell, with two dogs of the pointer breed, which he had trained so successfully that he could WE HAVE THE PAINFUL intelligence to communicate | make them do almost anything they were bidden. of the total destruction by fire of Tetcott House, the M. Leonard proceeded to give some specimens of the erection. A report was spread, ascribing the fire to and they performed such feats as would make all be the work of an incendrary; but it has been ascertice the "learned pigs" of the universe "hide their ditheir master's permission.

142; hatters, 196; jewellers, 178; lawyers, 29; tion of God." The inquest-room was crowded with laundresses, 1,040; medical men, 72; milliners, the brother officers of deceased, by whom he was 1,091; musicians, 69; painters, 1,111; paper highly esteemed and respected.

stainers, 431; pawnbrokers, 71; printers, 509;
Double Suicide for Love—We some time since sailors, 1,681; sawyers, 246; saddlers, &c., 181; gave an account of the murder and suicide of a servants, 2,563; shopkeepers, 107; shoemakers, young man and a Spanish girl, of whom he had 1,967; smiths, 1,143; soldiers, 464; sweeps, 300; tailors, 2,043; tinkers and tinmen, 418; toolmakers, entered her room and killed her with a pistol, and 740; and persons professing no distinct trade or been correct. The father of the young man, whose occupation, male and female as above, amounted to name was Henry Cocural d'Arcy, has written to the Those who could neither read nor write amounted to work of their own hands, agreeable to an arrange-23 938; those who could read only, or read and ment, in order that, as they could not be united in write imperfectly, were 37,551; those who could this world, they would not be separated. The read and write well, 8,121; and those of superior following is the letter written by the young man to instruction, were 1,107: thus showing, that in his father, just before committing the fatal deed :proportion to education, crime diminished. Paris, April 9, 1841.—Forgive me, my good father, the grief which the receipt of this letter will give country is disgraced by another horrible murder—another inoff-nsive gentleman has been sacrificed; which I feel for a young Spaniard named Soleda the blood of Mr. Hall is not dry in Tipperary, when Quesada; the jealousy, the fear of seeing her in the more innocent blood is shed in Wexford. I regret arms of another, are the causes which prompt us to to announce that Mr. Robert Butler Bryan, of Woxford, has been murdered. At five o'clock, on my feelings for her, when I tell you, that I, only Thursday evening, he was riding in the woods which form part of his demesne, formerly the see rival. The reading of this letter will be so painful lands of the suppressed bishopric of Ferns, which to you, that I wish to abridge it as much as possible. he held in perpetuity under the Ecclesiastical Con- I have a few debts, of which I give you a list below. missioners, when he was waylaid and brutally I set out with Soleda for probably a better world, assassinated. He had but a few minutes previously and where we shall live for each other. What a parted from his steward, when that individual heard happiness. We die by each other's hand. Adjeu, a shot fired, and saw his (Mr. Bryan's) horse my good father, pardon me once more."—This letter running without his master. Suspecting that some was put into the post about an hour before the act accident had happened to Mr. Bryan, he went in was committed, and was written with a steady hand. search of him, and soon found his lifeless body, two balls having passed through it. Besides him lay An attempt is now being made by the ministerial the envelope of a letter addressed to him, but not party to return Poor Law Napier for the borough in company with several others, deliberately rob a man, and divide the spoil amongst them. He gave information to the police of the robbery, but in the Ferns, and refused to renew with them or surrender meeting to take place in the saloon of the King and

system by certain landlords in the district, has been the only cause suggested for the crime. Mr. Hall, however, is not alleged to have been in any way concerned with these proceedings.

any adjustment (1) with the man in that the belong it with the people of Marylebone were delighted with them! This assertion, of course, met with a perfect yell of "No's," hearing which, the Admiral cerned with these proceedings.

NEW INTERPRETATIONS .- Treadmill-A refired last disastrons defeat on the question as to the re- place for the accommodation of those addicted to duction of the duties on sugar, Ministers have received the significant cognomen of "crushed lumps." editor. Independence—A strong determination to The above facetious idea being communicated the place yourself where you are not wanted. Tempest other day to a waggish young gentleman, he very smartly rejoined, "Yes, and I understand the duties the honeymoon. Meril—That which receives no are very soon to be taken off them."

—Something which comes to married people after the honeymoon. Meril—That which receives no praise. Grave—An ugly hole in the ground, which Alleged Murder and Suicide.—On Saturday morning a good deal of excitement was created in the neighbourhood of Seal-street, Bethnal Green, by the commission of self-murder by a man named Freeman, during the preceding night. It appears that for some time past Freeman had behaved with mis own. A Young Man of Talent.—An importing the process of the property of the pro great brutality towards his wife, and some recent ill- nent secundrel, who thrusts himself forward: a usage brought on premature labour, and ultimately, writer of execrable poetry; a person without mo-as it is alleged, caused her death. His brutal con-desty: a noisy fellow: a speech-maker. Lawyer-

Increasing Power of the Chartists.—We never denied that the Chartists had a perfect right to arm themselves, or that, under certain circumstances, they would not be justified-according to the theory of the Constitution—in having recourse to physical force; but we always considered, and late experieuce has proved that we were correct, that so numerous and powerful a body could exercise a moral force sufficient to obtain all their just demands. We suggested that the Chartists should employ their money and numerical power in getting a Parliamentary influence. The press had effectually served them, and two or three members sent into St. Stephen's we were aware would have been worth one hundred useless demonstrations. They have lately he public out?'

Tom Wyse voted that political offenders should be treated as felons. The Whigs have since liberated a Novel Combar. - Most of those in the liabit of

with a brood of cygnets. The care of the parent bird over the young ones was strikingly exemplified on Sunday last-a gentleman visiting the gardens with a large Newfoundland dog, the animal either in sport or with some evil designs against the peace of the infant brood, jumped into the water and began making his way towards them. The old birds, seeing the approach of such a dangerous enemy, proceeded to convey their family away from the scene of action, the male bird, however, with becoming gallantry, bringing up the rear. Encouraged by this apparent flight, the dog mended his pace, till the old swan, seriously alarmed for the safety of his mate and infant progeny, faced about, and by one dexterous self on his assailant's back, completely sinking him, till the deg seeing nothing else for it but flight. dived to a considerable distance, and on regaining the surface made the best of his way to the bank, of his master. Satisfied with the success of his prowess-the beautiful bird arched his neck, and

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An inquest was held on assault, the wall, contrary to expectation, fell in Tarporley churchyard, during the progress of Friday, on the body of a young man who was outwardly, and several of the police were severely excavation, about six weeks ago. The probability is, That so many large shot should have been found in a skull is not matter of so great surprise; but that the individual who received them should have lived so many years afterwards, (as is demonstrated by all the sutures of the head being nearly obliterated,) is singularly wonderful to the anatomist, as well as to the ordinary observer. Accurate drawings have been made by Mr. Musgrave, a native artist, beautifully representing a side, as well as a front view, of the subject of this paragraph. We hope the above rarity will be deposited in some museum, for the purpose of preservation. May we name the Chester Water Tower, as the nearest in this locality !-Chester Chronicle. SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OFFICER IN THE GUARDS.

fire. The furniture and papers were saved.—West of and the dogs, on being shown a corresponding —On Monday afternoon an inquest was held at the England Conservative.

| England Conservative. | Burlington Arms, Old Burlington-street, on view of any part of the room they might be desired. The the body of John Bolton, Esq., aged 32, a major in numerals from one to nine, were also placed on the the 7th dragoon guards. It appeared from the evifloor, and having been shifted in any direction, the dence, that about six o'clock on Friday evening last, dogs would bring in their mouth any number men- deceased engaged a room at the Barlington Hotel tioned. They would lie down in a passive and cha- where he and several of his friends were well known grined state, or bound about the room with every Deceased went out to the club (the United Service, demonstration of joy, according to the bidding of to dinner, and returned to the Burlington Hote their master; and they would obey the commands of about eleven at night, when he immediately retired persons they had never seen before, provided they to rest, desiring not to be called in the morning, as were addressed in the French language, and received he would ring the bell when he wanted any attendance. The chambermaid not knowing this, but THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT IN 1840 .- No less conceiving by the door being unlocked that the than 70,717 individuals were taken into custody last | deceased had quitted his room, went in about eleven year, and according to the returns in the police in the morning to make his bed, but immediately sheet, there were—labourers generally, 18,105; artisans, 123; bakers, 141; bookbinders, 218; brickin bed, and, as she believed, fast asleep. She went layers, 908; brassfounders, 287; brokers, 91; brush-up again about three in the afternoon, and finding makers, 146; butchers, 754; buttonmakers, 10; car- deceased in the same state, she called the waiter, penters, 1,523; clerks, 405; ceach and cabmen, who instantly ascertained that deceased was dead ,319; coachmakers, 273; corkcutters, 92; curriers, Medical aid was procured, and the surgeon said that 151; cutlers, 159; drapers, 138; dyers, 220; engineers, 101; fishmongers, 202; French-polishers, had been caused by pressure of blood on the brain. 709; gardeners, 523; glassmakers, 155; goldbeaters, The jury, being fully satisfied upon this point, re-88; green grocers, 85; grocers, 247; hairdressers, turned a verdict that deceased "Died by the visita-

> become enamoured. It was said that he had 56; watchmakers, 203; watermen, 280; weavers, afterwards shot himself, but this proves not to have 25,220. The above table also shows the degree of journals to state that no murder had been committed instruction of each person so taken into custody. by his son. That the deaths of both parties was the "Paris, April 9, 1841.-Forgive me, my good father,

TOTAL OVERTHEOW OF THE MINISTERIAL MINIONS AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

" I was informed by an agent of the Whigs that they Intended to try the Mayor to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants to adopt the Anti-Corn Law Petition at seven o'clock, P.M., to give the working classes an opportunity of attending, and if he acceded, that they would not placard the town until after two o'clock of the same day, that all the working men might be gone from dinner. But his worship would not grant them that boon, but called the meeting for Friday, one o'clock P.M., 28th May, a day of the week of all others the most inconvenient for men that had work to attend, and at an hour that none could come without making a great merifice. Soon after twelve o'clock, the Guildhall was densely crowded by the working classes and others, the bench was occupied by such persons as intended to take a part in the proceedings. Soon after one o'clock, the chief actors in the play, such as Mr. Lockey Harle, Mr. Alderman Losh, Mr. Justice Phillip-20n, Mr. Greenham, Mr. Allhusen, Mr. Charles Rayne, Mr. Charnly, &c. surrounded the bench; they looked hine when they maw such a number of "workies" arrayed before them.

Mr. HARLE said he hoped the working classes would not attribute the meeting being at this hour of the day to the persons who got up the meeting, for he sould assure them that the whole fault lay with the Mayor, who would not call the meeting at any other hour, and as the Mayor could not attend himself, he would move that Mr. John Rayne should be called to the chair, which was allowed to pass without opposition.

Mr. RAYNE read the bill calling the meeting, and said he hoped every gentleman that addressed the meeting would have a patient hearing, and that they would be unanimous in their desire to repeal the Corn and

Provision Tax. Mr. Alderman LOSH moved the first resolution, which was in effect, "That the Corn Laws were injurious to the working millions and prejudicial to the interests of commerce, and ought to be abolished." He made the most unconnected and confused speech ever uttered by a Councillor. He wished to tell us that the tax upon bread amounted to fifty millions annually, and was wrang from the people to enrich the landlords.

Mr. CHRISTIAN ALLHUSEN seconded Mr. L's resolution, whose remarks generally, as well as Mr. L's, were principally directed to conciliate the industrious chases, and to endeavour to dupe them into a general support of the ministry in the deplorable predicament in which they are placed.

Mr. Mason (Chartist) rose to move an amendment to the resolution, which went to show that a full and fair representation in the state to the working classes was the only effective remedy for the great evils occasioned by the Corn Laws, and for the redress of the manifold grievances under which the industrious classes laboured. He entered into a long argument which showed that the repeal of the Corn Laws alone would not benefit the labouring classes, but the great capitalists; that it would not induce the continental countries to discourage their own manufactures for the sake of encouraging the British manufacturer; that it would seriously injure the landed proprietor and agricultural labourers, and reduce all who depended upon agricultural prosperity to the worst condition of pauperism, for which the infamous Whigs had prepared already splendid bastiles all over the land. (Hear, hear.) Mr. M. concluded an energetic speech by exposing the true character of the present Corn Law agitation, and expressed his decided opinion that it was got up for the sole purpose of keeping the worthless ministry in office, and that their only object in bringing forward their deceive the people, as they had hitherto always done, give rise. and that he would not now trust them again, nor would be consent that they should make their claptrap measures the means of deceiving the people as to their real principles. He also adverted to Lord Melbourne's memorable declaration, that the men would be mad who attempted to repeal the Corn Laws, and were now endeavouring to get up throughout the country. Mr. M. was loudly cheered throughout his Mr. SINCLAIR seconded Mr. Mason's amendment.

Mr. HARLE replied to Mr. Mason, or rather vended a tirade of abuse in which there was neither argument or reason, after which he requested of Mr. Mason to let his amendment go as a separate resolution, but as Mr. Mason would not accede, the Chairman tried to put the original motion first, when Mr. Mason contended that the amendment should be put on the motion, and if negatived, the original motion should then be put. A to have the majority, but as the Chairman semed unwilling to decide which party had the majority, it was proposed that they should all go down to the body of wards learnt, from good authority, that at the time the arrangements were making for the division, that Harrison (the Whig man of all work) and several others, had gone among the shops, warehouses, &c., husen and several other masters, paid their men a day's Wages for attending to vote when the signal was given, and to hiss when a certain gentleman in black who officiated in the capacity of fugleman, cut a certain exper with his hand. The Quaker of Friar's Goose had his men there, so properly trained and drilled, they went and told the Quayside labourers, that if they came and voted on their side, that they would remunerate them for loss of time. Several pieces of silver were given to induce men to come to their side of the

After the Whigs got all settled, at about a quarter to three o'clock, when the most of the working men that had work to go to, had to be at work, the Chair man, from an eminence, viewed both parties, and declared the majority, although small, to be in favour of the original motion; and I believe that one third of the ministerial side did not know what they were voting for, having been in their stalls until summoned by the Whig heralds; but this they knew, they were paid for their services. A result so unexpectedly fortunate to the Whig Corn clique, was received with several rounds of cheering. They became less timid in expressing their ideas in the presence of the honest working men, and chuckled heartily at their late triumph, but a haughty look often precedes a fall, as the sequel will for the hanging of all those in custody, and for price of corn might be increased. No such thing :

Mr. GRERNHAM rose and moved the second resolution, which said something about the merciful intentions of Providence being impeded by the Corn Laws, but there was such a noise that I could not hear the whole contents. Mr. G. extravagantly praised liberal men and liberal measures, enlogised the ministry for their great boons to the people, and smacking his lips, talked energetically of the advantages of receiving French wines in exchange for the manufactures of this country. So much was he transported with the quality of the wine, that he handed his spectacles to the Chairman instead of the resolutions, and lifting the resolution which at a distance appeared rolled in a triangular shape, to his head, went through the manœuvres of drinking a glass of wine to the great amusement of all who observed him.

qualities of the Ministry. Mr. Mason denounced the allusions to the merciful intentions of Providence as a gross blasphemy, and

but suggested no amendment.

The motion was put from the chair and carried. Mr. LOCKET HARLE proposed the petition for the adoption of the meeting. As Mr. H. was going to read the petition, the Rev. fugleman seeing the agitated state Mr. H. was in, plucked the petition out of his hand, and was going to read it, when Mr. H. retook it amidst the convulsing laughter of all present : even those that were paid for hissing for them all day, joined in the laugh. Mr. H. would wish to make the people believe that the Whigs were their best friends, and had always stood forward as the friends of liberty. friendship in incarcerating hundreds of the honestest men in England, for no other reason than wishing to be free, and wishing the accursed Whigs to do something in the shape of justice to the starving millions. O'Connor, O'Brien, &c. Are there any signs of friends of liberty in their conduct to them? Where is Clayton, is the here of the Porth? Where is the knight? Siz John is a knight! where is the shabby turn-coat? and would hear no more from him.

tion, which the Chairman was about to put to the meeting, when a scene of confusion ensued which themselves first tanght them, and were now attempting (mid Mr. Painlough) only on Tuesday night last, on Mr. Dancombe's motion for an address to the Queen to pardon political prisoners, stepped in to stay the prerogative of mercy, and their psuper Whig Speaker, a

The CHAIRMAN made another attempt to submit the petition to the meeting.

Mr. COOK (Chartist) rose, and in a very eloquent speech, in which he recapitalated many of the infamies of the Ministry, moved that the following resolution be incorporated with the petition, viz:-

"That whilst this meeting is of opinion that the Corn Law is bad in principle, and unjust in practice, jesty's Ministers, it would, therefore, humbly implore your honourable House to exercise your power in causing the Sovereign to drive her present advisers from her councils, and make a selection of honest men for her Ministers, who will not only repeal the Corn Laws, but will also take into consideration the pro-

priety of reducing the debt called national." Mr. Mason, in a very able and appropriate speech,

rated with the petition, signifying that it was inconsistent with the resolution that was adopted. The poor well thrashed Whigs became again as chop-

ndustrious classes. At one o'clock, coaxing and blarney were then resorted to, to induce Mr. Cook to relinquish his addends being incorporated with the petition. The trick however failed, notwithstanding the carnest entreaties of Messrs. Lockey Harle, Greenham, Charles Rayne, Lash, the Chairman, &c. Mr. COOK still retained his integrity, and insisted

that his resolution should be incorporated with the petition. The CHAIRMAN still continued to refuse to put the amendment in connection with the petition, declaring

it irrelevant, and inconsistent with the object of the Mr. BYRNE then rose, and, in a very able speech, proved that it was quite relevant to the principles of the petition. He contended that if the object of the projectors of this meeting was honestly to petition for a repeal of the Corn Laws, it was quite consistent to adopt the addenda of Mr. Cook, in connection with the

petition. He came not there to screen Ministers in their villany, but to expose fraud in whatever quarter he believed it to exist. He owed much to the Whigs: he owed them three months' lodgings, and he was determined that they should be at no loss by him, for as the 25th, that we may adorn the rude file of "broad soon as he had it in his power he would pay them with cloth" with

The Whigs were confounded; they had sent their voters on the former division away. The Chartists were apprised of the reguery used on that occasion, and were determined to force the Whigs to be honest for once in their lives: the heralds were arrested in their attempts to summon their minions. They had no alternative; the Chartists would not move a peg from the position they had taken, and the Whigs, with the tear in their eye, consented.

The CHAIRMAN submitted Mr. Cook's addenda to the is nearly four times as numerously signed as all meeting, and four-fifths of the hands then were held others put together :up for it.

The Whigs made a grand retreat, and in the confusion they lost the petition and all the resolutions, which accounts for me not giving a verbatim copy of th resolutions and petition, with the exception of M

We are determined to watch them, and to protect against any other petition being imposed on the Com mons as emanating from the inhabitants of Newcastle upon-Tyne.—Correspondent.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1841.

ARE TWO MILLIONS AND

SOMETHING MORE.

THE observations which we purposed making upo the all-important National Petition presented to th House of Commons on the 25th of May, and conveyed to the bar of the House upon the shoulders of working men, have been in a great measure forestalled by the letter of Mr. O'CONNOR, which we this day publish upon the subject. Nevertheless, there are reflections other than those contained in resolutions on the sugar duties and Corn Laws was to that letter, to which the whole proceedings must

This document, the most numerously signed ever yet presented to the House of Commons, is laughed at, scoffed at, ridiculed and derided; and after being made the sometime butt for aristocratic Peer and ridiculed the idea that they should now be called on to speculator, the merits of its doubted prayer are dishelp Melbourne in his official difficulties, by entering cussed in double quick time, while the presentation of such an array is not considered worthy a single line of comment in one newspaper throughout the land. In fact, a stranger to our mode of conducting proceedings in the "Honourable House," would be lower wages by lowering the price of corn; but, on the led, by a perusal of the English press, to contrary, they expect that wages will rise, because emsuppose that such a petition constituted a ployment will be increased—and that, in point of fact, necessary portion of each day's debate. That it was a common thing, a usual thing, a necessary very same time that they add to the cost of living. but unimportant thing. While this mighty "silent monitor," the reflex of Chartist moral show of hands being taken, the amendment appeared force, is thus unceremoniously treated, we find double the space devoted to the discussion ficing our foreign export trade of £35,000,000 a year, upon it, bestowed upon a clap-trap motion of Mr. the hall and range themselves on each side. I after- EASTHOPE'S, which immediately succeeded it, for leave to bring in a bill to humbug the Dissenters and assist in his (Mr. EASTHOPE'S) return for Leicester. and less in clothing and other comforts—that they are Whatever the Parliamentary title of the Bill may canvassing for men to come to vote for them. All- be, the return of Mr. Easthops is the grand object

But what of the serpent appears most conspicuous in the whole proceeding connected with this most mysterious affair ! This. While we find the proprietors of the two "leading journals" "pairing" on, in order to avoid the damage which neutrality would inflict either personally or on their respective parties, we recognise the real motive for the act of

each in the silence of their journals. Yes, yes, the country is wide awake new, and knows enough to be assured that if service to the prisoners had been the object of either WALTER or Easthope, their columns would have supplied aid to their vote, but inasmuch as the whole was a forced bid for popularity, our good friends the

tains a moment's doubt. just now far more important, was it expedient, thus derived from our foreign export trade? Will high to treat the moral exertions of a very powerful, a wages create lower prices for the produce of the very outraged, and insulted party? Is it prudent to operative? or will the increased price brought add derision to insult and oppression! Let those about by a rise in wages induce our cheap producwho speak so much about the torch and dagger take | ing neighbours and customers to buy our produce at heed lest they really provoke their use. Again, is it a fancy price to square with a popular "tariff?" prudent JUST NOW, or expedient, to laugh at the peti- But we like figures. The Chronicle estimates the tions of the people at the very moment when the Noble | numbers to be directly benefitted by a "Great Com-Leader of the House of Commons sets a time specially Mr. Pollard seconded the resolution, but very apart for the mere purpose of speaking the national as correct; and will admit, for argument's sake, the prudently did not enter-into any of the intoxicating will through the medium of petitions? But may- propriety of sacrificing every thing to the most conhap, the tone of the petition was not to the time prayed for by the Noble Lord. Not one paper but morning to night for the benefit of some few purseprotested against the general tenor of the resolution, the Star published the petition, while we find every scrap from hole and corner meetings, and Common object to be to give, not to sell, but to give, corn

"COMMERCIAL REFORMS"

Council meetings upon the question of

Pompously paraded in every paper, and their petitions set forth at full length. Now, we ask, was this treatment fair or prudent ! Or was the most made of such an opportunity of flour per week to each family of five, and which afforded to the Whigs for the expression of contri- at forty shillings per quarter would cost £4,000,000 when several voices asked at once if there was any tion, sorrow, and repentance, for having abandoned sterling annually; to that amount then, even if such support for the excruciating and murdering gratuitously presented, would the actual slave procaresses of Tory perfidy? Aye, aye, courtship of ducer require the staff of life. "Yes, yes;" say the perfidious friends and neglect of real ones has been monopolists, "but then see the vast quantity which Where is Frost, Williams, and Jones? Where is the "Alpha and Omega" of Whig folly, and even all other persons would consume." They would so; now being determined to "die game" in the lan- and for the purpose of giving it to them, (who are whom they murdered, &c. &c.? Where are the knights guage of Lord Palmerston, which we take to mean the rich classes,) cheaper, the 2,000,000 must work of the pestle, Sir J. Fife and Dr. Headlam? are they that they are resolved to commit suicide with a blunt cheaper in order to undersell all their rivals, else friends of liberty! Where is Charley Larkin? where Tory instrument, they and their journals must the whole export trade be stopped. are even now in the last hour of the last The people became indignant at Mr. H.'s presumption, day, madly admitting the fact, that they are fearful of being guilty of an act of retribution to Mr. PHILLIPSON seconded the adoption of the peti- men whom they confess, have already suffered too ting bales of cloth, or that the foreigner would much, lest the act should subject them to Tory taunt. baffles all description. Several working men, in fustian and Tory suspicion of courting popular favour! dresses, denounced the base Ministry for prosecuting Poor fools! had they courted popular favour instead Chartists for political agitation, which the Whigs of Tory support, they would not now have been in a glorious minority in their own packed Parliament. The to revive, so as to enable them to delude the people, and chest them out of their just rights. They had Whigs have lost this opportunity, which fickle for comparative luxuries, at a higher price than they tune in a fit of kindness, threw in their way as a last resource. Much might have been made of the monster petition. If England had an ALFRED, he man named Lefevre, gave his casting vote against the | would order the Petitions of 1839 and 1841 to be made | Seine, lying between Havre and Rouen, would prothe supporters of his Throne, and sitting between them, and with an arm resting upon each, he would receive the Ministers and Ambassadors of all threatening Monarchs, and say, "Behold, go tell your master that you saw the King of England sitting from free intercourse with other nations, must be upon his Throne surrounded by his people. Tell sanctioned by those other nations; and while our him that in his dominions you saw no bar- rulers are speaking of destroying monopoly at still it has no confidence in the sincerity of her Ma- racks, but many sentry-boxes, that in the streets home, they are actually laying the foundation of his metropolis you saw no regimental soldiers. for an extensive and universal monopoly abroad. but many detachments of the great national army, They may require a precedent; and we furnish it in of which behold the "muster roll;" say that when order to show how the rulers of every country will registered its confidence in her Majesty's Ministers.

and the House splits factions about its constitutionality, while the hostages are still in dungeons. But, treat it as they will, we are

TWO MILLIONS,

AND SOMETHING MORE!

and death alone can strike a single name from the regimental roll of the noble army of Chartists. The following is a list of petitions, with the amount of signatures attached to them, presented to the "House," from the commencement of the Session to the 20th of May; and which we extend to

TWO MILLIONS AND ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FUSTIANS.

Charter the law of the land !!

It will be seen by this return that the "Fustians" Petition-got up in the teeth of all intimidation-

PUBLIC PETITIONS TO MAY 20.

CD.		Petitio	DS.	Signatures.		
he :	For Proposed Sugar-duties	22	•••••	1,718		
r.	Against	43	*******	2,767		
į	Against proposed Timber-			_		
æt	duties	12	******	552		
m-	For Repeal of the Corn					
le-	Laws	2,066	•••••	599,095		
	Against	636	******	35,120		
=	For proposed Measure on			•		
	Corn Laws	15	·········	5,198		
	Against	136	******	9,592		
	For Revision of Import-			-		
	duties	104	*******	39,368		
~~	For proposed Measures on					
3,	Import-duties	490	******	110,603		
,	Against	2	•••••	406		
	FOR RELEASE OF POLI-					
	TICAL PRISONERS, THE					
	RECALL OF FROST,					
on	WILLIAMS, AND JONES,					
	AND THE ENACTMENT					
he	OF THE PEOPLE'S					
n-	CHARTER	1	2	,100,000		

THE MORNING CHRONICLE

'GREAT COMMERCIAL REFORMS.' We have before noticed that our friend the Chronicle invariably selects the last, or the second last day of the week for the publication of a "lie with a circumstance," in order that it may pass current with us poor country bumpkins, for at least ten

We select the following passage from the Chronicle of Friday last, (we write on Thursday,) for present comment, and as illustrative of Chronicle practice. The Chronicle Bays-

"The manufacturers do not wish or expect to the Corn Laws inflict a double injury on the working man, by diminishing the demand for labour at the " In addition to these facts, it would be shown that the Corn Laws have already driven us from some of our best markets; that they cannot be continued without losing those which we at present possess, and sacriwhich gives employment to upwards of two millions of our population; that they are no less injurious te the home trade and to the revenue, by obliging the labouring classes to spend more of their wages in food, the occasion of the ruinous fluctuations in the money and they have discovered that God only helps those market, which have occurred regularly for the last ten or fifteen years, whenever we have had a bad harvest -and finally, that we have come to the point when we have no longer any choice but to break through our pear hitherto to be the favoured of providence. restrictive system, and adopt a sounder policy, or to but in proportion as the people help themselves, in see the manufacturing and commercial greatness of Britain pass from her hands into those of rival nations. who do not tax the necessaries of life in order to protect class interests, and to strengthen an aristocratic

"These are facts which the Tories can neither deny nor explain away. Can we wender that they shrink from a discussion on the Corn Laws as they would from

After having perused the above, let the operative reader take the following bold assertion from the leading "anti-Monopolist," for dissection :- He says, "The manufacturers do not wish or expect to lower wages by lowering the price of corn, but on the "fustians" still remain of the opinion that WALTER contrary, they expect they will rise." Now here is or Easthope, having the casting vote in case of a positive, not a relative position. The Chronicle does the life or death of every prisoner for whom they felt | not say, that under the contemplated scale of duty so much sympathy, would, without hesitation, vote the value of wages relatively to the consequent otherwise disposing of all those Chartists at large. but he says at once boldly, presumptuously, and Of this no man in England of common sense enter- foolishly, not only that wages will not fall, but that wages will rise! If, then, wages do rise, we ask our But let us ask if it was right or just, or, what is friend what is to become of the £35,000,000 now mercial Reform "at 2,000,000. We take the census venient method of making 2.000.000 slaves work from proud slave masters. Well, then, suppose the to those 2,000,000. How much does the Chronicle enppose that they the 2,000,000 would consume in a year ! Let us allow five to a family, or any number, it matters not, as we make our calculations by the single mouth. But suppose five; 2,000,000 quarters of wheat per annum, would allow nearly five stone

Let us follow this portion of the question up a little. One would really suppose that the operatives were to be eternally swallowing bread and evacuakindly take more of our produce than he required. in order that we may have as much of his bread as be devoted to producing corn for the purpose of purchasing coats, breeches, shirts, waistcoats, and other

could get the same articles at home. Now, we beg to assure the Chronicle that a very small portion of Normandy, on the banks of the duce more than all the operatives in England could consume ; and let us even go further, and argue from precedent. It never strikes the "anti-monopolists" that any great advantage contemplated by England.

The CHAIRMAN said that it could not be incorpo- thusiasm of his people, the man on whom fortune's The exportation of their tools was prohibited; the lot lights as the peaceful centinel, esteems himself exportation of machinery was subjected to a heavy will not desert their Sovereign, her people, or their firstly, to the whole spirit—indeed, the only spirit insulted by fate, as all burn to flock to the standard tax, and much of our produce to heavy duties. Why was trust. (Renewed cheers.) fallen as they were at the unexpected array of the of their chief, when summoned to the defence of his this! Because they were articles in which we had people's liberty, their country, their families, and an advantage over our neighbours, and for which country, and that an immediate appeal upon the their homes." Such is the use which a constitutional we consequently made them pay. Well, then, let | gigantic reforms which we have propounded would monarch would make of the "muster roll" of a the monopolists once bring Britain to that position be taking the country by surprise, and that consination's strength; that in our day, and with when she will be wholly dependent upon dering the many interests at stake in the proposed our legislators, one Honourable and Gallant her foreign customers not only as con-alterations, we have thought it our duty to continue Gentleman "splits hairs" about its legitimacy, sumers, but as producers, and foreign rulers will in our very unenviable position until the full weight from us.

> Now, suppose a case. Suppose the Corn Laws were repealed to-morrow, and suppose America. immediate appeal to the country would interfere Russia, Prussia, Poland, Germany, Holland, Bel- with the approaching Assizes, and with the harvest, put on new political spectacles, and see error in gium, Turkey and France, all set out upon the -(hear, hear, and cheers,)-I feel assured that our speculation of supplying the increased demand. self devotion, by remaining in office for twelve months Would not, in such case, the farmers on the banks of longer, will be justly estimated by the country. the ruling passion, "vanity," ever since the rejection the Seine, who could shoot their produce from the (Loud cheers.) barn into a steamer within a twelve hours passage of our ports, undersell those at a greater distance, satisfy the House as to the manner in which he pro- say :paying heavier freightage and insurance, by poses to get over his present financial difficulties." at least 7s. per quarter ! and we ask would those who could supply us cheapest and with Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the" eld hat" (a all that we required, take our goods in return for lump of Exchequer Bills) to stop the hole, to keep their produce? What would Mr. EASTHOPE SAY to the Whigs in and the Tories out, and so may end the for the release of Chartist prisoners, the return of the manufacturer who attended the arrival of a farce, when FROST, WILLIAMS, and JONES, and for making the French vessel from Havre, Dieppe, Calais, or any other of the contiguous French ports, laden with wheat. for the purpose of purchasing the cargo, who should say to the French merchant. " you must take goods in return, or else I won't purchase your corn; the Americans, the Turks, the Russians, and others take goods in exchange." Would not the Frenchman say, "well, if you don't, here comes a speculator who without reference to the two commodities, will buy as cheap as he can, and will yet make a profit by retailing the cargo at prices lower than those at a distance can sell; and he will pay in cash; and let me see whether your two million operatives will in quest of WHIG LAND, said to be seen by Captain that as you complain of my last being published along. change with the Turk for dear corn, or so much of contained, either in his or Captain Cook's in the stomach of the country and some contained their wages to exchange with my customer for voyages. cheaper corn." What in such an emergency would the Government of the nearest producing of the gallant professor, from both of which we countries do? Why just this. They would have their give copious extracts, that he has encountered have any; but will, at all events, raise such a bump Corn-Law League; and the Kings of France, Holland. and Belgium would say, "we must have a fixed duty upon our exported corn. France can export at so much | Chartist rocks by the prevailing winds, known in per quarter cheaper than such and such places, and that latitude by the name of Tory squalls, and which can actually run across in three hours with a supply come on very suddenly, appearing as if they sprung to meet any demand. Holland, in twenty-four hours, from the depths of the ocean. can do the same; therefore we must have our sliding scale, and put in our pockets the difference between the price at which our land can furnish it, and the prices at which the most distant can supply it." Prussia and Germany would have their sliding pool; Town Council of Hull; a Cambridge Corres-

to pay the very highest price at which the most distant of his growers could supply his breakfast dinner and supper. In the midst of all this conflict, it would appear as if England alone was to manufactured goods, for the mere purpose of supplying 2,000,000 of English operatives with cheap bread, while the fact is that England is at this moment exporting prodigious quantities of her most improved machinery, and, as soon as England, with her drag-chain of a gormandizing oligarchy, quits her hold of monopoly upon any one article, her neighbour will embrace the earliest opportunity of grasping it. It is a contest between the rival factions of the earth, the committee of monarchs and their satellites, for the subjugation of popular rights and liberty; and before anything permanently beneficial can be done, we must all start equal under the law, and then we shall hear of no " anti-Monopolists," as there will be no monopolies to oppose. This subject has never been made familiar to those for whose advantage it is boastingly offered; who help themselves; and that the masters having very abundantly helped themselves, ap: the same proportion will the Almighty smile upon them, and join them in their righteous work.

"These are facts which the Tories can neither deny from a discussion on the Corn Laws as they would from | navigator.

The Chronicle concludes thus :-

We, as Chartists, have not only denied the Chronicle's facts, but we flatter ourselves that we have also explained away his fallacies. So much for cheap wages, by which the English slave is to undersell the foreign slave in his own market! In fact, the whole scheme is a pitting of the working classes of one country against those of chair :another country. We trust, however, as we have more than once said, that we are not far from the period when we shall see a congress of working men of all nations meeting annually, to devise means for the preservation of peace, law, and their ordera noble substitute for a congress of kingly tools, who have met for the purpose of shedding blood for the ascendancy of faction.

The Charter is the only repealer.

TREACHERY AND SUICIDE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

"A long day, my Lord." Our readers will now bear in mind our several hints about PEEL and STANLEY, and the horror which the Right Honourable Baronet saw in being prematurely pushed forward by the hungry hounds of his own pack. In confirmation of all we have said, let his course be now watched, and who can, for a moment, doubt his object, and his treachery to his

Unassisted by Sir Robert, the Whigs must inevitably have died a natural death; but, well knowing his own dissolution would speedily follow, he assured the bold and open man, (which neither becomes him or sits comfortably on him,) for the mere purpose of saving himself, by saving the Whigs for another season.

The debate goes on, as the ministers are speaking against time and "quarter day;" while we have very little doubt that the artful opposition of the leader of as wily a conscience as ever haunted man's breast, will drag to their support all the old rotten fragments, ever ready to declare big upon abstract principles, but to fly to the cry of the Whigs. (id. est.) "our seats and our pockets are in danger."

PREL has done this with his eyes open, and has all the delights of forcing others to establish cedents for his future acts of tyranny, without being himself a responsible agent.

There breathes not on earth a more wilv. artful, sleek, oily, and cold-blooded politician than PERL-the Right Honourable Sir ROBERT, M.P. we wished for ; and that all Europe would forthwith for Tamworth. He would prefer a pound to commit an act of popular injustice, to a guinea to do an act of substantial justice to the people.

so long as it is commanded by its present retreating General, who only gives battle when he may secure a personal triumph from his party's defeat. PERL has told them his policy is-by keeping men in, you keep them out ; just as the ladies say, "By keeping men off, you keep them on."

being negatived, " That little Jack Horner

Don't come from the corner" And speak as follows :-

"Sir.—The NATION having, at this eventful crisis. again, through its representatives in Parliament. he ballots, it is not for martial service, but for do- either by "ad valorem" duty, prohibition, or fixed we should, upon our part, but ill requite that confimestic duty-net to see who shall fight as an un- duty, make the most of their staple commodities, dence by abandoning the country, just as personal willing serf, but who shall remain at home to keep dead or alive. Thus. The emigration of mechanics danger and responsibility threatens us. (Indewatch and ward-and that so great is the en- and artisans from England was formerly prohibited. scribable cheering.)

"Sir,-I now state that her Majesty's advisers "A Chartist, and something more," and opposed "But, Sir, finding that we are in advance of the and, again, opposed to the only measure of detail

say, according to precedent, I must levy a tax of national judgment shall have been thrown into upon that article of food which I find you require the Ministerial scale. (Tremendous applause, which lasted for many minutes.)

"Sir,-When it is further considered, that an

And then comes Baring, the Rt. Hon. Francis.

"Imperial Robert, dead, and turn'd to clay, May stop his hele to keep the wind away.

"CORN LAWS

COMMERCIAL REFORMS."

THE following is a list of the most recent discoveries of Liberal Depots, by that praiseworthy and play! what will the country say to that? Nay, more energetic antiquarian and navigator, Professor you sent slips to many journalists, who published your EASTHOPE, who is now upon a voyage of discovery PARRY, but of which very little information is side of your first, I shetain from interfering with

It will be seen from the Journal and Log-Book heavy gales, and has had many "hair-breadth in your forehead as will enable all young phrenoloscapes," being more than once driven upon the gists, as they pass you by, in pity to exclaim, "My

But to our extracts: we begin them with: -

"Farringdon without St. Sepulchre; [an awful name, it should have been reserved for the last:] Hackney: Paddington: Town Council of Liverscale, and then would John Bull be compelled pondent; A Huldersfield Correspondent; & Hythe Correspondent; Dover; Faversham; Newcastle-Emlyn; [not Newcastle-upon-Tyne-there the good him a lick also. I fight you all; I will not preserve a ship struck upon a Chartist rock and damaged its keel.] Lime Regis; Aberchirder; Peterhead; progress in manufactures, and all other countries | Kelso ; Preston-pans ; Woodside ; Leslie were to become "smashers," and destroyers of Girven; Dunbar; Ward of Portsoken; Wick; a Man of Kent; Civis, and a bread-eater; the Wilts Independent; Windsor Express; North Wales Independent; a Bilston man; Rugeley; Aylesbury; open air meeting, in a house without a roof, at Romford: Leamington, in Dr. JEPHSON's medical labaratory; Lewes; Guild of Dundee; the Anti-Bread Tax Circular, alias, the Young Liar of the North; from the Scotsman of the 26th of May: St. Anne's, Limehouse: St. LUKE's, Middlesex; Chelsea pensioners; Liverpool, continued for a month; [Pot-house at] Stroud, [having been licked in the open air]; Pollokshaws; Torquay; Clayton; Northampton; Town Council: Wednesbury; Dunblaine; Kinross; Kincardine; Mortlake; Liverpool, still sitting; Portobello; Haddington; Markinch; Galston; Largs; a subscriber to the Chronicle; Agricola; Gatton; Old Sarum; East Redford; Parish of St. Luke. Middlesex: Parish of St. Botolph without, Aldersgate: a Correspondent at Walsall: a Correspondent at Sheffield; Ditto at High Wycombe; the Aberdeen

"To be continued in our next;" ad interim, be assured. Mr. Professor, you will fail in your object. You have Chartist rocks and Tory squalls to contend with, now, in every inch of your course. You nor explain away. Can we wonder that they shrink are a good Whig, but a bad politician, and a worse

IRISH "MORAL FORCE."

The Dublin Monitor gives the following cheering account of the characteristic mode of preserving peace and exhibiting "moral force" practices by the Corn Exchange patriots, at one of their recent meetings; the Pacificator General in the

"LOYAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION. "The usual weekly meeting of this association was

held yesterday at the Corn Exchange. "Thomas Steele, Esq., in the chair. "Mr. John O'Connell was about to address the meet-

ing, when "Mr. Doheny claimed the attention of the chairman for a few minutes. He said an attack had been made upon him in that room, and he wished to have an opportunit y "Mr. Doheny-If I come here solely for the purpose of

vindicating myself and not to charge any other person whatsoever, I am sure the meeting will hear me. (Hear, hear, order, order, and chair.) "The Chairman intimated his intention not to hear any discussion upon the subject introduced by the last speaker.

"Mr. Doheny-I merely want to vindicate myself against statements made here on the last day of meeting, which are totally unfounded. (Order, order, and great confusion.) "Mr. Revnolds-In reply to that I say you are a liar.

Those statements are true. (Increased confusion, and loud cries of 'order.') "Mr. John O'Connell-I rise to order.

"The Chairman-It is most unpleasant to me to be obliged to listen to such language as this. "Mr. Reynolds-I say he (pointing to Mr. Doheny) is a liar. (Loud cries of 'hear the chairman'- order. order'—and great tumult.)

"Mr. Reynolds here seized a piece of paper, upon which he wrote his name and place of residence, and having flung it across the table towards the place occupled by Mr. Doheny, addressed him in the following terms :- ' Here my good fellow, take that with you.' These are the civil gentlemen who prate about the violence of the "miscreant Chartists."

PUBLICOLA AND THE CHARTISTS.

Publicola, who has recently become a pure Whig, and nothing more, most ludicrously informs us that he is a Chartist and "something more." That our ignorant readers may judge for themselves thus put another prop under limping, hopping, hob. of "Publicola's" principle and logical powers at bling Whiggery, that he may "rule in hell" with the same time, we submit the following extract "The Corn Laws" shall appear. from his letter of last week, under the head "CHARTISTS STAND BY YOUR

COUNTRY," And introduced with the quotation from Nelson.

" England expects every man to do his duty." Under these banners, "Publicola" writes thus:-

"If a Whig will not pledge himself to all these, are the Chartists to fly to the Tories, that will pledge themselves to none? Let them get the most that they We never can meet the Conservative army openly can. With some of the six points of Chartism I by no means agree. I am thoroughly disinterested in my disagreement. I am enamoured of the Ballot, Annual Parliaments, No Property Qualification, and Ricciora Districts; but because I like these, I dislike Universal Victory was within the reach of the Tories; but Suffrage, on a conviction that it would destroy them all. As to the sixth point, the Payment of Members. I hold it absurd; and it never deviates from absurdity excepting into mischief. Do the Chartists mean to say, that a disinterested candidate, who went the four What are the odds in the event of PEEL's motion points, and gave substantial reasons for not going the other two, ought to be opposed, and this in favour of a Tory, who gave up no point at all, and whose principles and practices were diametrically opposed to all of them? It is almost impossible to suppose any party se infatuated as to pursue such a system. Such doctrines create a suspicion that the Chartists have enemies in their camp. Permit me, Mr. Editor, to say, that the Chartists' principles and doctrines do not go half far enough for me, and at any election I would vote for a Chartist candidate: but I would not be so infatuated as to vote for a Tory, or Whig, or Radical candidate, be cause the Chartist did not go my length."

> Now, we have only to ask, was there ever a load of rubbish shot on "Chalk Farm" equal to this!

which the Charter breathes, Universal Suffrage "the payment of Members," by which a free choice

under "Universal Suffrage" could be secured ! But. "Publicola" is a Republican, and yet opposed to Universal Suffrage; and the Chartists don't go far enough forhim. Poor "Paradox"! We have lately mourned to find the principles of the" Great Dispatch" and of "Publicola" to be guided by the principles of the Times. Whatever the Times is, "Publicola" is resolved not to be, and nothing more; and if the Times came round to the thirty-nine paradoxical articles of our friend to-morrow, he would, we fear every epinion that he now holds.

We have marked this governing power, over of Mr. HARMER by the citizens of London; and "Sir.-My Rt. Hon. Friend is now prepared to now, before it goes too far, we would merely

Turn again, Publicola; Lord Mayor of London. Turn again, Publicola; Lord Mayor of London. Turn again, Publicola; Lord Mayor of London.

F. O'CONNOR TO MR. HENRY HETHERING TON. ONE OF THE SHOPOCRACY.

SIR.—I am honoured with another letter from you, h type, ready for insertion in your own paper. Immediately upon its receipt, I sent for every number of your paper published from the commencement of the "new move" I never saw one of them before; and judge my horror, my indignation and scorn for you, upon finding that you had not published my answer to your letter, while I published both. O, you immaculate lover of fair letter, but not one published my answer.

Now, I merely write these few lines to inform you vour brain, for that short period, when I will apply the stomach pump to the former, and will give your head such a thump against the wall you have built in your own path, as will addle your brains, if you EYE. WHAT A FOOL!" Yes, Sir, I will raise the

bump of folly on your front. Till Saturday, I admit every word you say, and claim credit for each; and then I shall show that you, knowlege-monger, have fallen into trouble, simply from not understanding the difference of meaning between the two words-circumstances and facts. Circumstance is a substantive, and means something appendant, or relative to a fact; accident, something adventitions Fact means a thing done, reality, action, deed. Now. Sir. while Mr. Hill was merely speaking of circumstances on the 10th, I was speaking of facts on the

As to Mr. Whittle, the new Editor of a new paper, his motives will be easily seen through; but I promise F. O'CONNOR.

To Beaders and Correspondents

POST-OFFICE ORDERS,-All persons sending money to this Office by Post-office Order, are especially requested to make their orders payable to Mr. John Ardill, as, by a recent alteration in the Post-office arrangements, any neglect of this would cause us a great amount of trouble and annoyance.

THE MANCHESTER RADICALS.—I feel some apology due to our hard-working friends of Manchester for the very unceremonious and uncalled-for criticism on the phraseology of their resolution, which was most unwarrantably affixed during my absence from the office, and without my knowledge or authority. I am fully of opinion that the hateful Whigs richly merit all the opprobium that can be heaped on them. I think no language too marked or too emphatis for the venting of the good men's loathing of the "bloodies." I have, as I hope, taken means to prevent the recurrence of any such liberty.-W. HILL.

To Rochdale Shareholders .- Mr. O'Connor has directed that the four shareholders of Rochdale who lost their scrip shall get new ones, and shall be allowed to receive their money whenever required.

RECEIVED BY FEARGUS O'CONNOR, from two friends at Sunderland, 2s. 6d., for the persecuted Irish Chartists. MR. O'CONNOR in account with the Convention

Mr. O'Connor, Dr. To amount received, as published To interest while placed in Bank to Mr.

O'Connor's credit £88 10 8 Mr. O'Connor, Cr. Paid Mr. Pitkethly as Treasu-... 60 0 9 rer to Convention Paid Mr. Cleave, as Treasurer to Convention ...

CHARTIST'S ADDRESS TO HIS IRISH BRETHRE shall appear. GEORGE WALKER .- We received no letter from him last week, and therefore know nothing of the

Balance due...

case to which he refers. ROBERT GILL, of Bilton-street, York, would be glad to hear from Mr. Charles Stuart, late of the Chartist Association, York.

PETER NEEDFUL.—We have no room. J. L.-His "Stanzas" shall appear. ODE TO FREEDOM, OR LINES TO CHARTISTS," de-

A CHARTIST-We have not room. A LONDON WORKING MAN will see in our present paper that the fault was not ours. THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN'S SONG, and the Sonne accompanying it, shall appear. NEWRY CHARTIST.—His song shall appear.

J.— We have no room.

A POLITICAL VISION declined. STAPLEFORD CHARTISTS .- At present we cannot afford the space; but we do shortly purpose to take up the subject ourselves. P. V., CHOWBET.—We cannot read his poetry.

J. S., ALVA. - A Property Qualification is not required in the Scotch Representatives. J. S. SMITH, PLYMOUTH.—If the Devon and Corn wall friends will take the trouble to let us hav notices of their meetings, and send them at a early part of the week, they shall be noticed.

R. G. GAMMAGE. - We have not room. An IRISH CHARTIST, at Pontypool, cannot suppose that we should insert such a letter as his upon anonymous authority.

I. C., of Pottery Fields, Leeds, will be obliged to R.

Steele and D. Black for a few lines. T. M'CARINEY.—We do not know the address of the correspondent referred to.

J. R., Camberwell. - We have not room. MR. CHARLES CROSS, of Gateshead, asks for our assistance in reference to the Gateshead reports. We will always give it cheerfully and friendly;

and we do, most effectually, in giving him the following advice:—The Gateshead Chartists meet, we learn, on Sundays—let the report be always posted the same night, so that we can have it on Monday morning to begin the week with. THE NATIONAL PETITION.—Some person has been a the pains to out out and post to us a rabid article on this subject, containing sundry insone and

furious pseudo philippics against Chartism in general, and Frost and O'Connor in particular.
We shall not nurse the "thing" into importance. As a composition, it would be accounted, in any Yorkshire boarding school, highly disgraceful to boy nine years of age. In every other respect it is too filthy to be touched even with a ten foot JOHN JONES. - We did receive his former letter; and

we did not choose to print it, because we are of opinion that he could have had no good motive for writing it, and that it was not calculated to produce any good result. John Jones knows per feetly well that there is no such misrepresenta as that which he complains of—that it is distinctly disavowed—and the whole thing explained by the author in his preface. We do not choose, therefore, under these circumstances, to lend ourselves to the ereating of a prejudice in unreflective minds against a worthy and talented Chartist without doing any good at all by it. Such is our reason—which we should not have thus plainly expressed if the second letter of Mr. Jones had not made it necessary.

is would doubtless have done some harm, and could not possibly do any good.

tingham election, an address appeared in the the Chartists.")
Weekly Dispatch, purporting to emanate from Mr. John Ridgway came forward with great eial papers, although the Chartists of Mansfield from the Chartists.)
had declared the address in question to be a A genileman on the fercery. They moreover forwarded a communication to the Dispatch, but he, for reasons best known to himself, withheld it from publicity. ang such address emanated from the Charnominee to the right about, and they only regret question, and they had as much right to speak as their that the men of Nottingham have not the oppor- opponents. (Cheers and hisses.) tunity of serving Cam Hobhouse as they have streed Larpent. They also express their detergentlemen, then shouted out at the top of their voices, mination to oppose the Whig faction to the the Association.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a post-office order from Rugeley without a word in the letter. Will the parties sending it say the amount, and what it is for. FRANCE, NEWCASTLE.—The two letters of last week bear the Leeds post mark of one date, though differently dated with the Newcastle post mark:

both were too late. W. JEKKINS, KINGTON.—We do not supply Mr.

Humfries direct: perhaps he is supplied from WILL J., of Glasgow, who enclosed 6d. in a letter to this office, bearing date May 26th, say what fund he intended the 6d. to be applied to?

M. D. can have all he asks for, except Dr. Wade, at

THOMAS BOWDEN.-The address perhaps wanted Cornwall.

POR J. B. O'BRIEN. £.a.d. From R. Blythe, per Miss Pepper ...

FOR MRS. FROST. From Fisher's factory, Nottingham, by Mr. Skepherd 0 4 6
Plymouth, per S. Smith ... 0 6 8 Kinress, W. B...
Wotten-under-Edge, collected at the ... 0 1 • annual feast of a benefit society

held at Washington's Head ... 0 10 0 Bury St. Edmunds, by a few friends 0 7 2 a few friends at Clarence Foundry, Liverpool 012 a few friends at Bridgehouses, per W. Ludlam 0 3 0
Ashton-under-Lyne, per B. Hobson ... 1 13 0 from ditto, ditto, 'error on 15th May) 0 3 0 _ Mr. Guest, Birmingham _. ... 0 3 8

POR MRS. CLAYTON. From the Chartists of Camberwell and Walworth, per J. Parker ... 0 13 0 FOR MR. HORY From the Honley Chartists ...

_ the Chartists Association, Wigan ... 0 5 0 FOR THE WIVES AND PAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS. From a few friends at Clarence Foundry, Liverpool 0 12 0 ... s few friends at Bridgehouses, per W.

Ludlam 0 3 _ Devises, per J. C. Spencer ... • 6 0 POLITICAL PRISONERS' AND CHARTER CONVENTION FUND.

From a few friends at Grantham ... 0 14 2 Daisy Hill, near Bradford ... 1 0 0 a few readers of the Star at Sandbach 0 2 3 _ Wakefield :-

Miss Iveson ... 2 6 Mrs. Lancaster An old veteran A deserter from the Whigs ... 1 6 Sundry other friends... 5 6

... Newport, Monmouthshire (2nd sub.) 0 5 a few friends at Bridgehouses, per W. Ladiam 0 3 0
Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson ... 9 1 6 POR THE EXECUTIVE, MANCHESTER. From a few friends at Bridgehouses

DEFEAT OF THE WHIGS, RADICALS, AND ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE IN THE BOROUGH OF STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

(Abridged from the Staffordshire Gazette.)

This meeting appeared to excite almost universal interest in the Potteries, and the Chartists were determined to move amendments to the resolutions you've lost your dignity! (Laughter, hooting, and proposed by the repealers. Accordingly they placarded the town pretty freely with bills, calling upon all working men to attend and witness the death grasp of the Whigs, who had been in a dying state for the last six weeks; another and smaller many plain matters of fact were brought forward, and it concluded by assuring the working classes, that the only object of the Whigs was to reduce wages by repealing the Corn Laws, and thus supplied them with the strongest motives to rally and defeat the faction. The Whigs being aware they should have a powerful opposition to encounter, had recourse to their usual and characteristic though dishonourable course of manœuvering. Bands of music, paper mottoes, calico flags, &c., were provided in abundance, but by whom! One report is, that a strenuous advocate of liberalism (whose professions are being appreciated as they ought to be) actually deducted from the hard earnings of his workmen, women, and children, the various amounts of 6d,, Ad, and 2d., for the purpose of gratifying his own quainted with the subject pride and securing a triumph for his party. Another put right on that head by report is, that the workmen in the employ of a near don't say that. relative of the aforesaid illustrious "liberal," were compelled to paint and letter these calicos, or a gentle hint was given that their services would be no longer required. In addition to this "respectable" meanness and tyranny, the miserable party knew it was a matter of doubt, or rather of fact, that if they did not by operaive means compel their dependents to attend, the much talked of demonstration would turn out a miserable failure. In order, therefore, to secure a large attendance, the workmen in the several employs of Messrs. John Ridgway and Co., the monopolists, W. Ridgway, Messrs. Green and Richards, Messra. Mason, Wedgwood, and other tion of the Corn Laws." hberal manufacturers, received notice, that, in order the much wished for day of battle arrived.

The meeting was fixed to be held in the Market-charged them with incarcerating the Chartists.

Place, Hanley, and thither wended all those not in the secret of the Whig scheme. The Chartists, Thomas Capper, of Tunstall, then came forward bothing dannted, were at the spot early with a to second the amendment moved by Richards. Corn Repeal."

We now detail the manœuvre adopted by the liberal Repealers. Aware, as we before said, stop Mr. Mart. that the Chartists had mustered pretty strong to number of men dragged the waggon all the way; the other party thinking them friends moved away, and the Chartists came alongside the repealers in triumph, much to their dismay. At this time there his working men to make paper flags. (Great were upwards of 7000 persons present, including women and children. The calico and paper banners were distributed in profusion. After some inter-

RE HEATHCOTE, Esq., proposed, amidst great clamour, that the Chief Bailiff take the chair. Mr. ABINGDON seconded the resolution. Mr. BAIRSTOW proposed that Mr. Mart take the

chair, The proposition was seconded, when Mr. HEATHCOTE said he appealed to the meeting whether they would allow strangers to interere, and interrupt the meeting. (Cries of "No, no," for the c followed by Chartist cheers, hisses, and groans, and

a general uprear.)

CHIEF BAILIFF-All who are inhabitants of the CHARTISTS OF MANSFIELD AND THE WEELLY Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, none other—(consider—it taxed the poor more heavily than the rich, inasmuch DEPATCH.—A short time previous to the Not- able uproar, and cries of "You are afraid of hearing as bread formed the larger portion of the poor man's

A gentleman on the platform ordered the mob "to

drive at them." The Chartists contended for their Chairman, when The CHIEF BAILIFF said he had before distinctly We have before us a copy of the communication, stated that none but inhabitants of the borough the substance of which is a positive denial that would be allowed to address the meeting. (Cries of "You are afraid," &c.) It was a borough meeting, and counter cheers.

course pursued by the Nottingham Chartists— and the opposition cheering.)
that they thank them for sending Lord Finality's Mr. J. RICHARDS said the Corn Law was a national

You cannot be allowed to speak-(groans)-we suppost. The address is signed by the Council of cannot hear you." (Renewed groaning, which continued for some time.) R. E. HEATECOTE, Esq. then came forward, and

amidst continual interruptions, groans, hisses, and signs of disapprobation, delivered himself of a short speech, at the close of which he moved—"That this charter. (Loud cheering and confusion.) meeting regards all nations of the earth as forming one great family, and all amply provided for by a tion, amidst great tumult. bountiful Providence, and believe that a free interchange of their respective productions would promote their fellow-workmen. the prosperity and secure the comfort and happiness of all." (Uproar.)

Mr. ABINGDON-Hold up both hands, lads. F. WEDGWOOD, Esq., briefly seconded the reso-

The CHIEF BAILIFF then came forward and comthe same price as the paper.

The 9s. from Great Horion, noticed in our last for the "vives and families," was for the Convention Fund.

The noddress prehams wagon. The Chartists exhibited a paper, "The paddress prehams wagon. The Chartists exhibited a paper, "Richards began to speak, form might have very patriotic views, but they had the meet-

> was condemnatory of the Corn Laws. (Cries from tism !] He would rather die the death of starvation losing their employment. the liberal waggon, " no hair on his head.") Mr. than abandon his principles like the Whigs had Heathcote thinks a repeal of the Corn Laws will done. (Cheers.) save the people. I do not think so (cries of shame, MART to J. Ridgway, Esq.—" Who stopt the followed by Chartist cheers and Liberal groans.) I workpeople's wages to make paper flags!" (Cries of have a right to think. (You are paid for it.) [The shame and uproar.) poor old man, it appeared, had a defect in his limbs, Robinson-Who was it but the Whigs who made which the very liberal gentleman noticed by telling Bristol and Nottingham rise in flames, and goaded him to "walk like another man."] Richards every man to desperation? He then proceeded to resumed—asking if the men in power would ever decry as a clap-trap, the cry of the Whigs for a rehave thought of a repeal of the Corn Law if it had peal of the Corn Laws. (This created considerable not been to keep themselves in office. (Cries of no, tumult; the Chief Bailiff desired him to stick to the no.) They would not repeal Corn Laws, or any point; this made the confusion more confounded.) other, for the benefit of the working men, if it did Robinson proceeded to call all the men brought up not suit their purpose, except at the point of the by their masters "fanatical slaves." The Whigs bayonet. (Uproar.) He detested the Corn Laws, had a proof that the numerical strength of the Charbart was the money laws.

but there was the money laws. his triends who were much disturbed at the idea of working men to be no longer duped, reminding them a Chartist daring to interrupt their proceedings, that one man there had deducted from their wages and who loudly exclaimed against it, among whom, for paper flags. none more vehemently than Mr. Abingdon, called John Ridgway, Esq., with great warmth, "that's upon Mr. Richards to keep to the question. (Great false." (Cheers and hooting.) uproar, hootings, cheering, and groaning)

referred to, seemed very much to annoy JOHN RIDGWAY, Esq., who with burning face, addressed the Chief Bailiff, wishing to know if that abominable thing was to stand there.

CHILF BAILIFF-Take it down ! The Charlists did not acknowledge his authority for such an order, and refused to obey it, when a nents. rush was made at the instigation of some party on the waggon to seize it. The Chartists had their force concentrated and repelled the approaching care in this, as in the following cases, to put up both

was elevated. He said, as near as we could catch, "Allow me to say a word in answer to that villanous placard" (renewed uproar, "my answer,"

continued hooting.) (Cheers and grows)
John Ridgway, Esq., again attempted to proceed,

saying, "I will pledge myself to satisfy you that that villanous handbill is just in character with its author." (Hooting and cheers.) MART (addressing John Ridgway, Esq.)—It is disgraceful in you. (Cheers and groams.) John.

cheers.) RICHARDS (to J. Ridgway)—It is a fact; it is your own act and deed. JOHN RIDGWAY, Esq.—It's false; it's false (Hooting.)

bill was also pretty generally circulated, headed CHIEF BAILIFF (to Mr. Richards)—I have to The last kick of the Whigs." In this little bill request that you will go on; but you must keep to CHIEF BAILIFF (to Mr. Richards)-I have to the point. (Uproar.) MART-Mr. Heatheote, I want order. JOHN RIDGWAY, Esq.-Don't be disorderly then (another general rush was made to get to the Char-

tist waggon to overturn it.)
R. E. HEATHCOTE, Esq., said he should like to know what his friends at Coventry would have said to the interruption. If the men had common sense they would move them away. RICHARDS was proceeding about the money laws

CHIEF BAILIFF interrupted him, by calling the speaker to the question, and telling him that the money laws had nothing to do with it (which announcement, by the bye, shewed how well he was acquainted with the subject;) but he was fortunately J. A. Wyse, Esq., who said "Oh! yes they have:

RICHARDS would give them all sincerity for their sympathy to the poor, but where was it last Martinmas! (Cheers and hooting.) CHIEF BAILIFF-That has nothing to do with it. (Hooting and hissing.)

R. E. HEATHCOTE, Esq.—When I come again, 2 I'll come with my black teil on, and shall then 2 be able to get over Mr. Copeland's bludgeon men. The CHIEF BAILIFF, very anxious, no doubt, that further exposes should not come forth, still kept cry- 2 ing out at the top of his voice, " Touch on the ques-RICHARDS protested he would support the Charter 3

to gratify the passions of their employers, to shout till his dying day (to which a "Liberal" gentleman 3 and cheer when bidden—they must lose a day's work, replied, "take off the 30s. a week, then you won't; and join in procession to support them, or seek for you'll have a new coat for this, old chap.") Richother masters. Accordingly, these several very ards then attempted to prove the right of the people "liberal" masters brought up their dependent, to the Charter, in which he was loudly cheered. though unwilling slaves, to enable them to carry their which were met by the other party with groans and measures. The Chartists were alive to all this, and hootings. He said he supposed the chairman would made the best use of their time; one or two dele-, call him to order if he gave the anti-Corn Law gates were sent for from a distance, and at length League a bit of a wipe—they richly deserved it. (Tremendous cheering and hooting.) He then

waggon, exhibiting a placard on which was written,
Hypocritical Lord Jack Bigway's 10 per cent.
Prefaced it with some remarks, which were inaudible but to a very few. The CHIEF BAILIFF called in vain to the meeting to

Mr. Durron: Push on: you'll have them down oppose them, they, for the purpose of throwing the former off their guard, actually had places dug in which to entrench the wheels of the waggon for the speakers, and sent up a party of their followers with did they not try to repeal them when they had a management of the state two flags, whilst they themselves formed on a vacant jority of 150 in the House of Commons! [During spot called the Crown Bank. The Chartists, how this speech various small talk took place between the ever, soon became aware of this, and immediately got in order to proceed to the field of action, not shirking and running away, as their opponents had done. A ment he very politely returned.] He was told that another of men dragged the waygon all the way; Mr. John Ridgway was a sincere friend to the working classes, and a minister of the gospel; and yet he had stopped 4d, and 6d, from the hard earnings of 6

> uproar.) CHIEF BAILIFF would not allow that; he would appeal to the meeting whether they would support him! (Answered by hooting and cheering.) MART called on them to place no confidence in men

> who professed to be their friends, but who were their worst enemies. He then read the following amendment :- " That while it is the opinion of this meeting that the tax on corn is anjust and iniquitous, yet it considers that a repeal of them would not permanently benefit the working classes; further, 75 that this meeting is of opinion that the only panacea for the cure of the existing evils is the People's

After a great deal of clamour, the Chief Bailiff put The CHIEF BARLIFF took the Chair, and the up- the amendment, when a show of hands was held rear increasing, the requisition calling the meeting up, and then came the resolution itself; and in order was read by him in a loud tone, but scarcely a that the dupes might not mistake which way they word could be heard. He proceeded to say, that must put their hands up, the Chief Bailiff very imno other subjects but those could be discussed by partially set them the example by holding up both the meeting, and those only by inhabitants of the

effect :- "That taxes ought not to be imposed but Chartists much more.) with a due regard to the ability of the classes burdened by them; that an impost upon the bread of was put by the Chief Bailiff, and decidedly negatived express the wish to have representatives in the House, the people was a violation of just principle, because by the Chartists, although declared carried.

daily food." The resolution was seconded by a man named weekly Dispatch, purporting to emanate from the Chartists of Mansfield, condemnatory of the conduct of their Nottingham brethren, for aiding in the seturn of the Tory candidate. Subsection the seturn of the Tory candidate. Subsection the appearance of the address in the people to drive away their concern, and them with Dispatch, it has been copied into various provinties. (Renewed uproar, followed by derisive laughter from the Chartists) almost every topic agitated, the man was fairly cla- carried. moured down, when a man named Robinson presented himself on the Chartist side,

> to move an amendment. CHIEF BAILIFF-Are you an inhabitant of Stoke !

Robinsen continued saying, they had been openly robbed by one party, but secretly and unmanly by the Whigs, who continued professing friendship towards them, yet had brought them and their families to a state of starvation. (Chartist cheers.) It might be said he was not keeping to the point; we heard the dispute about the petition we took parhe contended he was, for the Charter was the point, ticular notice of the whole transaction, so that we

The CHIEF BAILIFF then read again the requisi-Robinson—The Whige had imprisoned 450 of

CHIEF BAILIFF—Question, question. (Uproar.) A Man-I have as much right here as Mr. Ridg-

JOHN RIDEWAY, Esq.—Oh! you are a very ungrateful fellow. (Laughter and cheers.) Robinson-The Ministers told them now they

tists exceeded that of the Whigs with all their co-CHIEF BAILIFF at the instigation of several of ercion. (Cheers and groans.) He begged of the

ROBINSON—Another compels you to take houses RICHARDS continued his remarks, when the Chief from him, and pay rent for them, although you can-Bailiff received a hint from his back friends to call not live in them, because they have no roofs, or else on the meeting to support him; he did so, but alas! leave his employ. (Loud cheers and disapprobahe called, but they would not hear, and he was obliged to submit.

RICHARDS proceeded.

CHIEF BAILIFF—Question, question, (uproar), during which the placard which we have before will you hurl a stone at a man who is telling your tyrannical masters that which you have not courage to tell them yourselves ! JOHN RIDGWAY, Esq.-Yes, they have. (Great

uproar.) ROBINSON continued his address, and was loudly cheered by the Chartists, and hooted by his oppo-

his hands. JOHN RIDGWAY, Esq., then suffering all the pains of mortification, and finding his popularity quite began in right earnest, and were determined that not gone even in his own town, mounted the table, and one syllable more should be heard. The Chief Baihere his pride was doomed to a still more severe liff, of course, declared the resolution carried. The mortification, for the mass were more uproarious than noise and uproar increased more and more; and it

> vast multitude. Mr. C. Mason was very desirous of stilling Robinson, and very blusteringly and majestically marched

Mr. ABINGDON then mounted the rostrum to move men, poor deluded creatures! here he was obliged to end his soliloguy, and nominally move the fourth Mr. WALTER SIMPSON seconded it.

The CHIEF BAILIFF put it to the meeting; the

noes again preponderated, yet it was said to be

MART protested against any petition going from that meeting; and the Committee, fearing lest it should be lost, one of them whispered in the ear of another, "I would not hazard the petition a second Robinson-I am, more's the pity. He then read time; it has been carried five to one; Mr. Ridgway his amendment, amidst continued hooting, yelling, proposed it with the last resolution." Mr. Ridgang such address emanated from the Charists of Mansfield—that it was concocted and it had been called by the inhabitants of the borough, and for what reason strangers should interby a clique of miserable Whigs, to deceive the public, and to prop up their fere he could not tell. (This was the signal for that they approve of the renewed tumnit, the Chartists groaning and shouting.)

The Liberals were proceeding towards the Chartists was immediately put out of sight, and the very same resolution moved, seconded, and declared carried last, was their colours if the party had not reason that they approve of the renewed tumnit, the Chartists groaning and shouting. ceive the public, and to prop up their renewed turnit, the Chartists groaning and shouting, their colours, if the party had not moved off. A actually re-proposed, seconded, and declared to be complete nursued by the Nottingham Chartists— and the opposition cheering.) which were speedily replied to from the opposition benches; the parties on the outside of the meeting commenced running in all directions. aware it will come forth as a petition adopted by the

> can stake our reputation on the fact. Mr. ELIJAH JONES seconed the resolution, which the Chief Bailiff declared carried. We again assert the petition was never submitted to the

meeting. JOHN RIDGWAY, Esq. came forward again, and to his nephew, the Chief Bailiff, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

Mr. Abingpon seconded the resolution, and when put, it was decidedly negatived by the opponents of menced reading the resolution amidst the most dis- could not remain in office any longer, that they would the Whigs : so ended, at half-past four o'clock, so cordant sounds, which rendered it inaudible; the repeal the Corn Laws-could they believe them ! far as the Whigs were concerned, one of the most

when some person on the hustings, in the garb allowed them to go almost to the grave from starving for a considerable time, without any interruption, at a gentleman, cried out "Newgate," "Billings-ation before they stepped forward. (Cheers and counter cheers.) [Another stone was thrown from have hooted down the Whigs, had it not been for the Whig ranks—Robinson asked if that was Char-fear of displacement.

it is of the first importance, not only to start, but at all hazards to return your good men and true to Parliament. Why? Because, if the Whigs should have a majority, your representatives, or, more properly speaking, candidates, ought to be in the House to upset them on all great party divisions, and, if the Tories muster strong, there is even a more powerful reason for the presence of trustworthy men, for you may rely upon it, that the Tories, if strong, will (if Ireland does JOHN WATKINS, TO HIS BROTHER not preve too troublesome) not let your complaints be heard except in the House. The great principle of action with us should be, to possess the balance of power without, and to hold the scales within. I know

but likewise because he voted with Duncombe.

in the library of Tamworth.

they are exterminated. A blow for one, a smile for the am much mistaken if we do not convince them. that other, and the labourers walk over the bodies of both all old fashioned prejudices are passing away, and ever, and continued so during the time Mr. Ridgway appeared the Chartists only had controll over the out which we shall be the prey of the one and the dupes like an old eagle is now soaring to the sun of knowof the other.

Northampton has promised to return me, and there are whispers of splitting votes with the Chartists. Do to the front of the platform, and uncovering himself | you, my only friends and supporters, desire it? If you Mart, the Chartist Chairman, protested against very gracefully, bowed to the assemblage, which was acknowledged by three groans and tremendous uptoers, and groans.)

(Cheers and groans.)

To the front of the platform, and uncovering nimself do not, then I can be just as useful as ever. If you do, then you must support the men of Northampton with money to defray the hustings' expences.

ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE.

We have received for publication the following table of votes for the several candidates for the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association of Great Britain.

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WHILLE HAREB, Oldbarn. We judged it inexpe- Borough. (Disapprobation and uproar.) He hoped, the Chartists their amendment, and it was difficult to ster moving the next resolution, retired behind, amid Let O'Conner be treasurer for a General Election TO THE WORKING MEN OF ENGLAND, dent to insert the letter to which he refers. We as a favour to himself, they would grant every do not think it requisite to occupy with a lengthy order and good temper during the proceedings of next resolution, retired centure, and it was difficult to the chartists their amendment, and it was difficult to the hooting and yells of the people. (Two pieces of Ennd. Why? Because he is the only man amongst us say which had it.

J. A. Wyse, Esq. then came forward to move the bread, said to be the allowance for man and woman order and good temper during the proceedings of next resolution. The resolution. The resolution. The resolution was to the following in the poor-houses, were exhibited, and excited the would be found correct by a man who has fought with

and I feel confident that several may be returned. Let them form their local committees, as they have done in this place (Brighton); and may the star of the fourth resolution, and said, Oh! poor deprayed liberty soon shine over the cottages of the labourer, and cheer the heart of the emancipated slave.

> I remain, dear friends, Yours, faithfully. P. M. M'DOUALL.

Election Mobements.

Brighton, June 1st, 1841.

CARLISLE.—It is said that a Tory candidate will be brought forward at the next election, in opposition to the present Whig Members, If so, the Chartists ought to bring forward a good man; and, if the Whigs will not give way, and allow one Chartist to be returned, they should split with the Tories. We believe a great majority of the old freemen will vote for a Tory and a Chartist.

MARYLEBONE.—The St. Pancras Chartists held a meeting, on Monday evening, at the Goat and Boots, friends and his foes. Brooke-street, New Road, Mr. Herries in the chair. Mr. H. B. Marley, the Secretary, read an address from Mr. Villiers Sankey; and it was unanimously public meeting. We feel it necessary to make this exposé, so that when the statement is made that we resolved, that a requisition be got up, to be signed by the electors of the Borough, respectfully requestanticipate, the public may know how to appreciate its value. We were close to the speakers, and when ing him to become a candidate at the next election for the representation of Marylebone. It is antici pated that the requisition, within one week, will have 600 signatures, when it will be presented to him. The Association continues, week after week? increasing, and the work goes nobly on. Hurrah! for Villiers Sankey, Esq., for Marylebone!

IPSWICH.-Mr. John Goodwyn Barmby, the Chartist poet and lecturer, a member of the late Petition Convention, is about to be called into the field for begged to propose the cordial thanks of the meeting this Borough; and, if we are rightly informed, will contest it stoutly, and with no mean hope of success. Bravo, Chartists! Keep the pool stirring, and make the factions look out for the breakers a-head. WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—All is here active bustle and preparation. The Whigs have yoked together Morpeth and the familiar name of Milton as the pillars of their strength. The Tories have again started the oft-beaten John Stuart Wortley, and, with him, Mr. Beckett Denison. The Chartists, anxious to do nothing rashly, have taken more time to think about it-one or more candidates they will have, undoubtedly, but we are not yet able to announce them. A meeting of delegates was to be holden, on Sunday, (to-morrow) to compare notes, and to fix upon the men; but our paper was at press before the result could be known. Before our next number appears, the men will appear, and the brightening face of Chartism will be exhibited in a new aspect throughout the Riding.

AYLESBURY .- Mr. Acland, the paid lecturer of FRIENDS AND BROTHER CHARTISTS,—An election that reputable body, the anti-Corn Law League, will take place in a few weeks. Are you prepared and and the rejected of Ludlow and East Surrey, has preparing for the struggle? The Chartist electors of been trying whether he would have a chance of many places have proposed starting Chartist candidates, success if he were to offer himself as a candidate and since we have determined to destroy the Whigs, at the next election for Aylesbury. His reception has been very far from flattering.

ROCHDALE. - The canvas for Mr. Sharman Crawford has given certain indication of his triumphant return. Thus will the people gain in him a host.

(ADVERTISEMENT.) CHARTISTS.

"Hear me for my cause."—Brutus. Being accustomed to find Chartists in the country.

of no subject more deserving of your consideration, or like Freemasons, ready to extend the right-hand of more worthy of your exertions.

There is another thing which appears to me necessary to be mentioned at this time. It will be much the least of the Chartists, and scarcely worthy of more consistent for us to vote for, and support, such the name, to experience the same brotherly respect Tories as the benevolent and very highly gifted in town. It was not, therefore, without some sur-Oastler, a declared Tory, but still a consistent advocate prise that, on coming up to London, I found, not of the rights of labour, than send into Parliament a merly a lack of that common courtesy and hospiurious enemy of democracy, or a rabid Peelite. Sir tality which every Chartist, who comes in the name George Sinclair, too, is most deserving of support, not of a Chartist, receives in this country, but an absoonly on account of his supporting the poor man's rights, lute degree of jealousy and opposition. The topics but likewise because he voted with Duncombe. | most dear to us all, met with no congenial recep-O Connor is right with regard to Peel. He is wily, tion; but rather roused doubtful and angry dispuand his followers are to be feared, as much as his policy tation. I could not divine the reason of this at first; is constructive treason against the labouring classes of but subsequent events have sufficiently explained it this country, notwithstanding all his Bibles and tracts | They whom, in the country, I had regarded as the leading Chartists of London, were of the old school It is clear that we can expect nothing from the of Radicals, Cobbettites, who look upon young Whiga. They must be destroyed before they can be Chartists as upstarts. As Falstaffsays, "They hate reclaimed, and the Tories must be lulled asleep before us youth." We were born out of due time, but I

> ledge to renew its youth. When, in my simple desire to serve the cause, I offered the drama of John Frost for publication.—
> "Oh," said one, "go to another,"—and that other said—"go back to the other." I was thus to be ments are to be sent to China." bandied about like a shuttlecock; but I no sooner saw this, than I resolved to publish the play myself. a few copies: but found that his intent was to shelve the work, and so I was compelled to be my own what could an individual, a stranger and an exile. do in such a case with such a combination of swampers? This unexpected treatment-may I not add undeserved also!-for I am not conscious of having done anything as a Chartist to merit it from Chartists—occasioned me to do what I had never thought of before, to take a house and shop, and render my-self independent of such insults. I the more readily adopted this determination, as I was requested to do so by several of the honest working men of London, who are not identified with the trading clique, nor under their leadership; but who think for themselves, and have good men and true, such as the in-

defatigable Wall, to act for them. There is a spurious Chartism in London-begot between the Whigs and certain Chartists-a mongrel breed, who deeming themselves somebody, attempted with their tail, to draw away a third part of the stars of our heaven; but they found to their cost, that London has it its genuine Chartists as well as the country. These snakes in the grass now like worms, seek to wriggle themselves into favour again; for they find that the poor man's penny is as good metal as the rich man's, although they feel more flattered when their "itching palms," are kissed by the latter coin. The grubs being killed by a little Chartier restored.—Stoffordshire Examiner. quick-lime, our tree of liberty will flourish like a

Roman laurel of victory or myrtle of peace. Now. I invite the advice-and co-operation of all true Chartists, to assist me in rendering the depot I have opened useful and available to the people and their cause. Without them I can do nothing-with them everything. I have not scrupled to take upon me the station of a servant of the people, for such service is perfect freedom. I serve the only sovereign I acknowledge—the govereign people!—to them alone do I swear fealty, render homage, and only for them do I feel the loyalty of a subject. Born the heir of class distinctions. I nevertheless cast off all unwon privileges and flung myself into the ranks to fight my way up with the people. I will not wear large room over the Co-operative Stores, Dewsbury, any honours but theirs, and this, I consider, true at ten o'clock in the forencon, for the purpose of

I seek to supply a desideratum. I am no trader forward a Radical candidate for the West-Riding, in in patriotism (the vilest of all trading) but a dealer | case of a dissolution of Parliament. in genuine Chartism, whether of town or country extraction. No books but Chartist ones-none of your Joe Miller's Jest books, those crackling thorns under the pot-aye, some of our Chartists boil their pots by the sale of such stuff-I am and always have thorpe, on Thursday; Wakefield, on Friday; and been and ever will be a serious Chartist—a stern enthusiast in the cause. I am no turnsoat, nor turnpenny-I would not sow tares with the seed though I were paid double for it-"exclusive dealing" is my motto—Chartism exclusive of Whiggism, Toryism, knavism or foolism. Why, I have just the avening written a life of my friend Chambers, the marine the evening. artist, and made a Chartist book of it. All my ambi- OLDHAM —Mr. William Butterworth will lecture tion is to be a good Chartist, and could I succeed in here on Sunday (to-morrow), in the afternoon and establishing a Chartist depot for the publication of evening. a weekly original tract and monthly magazine, I Sunderland,—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Binns should attain the ne plus ultra of my utmost will lecture at the Life Boat House, Sunderland,

What say you, people ?-will you have a shop of will deliver the second of his course of lectures in the your own? Come, then, let us lay our heads Golden Lion room. together—I trust our hearts are already united—let us join hands and form a Chartist club. We will see what we can do. I have engaged a brother of Vincent to assist me—and a fine little fellow he is a fierce physical force Chartist, as all young Chartists are, and are all the better for it; for they make the best moral force men. Chartists, now for the

I am, Though a " banished man," Your devoted friend And dedicated servant, JOHN WATKINS. London, No. 19, Bell-yard, Fleet-street.

TO ALL CHARTISTS. WHETHER IN TOWN OR COUNTRY. " Ho ! ve that are thirsty come here and drink."

JOHN WATKINS Late of Aislaby Hall; but now of No. 9, Bell-yard, Fleet-street, near Temple Bar, has taken a new house and shop which he intends, with the people's

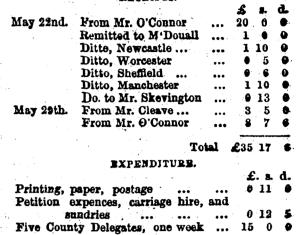
SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

PRIENDS AND BROTHER CHARTISTS, -We COM-

sider it the most imperative duty to you, to give you clear statement regarding the expenditure of the public funds. The treasures, appointed by the Convention. at its first meeting, was Mr. Lawrence Pitkethly, of Huddersfield. He received, according to the report of the auditors, Messrs Cullen and Smart, £60 from Mr. O'Connor, as general treasurer, and £2 11s. 6d. from Mr. Cleave, as a local treasurer, making a total of £62 11s. 6d. The auditors also stated that Mr. Pitkethly had shewn an expenditure of £53. There were other incidental expences, making in all, say £54, leaving in Mr. Pitkethly's hands a balance to from six to eight pounds. We are uncertain as to the exact amount of money expended by Mr. Pitkethly, and it will be necessary for him to report to the country at large, through the medium of the Northern Star. When Mr. Pitkethly withdrew from the General Committee, Mr. Cleave was appointed treasurer, and Messrs. Cullen, Barmby, and M'Douall's finance committee. That committee, afterwards, when Mr. Cullen left for Glasgow, and Mr. Barmby for the country, consisted of Messrs Smark and M'Douall; and therefore we consider it our duty to give an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Finance Committee of the Convention in both instances. We have to remark that Mr. O'Connor handed over to us every penny he had received, even the interest upon the money which is in his hands, and to this point we particularly direct the attention of his

We received as a committee: RECEIPTS.

One



Three London Delegates do. ... 3 0 • One Doorkeeper one week 1 5 0 Four County Delegates do. ... do. do. ... Three London do. do. 2 5 0 One Doorkeeper do. ... 1 2 6

Total...£34 0 11

Tetal Receipts...... 35 17 6 Total Expenditure ... 34 • 11

Balance.....£1 16 7 From this statement it will appear that four County Delegates are still entitled to one pound each, one County Delegate to 15s., three London Members, 15s., and the doorkeeper 2s. 6d., besides 10s. of a gratuity voted him according to the minutes. The whole sum due by the country to the members, &c., of the Couvertion, deducting the balance, amounts to £4 5s. 11d.

We trust that the important labours of the Convention, and the services they have done to the cause, the suffering leader, and to the country at large, will have their weight in inducing the people to supply, at the Star Office, the deficiency complained of. In the meantime, we propose to pay the Doorkeeper, and some minor expences, out of the balance, reserving the overplus, until we discover whether or not a full settlement will be made by the country to the various Delegates.

We likewise propose that the various Delegates de receive the deficiency in the following manner:—Th London Delegates to draw their balance from Mr. Cleave, and the country Delegates from the Star-office. Leaving the above matter confidently in your

We remain, Your devoted friends in the cause, T. R. SMART. P. M. M'DOUALL May 29, 1841.

Foreign and Bomestic Antelligence.

CHINA .- RENEWAL OF THE WAR .- The French apers contain the following telegraphic despatches: Alexandria, May 21.—They write from Bombay that hostilities have broken out afresh in China, and that the English troops have gone towards Canton." " Malta, May 26 .- The Oriental has arrived this night from Alexandria, with the India mail, which left Bombay on the lst. In China the Euglish are about to recommence hostilities. The 25th of February, they took possession of the forts of the Bogue factions to the possession of that political power with- that all things are becoming new. Yes, England and of the factories at Canton, but the Emperor appears decided not to give way. Keshen has been degraded and sent to Pekin in irons. The Commo-

AMERICA.—The latest advices from the United States, contain the intelligence that Mr. M'Leod Then, said one, let me sell for you. I let him have had at length been removed from Lockport to New York, by a writ of habeas corpus, and was on the 6th ult. brought before the Supreme Court of that bookseller, as well as publisher and author. This put me and the purchasers to great inconvenience; but ing now assumed an international character, the hearing of his case was deferred till the following week. It is universally believed that he will be dis-

charged from custody. It would appear, from certain statements in the New York papers, that the boundary question offered fewer difficulties towards its adjustment now than heretofore, it being stated that a convention had been agreed on between Great Britain and the United States, appointing six commissioners to arbitrate the matter, with the power, in case of nonagreement, to appoint three more; the decision of a majority of the whole number to be final. No intelligence having been received of the President steamer in New York at the time of the sail-

ing of the Roscoe, which brings the latest intelligence to the 11th ult., all hope of her safety had been abandoned there. DEATH OF MR. COOKE, of Ludlow .-- Mr. Cooke. landlord of the Angel Inn, Ludlow, was so horror stricken by the attempt on the life of Mr. W. M.

Mackreth by Josiah Mister, which occurred in his house, that in a few weeks after the event he was deprived of his reason and sent to a lunatic asylum. As his last hours approached his reason was fully THE CROPS.—The fine weather of last week has produced a sudden and extraordinary improvement

in the appearance of the crops in the neighbourhood of Richmond, especially on cold lands. We have every reason to expect a most abundant harvest.

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings.

WILTSHIRE.—The Wiltshire Council will meet to-morrow morning, at Mr. Smart's, Bromham. WEST-RIDING DELEGATE MEETING .- A delegate meeting will be held on Sunday, June 6th, in the taking into consideration the propriety of bringing

WEST-RIDING LECTURER.-Mr. G. J. C. Harney. the West-Riding Lecturer, will visit the following places next week :- Heckmonlwike, on Monday; Dewsbury, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Gaw-Chickenley, on Saturday.

MOTTRAM.—Messrs. Mitchell and Davies, from Stockport, will lecture at the Mottram Chartist

and in the evening, at half-past four, Mr. Williams

MARRIAGES.

Same day, at the parish church, Bradford, Mr. John Fletcher, second son of Mr. Edwd. Fletcher, card dresser, of Wibsey, to Miss Eilen Loxiey, of Low Moor. On Saturday last, at Knaresbrough, by the Rev. C. Hart, Mr. William Dewhirst, of Bradford, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Greaves, of the tormer

place. DEATHS. On the 28th alt., at Richmond, Eather Burton, the wife of Mr. Frank Sanderson, aged 38 On Monday last, in the 50th year of his age, Mr. John Burton, of the firm of Ross and Burton, drug-

Same day, Eliza, infant daughter of Mr. T. Taylor, bookkeeper, Westgate, Wakefield. WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

gists, Hull.

(BY EXPRESS.) FRIDAY, June 4. - We have a fair arrival of Wheat aid, to make a Chartist depot for the vend of true for this day's market, the sale for which is slow, at Chartism. Chartist agencies, commissions and barely equal to last week's prices. Barley nominal consignments will all receive strict attention. All Oats and Shelling fully as dear. The demand for Totals... 3664 3795 2219 1171 499 233 2045 977 1879 739 451 812 113 1130 orders, post-paid, addressed to No. 9, Bell-yard, Beans limited, but no variation in value. Other Fleet-street. articles as before.

(Continued from our last.) We have received many letters complaining, and wery justly, of the curtailment of this report in our last number. The fault-lay, not with us, but with the reporter; as the remaining part of the report, which we give below, did not reach us till Friday when the papers, in which it was most needed, were all printed. We are as much sorry for, and as much annoyed at the circumstance, as any of our readers can be.—Ens.]

Mr. RUFPY RIDLEY, delegate, moved-"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the exertions of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., and all other members who may aid him in moving the release of all political prisoners, are deserving of our best thanks now, and our cordial support at the next election." (Cheers i-He felt much pleasure in moving that resolution. All men boasted of the prosperity of the country, yet but a few enjoyed or possessed the luxuries, while they deprived their fellow-men of the common necessaries of life, and allowed them to starve. (Hear, hear.) There was, however, one man who was ever the poor man's friend, and was ever found advocating his cause—he alluded to Mr. Duncomba. (Cheers) He, however. was satisfied that it was almost a farce to petition the House when the Government had so tyrannised over the people whom they bludgeoned, and, he might add, murdered. (Hear, hear.) After the people carried father from the child, and the sister from the brother. (Hear, hear.) They dare not pounce upon the societies! because the King of Hanover was at the head of the cheers. blood-stained Orange faction. (Hear, hear, hear.)-No, while they were afraid to trust one man in the metropolis, they arrested six poor harmless and defenceless Dorchester labourers. (Hear, hear.) The next instance of their cowardice and their treachery, was John Frost (Lond cheers.) He was prosecuted because he had the spirit to tell the little Whig Finality Lord John Russell, that he was an Englishman—that he claimed the rights of an Englishman, and that he would support those rights. (Hear, hear.) As a reward he was torn from the bosom of his wife, and from sacrifices, they sought and found another victim in Feargus O'Connor, the noble cased lion of York Castle. (Immense chearing.) They imagined that by taking the brave leader of the Charlists, that they would break their spirits and scatter their forces. But the meeting of that night proved that they reckoned without their host (Hear, hear.) Their list of victims was not completed until they added the name of Bronterre O'Brien. Cheers.) That distinguished patriot, whose writings have infused an undying spirit amongst the working classes. (Hear, hear.) They persecuted him with the utmost rigour, and even denied him the right of communicating with his friends by letter. (Hear, hear.) He should call their attention to but one victim more who was slaughtered by the Whigs. He meant poor Clayton, whose life was lost in the Whig prison. (Sensation of pity and sorrew.) He was gone, but his go onward or die in the cause. (Cheers.) Mr. SKEVINGTON, delegate, seconded the resolution. The cheers having subsided with which he was greeted, their approbation, which was a full and satisfactory reward for his having stood true to their cause. (Hear, hear.) Although he was early in the field, he had as

to pounce upon him was so terrified by the vast con- land of "the brave and the free." (Cheers.) course of people that presented itself, that instead of Mr. MORGAN WILLIAMS, delegate from Merthyr, following day by Mr. Duncombe, in behalf of the per-Cam Hobbouse and Mr. Larpent, or, as they call him, (Hear, hear.) That then they should obtain the restoration of Prost. Williams, and Jones to their families. He was satisfied that the men of Leicester would do all in their power to break the necks of their enemies deavours, from the bottom of his heart. (Cheera,) (Loud cheers.)

was the question which was raised by the manufactur- hollow promises, but would go on manfully until they become the law of the land. ers for their own benefit, but it was one in which the emancipated their brethren then in prison, and until The Chartists of Alva convened a meeting upon working classes had not the slightest interest. Hear, they restored Frost, Williams, and Jones. (Cheers.) Monday the 24th, the whole inhabitants of the town hear.) In fact, anything that came from that House! A crisis had arrived, of which they should avail them- attended the meeting, the same result followed. could not be favourable to the working classes. (Hear, selves, when they should carry upon their shoulders men prating about the repeal of the Corn Laws, let them repeal the New Poor Law Bill. (Hear, hear.) Instead of prating about sugar duties, let them give the men more employment and better wages. (Hear, hear.) Instead of prating about such things they should visit and relieve the starving population of Spitalfields, and reduce the hours of factory labour. (Hear, hear.) Thus they would add to the comfort—to the independence of the working classes, and secure the peace and prosperity of the country. (Hear, hear.) Instead of establishing workhouses, they should give employment to the population on the soil; and instead of banishing and transporting their best mechanics, and their best agriculturalists, to New Zealand and Australia, they should colonise their home waste lands with them, of which waste lands there were in Great Britain sufficient acres to sustain six millions of people. (Hear, hear.) It was strange that of late, and within a very short period, bord John Russell ascertained that in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and different other parts of England, thousands of the inhabitants were living in wretched

agitation. (Hear, hear.) That trick of trade; sigitation. would not do, which would be proved by the next election. (Hear, hear.) The Chartists were resolved to agitate peaceably and firmly. Northampton was ledged to do its duty. (Hear, hear.) So was Leeds. Hear, hear, hear) And he was certain that Strond would teach Lord John Pinality such a lesson as he would never forget. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Martin entered into a very able statistical detail of the gradual decrease of wages since 1815, called upon the Chartists to support Mr. Duncombe and their friends at "the coming elections, and concluded with a most powerful and impassioned appeal in behalf of the expatriated and A young gentleman named PARRY, here attempted there was no fair play for him," which created much merriment and laughter amongst the Chartists. Dr. M'DOUAL, in reply to this champion of the repeal of the Corn Laws avowed his willingness to meet him or

any other of the league, when or where they pleased. (Cheers.) Mr. SANKY said that a note had been just placed in those men into power, he would ask what return did notice that that night he would, move a vote of Bill, which separated the aged couples—which tore the which was the withdrawal of Lord John Russell's New Poor Law Amendment Act. (Renewed cheering.) Mr. JENKINS replied briefly to Mr. Parry, the Cornin the metropolis, as they did on those in the provinces, Law leaguer. The resolution was carried amidst loud

Mr. WALL moved the third resolution:-

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the pre sent House of Commons, being altogether comprised of representatives of land and capital, does not possess the confidence of the labouring population, who are thereby excluded from the exercise of the suffrage, and are denied any protection for their labour. This meeting is further of opinion that the rights of labour will never be properly established or protected, the life and liberty of the workmen secure or permanent, nor happiness, independence, or freedom, be the lot of the the caresses of his beloved daughters and sons. (Hear, millions, until Universal Suffrage is preclaimed a law, hear.) But the Whigs were not contented with those and the whole Charter form part of the statute acts of this empire."

(Loud cheers.) He agreed, in every principle, which that resolution contained. They were going the whole hog. (Hear, hear.) Every one who supported that resolution held up his hand as a pledge of his determination to have the Charter enacted us the law of the by such combined action as the assembly of that night evinced that they could succeed in obtaining the prayer of the raillions who signed the National Petition. (Hear hear.) That meeting ought to add 14,000 signatures to the National Petition It was their duty to accompany the petition on to-morrow, and to see it carried into the House. Thus they could know the men who opposed it, and cheer the Members who supported it. (Hear, hear) They had a great duty to discharge when they spirit still hovered over them, and the cause, crying out advocated the cause of suffering humanity. They "hark, hark, to liverty." And shall not his voice be should, on the next day, by a moral display, convince obeyed? (Loud cries of "yes, yes.") Yes, they would their enemies that the prayers of a million of working men could not be treated with contempt. (Hear, hear.) If the middle classes had but common honesty, they could protect their fellow-men, and turn the he thanked the meeting for the marked testimony of scale in their favour; but as they had not, the working classes would fight their own battles, and exercising that power which they possessed, Nottinghamize the whole country, as it would be better for them to have yet escaped the fangs of the law, and had not had the open foes than pretended friends to contend against. honour of being imprisoned. On the 12th of August he They would not blink the question. The man who was was at his post, when upwards of 120 special constables not with them was against them. (Cheers) Upon that was at his post, when upwards of 120 special constables not with them was against them. (Cheers) Upon that that they would not fail to pay a visit to the "Whig were sworn in to apprehend him. Still they did not principle, the warking classes, instead of submitting to the Chartists hitherto had occupied present to secure to their aid, would be loss to Chartism, the judgment of those he was now addressing. He had succeed, which so plagued them, that one of them be robbed, will assume the power which will enable in order that they might describe it to their constiexclaimed, "D—n him, he says nothing for which we them to protect themselves. (Hear, hear.) That tuents on their return to the provinces—so that public of their public character—their principles were based when we would be thrown those statements which Mr. Duncan had brought the provinces—so that public of their publ can take him." (A laugh.) The chief magistrate and meeting, which was got up by working men, proved constable of his place consulted on the possibility of what they could do. By following up the victory they their having an epportunity to seize him, when they gained that night-by union and increasing efforts in prudently came to the determination of not doing so the cause, they will be enabled to oast both Tories and (Hear, hear.) The very magistrate who was so auxious Whigs, and make England what she ought to be, the

Skevington: he (the magistrate) actually put his hand; secure for the working classes of the kingdom their a day as ever shone upon Chartism. to his hat. (Increased laughter.) Mr. Skevington just and inalienable rights. (Hear, hear.) This they having given a very amusing detail of the proceedings of were bound to do, as the men who ought to discharge the 12th of August in his district, proceeded to say those duties either neglected or abandoned them-in that the National Petition contained one million and a fact, he defied them to point out one single speech quarter of signatures, which would be presented on the made-one single exertion made-or one salvice given by the members in Parliament, in favour of the working secuted and imprisoned victims of Whiggery and their classes. All the speeches he heard that night were full hell-hounds. (Hear, hear.) He had received letters of eloquence, and full of useful matter, and he trusted from Nortingham, asking his advice respecting Sir John they would go forth to every corner of the land. (Hear, hear.; It was proved that night, that each man had "Mr. Sarpent" (A laugh.) His advice was, that before; within himself a power of obtaining a voice in the they voted for either of them, that they should take election of representatives; and he trusted that power part payment from them of their promises in the imme. they would exercise. (Hear, hear.) His heart was diste release of the Chartist prisoners in England; gladdened at the sight he beheld that night. He would return to his native country, carrying to it the glad intelligence that the men of London were up and doing, and he wished them success, in all their patriotic enthroughout the land. (Hear, hear.) His advice to the! Mr. CULLEN, delegate of Glasgow, supported the people was, "Be at it; be always at it," resolution. It was gratifying to him to witness such a to save themselves they know not. In this sinking O'Connell, next appeared, amid cheers, to support the and that portion of the street in the front of the Crown and free trade. such should succeed unless it was betrayed by false Universal Suffrage, equal laws and justice for all, through any other means. ceeded in thrusting the Tories out of power. (Hear, ! Chartists, that the latter would sink into apathy. They ers attempt a public meeting. Accordingly, upon the upon to encounter. hear.) If they were able to force the Tories from supposed wrong. (Hear, hear.) For instead of sinking evening of the 21st, that intrepid and indomitable Mr. Morrison again complained that Mr. Duncan of the stone of meal make his board groan with all the condition; the Whigs had reporters provided who power, they could do in turn the same with the them into apathy—instead of lessening their energy, it advocate of the Charter, Mr. Abram Duncan appeared had failed to produce one argument in support of his other articles that are required for the comfort and were upon the hustings. Past experiences convinces us Whigs. Hear, hear.) Yes, they will do so, for they roused them and filled them with new courage and in Alloa, in a meeting of 2,000 of its inhabitants, dis. assertion, that Corn Law Repeal would injure Charlington that the Whigs have only exercised their power of misrepresentation and abuse will that the windle classes cussed the subject of Corn Law repeal, pointed out th for the purpose of destroying them. (Hear, hear.) would aid the working classes in putting down des-Seven millions of able-bodied men, through whose potism. (Hear.) It was strange they did not, as they middle-class men as leaders, until they give full proof rights? Would food for his famishing children divert this is the full extent of comfort that Corn Law repeal and other Chartist papers? If it is possible to insert it exactions the capitalists luxuriste in wealth and every must be aware that it was opposed to their best interests, of their entire conversion to Chartist principles. The whole is a selfish scheme to increase the Chartists here will feel it as an act of justice, and the conversion to Chartist principles. The whole is a selfish scheme to increase the Chartists here will feel it as an act of justice, and the conversion to Chartist principles. injulgence, shall not starve, shall not perish, and to the success of trade in general, and to their future result was, that none of the contrary, that food in the cottage could their own profits, and the hypocrisy is to talk of the the enemies will find the state of public opinion in this allow the lazy and unproductive classes to consume welfare. (Hear, hear.) The Chartists would, however, and the meeting passed a unanimous vote of confi. not by possibility detract from his patriotism. Other poor man's loaf. The middle class have given no proof place will be circulated through England, Scotland, the produce of their industry. (Hear, hear.) Much do their duty; they would be no longer misled by the dence in their present leaders, and the resolution to results would follow. The manufacturing class were that they are capable to lead or guide the people in and Wales. They have long tried to suppress that had been said about the repeal of the Corn Laws -that | nickname of Reform. They would be satisfied with no counter-agitation until the Cuarter all but unanimous for the Repeal of the Corn Laws; national politics—they cannot take care even of their public opinion.

England raise his voice against such an act of the masked treachery which the present Whig agitadespotism? (Cries of Yes.) Yes, the working classes! tion for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and for the reducheld in their hands the balance of power, and would tion on the duties of sugar and timber, caused. If said use it in getting rid of the accursed law which thus he, the Whigs were sincere in serving the working man subjected the poor to be treated worse than felons, and and enabling him to live cheap, they should reduce the rendered poverty a crime. (Hear, hear.) Instead of duties on the following articles which produce the

1 Sugar and	Mola	8888	•••	£4.827,018
2 Tea	***	•••	•••	3,958,800
3 Tobacco	•••	•••	•••	3,495,686
4 Rull, Bra	ndy, &	۵	•••	2,615,443
5 Wine	•••	• • •		1,849,799
6 Timber	•••	•••	•••	1,603,194
7 Corn	***	•••	•••	1,098,779
8 Coffee	•••	•••	•••	779,114
9 Cotton Wo	юl	•••		416,257
10 Silk mann	facture	· · · · ·	•••	247,362
11 Butter	•••	•••	•••	213 077
12 Currants	. •••	••	•••	189,291
13 Tallow	•••	•••	•••	182,000
14 Seeds	***	•••	•••	135,525
15 Sheeps Wo	ool	•••	•••	139,770
16 Raisins	***	•••		134,589
17 Cheese	•••		•••	105,218

hovels, cellars under ground, and other places of If the people sent into Parliament rascals who imposed wretchedness, while many of them had not five shil- such taxes, they deserved to suffer all the evils of des-

Mr. John Gleave was received with load and can assistance he would give them a three hours drubbing its death-three, to spit its serpent slime upon it? would be standing by it when some of its loading

strength and we also know that we shall easily conquer affection, and confidence of the people were gone; that them. (Hear.) The only danger to liberty and its they had nothing now before them but a desperate cause can arise from distanton. (Hear.) The slightest struggle with the popular voice, demanding freedom tendency to founds amongst the working classes must be and justice—a country paralysed in her resources, and instantly and I trust will be for ever put down, as bring- merging fast into disorder in her financial arrangements. of Corn Law repeal. Mr. Duncan, in this case, might instantly and I trust will be for ever put down, as bring merging man instantly and I trust will be for every as and cautious measure; but he claimed instantly and inevitable destruction to the great, the He would now give way; that Messrs. Morrison and indeed plead a short memory, but Mr. Duncan is for every as and cautious measure; but he claimed indeed plead a short memory, but Mr. Duncan is for every as and cautious measure; but he claimed the structure of these measures are difficult for being the indeed plead a short memory, but Mr. Duncan is for every as and cautious measure; but he claimed the indeed plead a short memory, but Mr. Duncan is for every as and cautious measure; but he claimed the indeed plead a short memory is a short memory. noble, and the virtuous cause in which all are engaged. (Hear) We must forget and forgive our mutual faults, what they wanted, and what they had to propose to him to answer. He would now put again to him the for it is our duty to conciliate all and to induce all to this meeting. join us. Every man should freely speak out his thoughts imprisoned Chartists, amidst the most deafening cheers. and declare what he thinks most likely to forward the cause. (Hear.) Freedom of thought and action is that A young gentleman named PARRY, here attempted cause. (Hear.) Freedom of thought and action is that was all that the wished to discuss not the proceedings, by lecturing the Chartists to which every man is entitled—it is more precious join form Law repeal; and that he wished to discuss not the same result again take place were the Corn join any other agitation got up by the middle class, they would damage their own position and all would damage their own position and all would damage their own position and all would damage their own position. upon their mode of agitation, by advocating the charge their own position, and play into the of Whiggery. He at length exhausted the patience of right which every man should hold dearer to propose to their resolutions. The charge their own position, and play into the of Whiggery. He at length exhausted the patience of right which every man should hold dearer to propose to their resolutions. The charge their own position, and play into the own position, and play into the which every man should hold dearer to propose to their resolutions. The charge their own position, and play into the which every man should hold dearer to propose to their resolutions. his auditors, and was with difficulty restrained from than life, for upon it depends the public These being put by the Chairman, were unanimously indulging in his rambling address. He was at length good, and the very essence of liberty itself—that carried. induced to sit down, but not without exclaiming "that precious jewel for which we are at this moment struggling. (Cheers.). Rely upon it, that such a course will not damage the next general election, but will do more for a good and perfect organization than could be | That Corn Law repeal would benefit the people; second, otherwise devised. (Hear, hear.) The grand object That the joining of this movement would neither impede Will the abolishing of an evil prevent the obtaining of a laging the wages of the working men. That the joining of this movement would neither impede Will the abolishing of an evil prevent the obtaining of an evil prevent the of the Convention, who called this meeting, is the nor retard the Chartist movement. liberation of all political prisoners, now in durance bleration of all political prisoners, now in durance with manifold national evils. This great meeting, if it sets to work preperly, upon the ground that it was tantamount to betraying and the wise were uniting everywhere for this object of the millions that the manifold national evils we his hands, which stated that Sir Robert Peel had given will be more than enough to achieve that and their other the Chartist cause altogether. The second proposition Upon Monday evening five thousand in Dunfermline were called upon to contend with second proposition. Upon Monday evening five thousand in Dunfermline were called upon to contend with second proposition. objects. (Hear, hear.) I am satisfied that the results he would discuss, if the Chartists of Tillicoultry rethose men into power, he would ask what return did notice that that night he would, move a vote of objects. (Hear, hear.) I am satisfied that the results no would unstant the majority in the confidence in her Majesty's ministers, on of the forthcoming elections mainly, nay, entirely de- quested him to do so, with Mr. Morrison or any other same believes the statement of the forthcoming elections mainly, nay, entirely de- quested him to do so, with Mr. Morrison or any other same believes the statement of the forthcoming elections mainly, nay, entirely de- described in the same believes the statement of the forthcoming elections mainly and the same believes the same believ shoulders into office? They gave them the Poer Law next Thursday, the 28th. (Loud cheers) The result of pend upon the Chartists, and that it is with them to opponent of the chairman to repress the of this fact, such as this or no other country has the whole exertions of the chairman to repress the of this fact, such as this or no other country has the whole exertions of the chairman to repress the of this fact, such as this or no other country has the whole exertions of the chairman to repress the of this fact, such as this or no other country has the whole exertions of the mosting during its recorded in their entered in the country has the whole exertions of the mosting during its recorded in their entered in the country has the whole exertions of the chairman to repress the of this fact, such as this or no other country has the whole exertions of the chairman to repress the of this fact, such as this or no other country has the whole exertions of the chairman to repress the of this fact, such as this or no other country has the whole exertions of the chairman to repress the of this fact, such as this or no other country has the whole exertions of the chairman to repress the of this fact, such as this or no other country has the whole exertions of the chairman to repress the of this fact, such as this or no other country. decide who shall represent the country. Their cry should was spent in making the necessary arrangements in the highly restrained feelings of the meeting during its recorded in their annals, how did the middle class act be "Universal Suffrage," and the release of all political open air, and it was the unanimous opinion that Mordelivery. He told them that their vote of the close of in their factories? They used all their authority to prisoners. (Cheers.) I again repeat that any, the rison and Halley's conduct carried an appearance of dealightest division, will damage the cause of the pri- sire rather to mystify the public mind upon the subject upon its merits. soners. Hence every man should endeavour his best to than to give instruction, and the meeting treated them Mr. DUNCAN said, that his opponent had preserve unanimity. (Hear, hear.) Every man should accordingly. Aftera vote of thanks to the Chairman, this taunted him with not answering this celebrated also exert himself in his own locality—should collect closed the business of Tuesday evening. friends, and should do all in his power to relieve and release the prisoners in our prisons in England, and to wildfire over the district, and the discussion was fixed Chartists to perceive the wisdom of middle-class politirelease the prisoners in our prisons in England, and to wildfire over the district, and the district, and the district, and the district, and the wildfire over the district, and the district people into open rebellien. When restore Frost, Williams, and Jones to their "happy for Thursday evening at seven o'clock. Every village of the restored to the state of the restored to the re homes and altars free." (Cheers.) Every head of a and hamlet were seen pouring in their quota of those it by stating that it resulted in the coincidence of a spared neither bribery nor gold to break up the family should inquire how the baker, how the butcher, that felt interested in the pending discussion. Some succession of abundant harvests and an excess in the how the grocer, intended to vote, and should deal with fears were entertained that Mr. Duncan's voice would harvest of rag money. The abundant harvest served the man who pleased him lost. (Loud cries of "hear, hear.") I declare to God, that I look upon the man who would not do so as the greatest enemy the cause large out-door meetings he had lately addressed, and receled like a drunken man ever since. He, however, could have. (Hear, hear, bear.) They alone who from the appointments he has yet waiting upon him to was not required to answer such a question, in discuss cutioner, transportation to the penal colonies. have tasted the bitterness of a gaol, as I have, fulfil. The committee never thought of asking for any ing the proposition. He would now ask Mr. Morrison can form an opinion of the sufferings of its inmates. house, as none were large enough in the place to con- was he satisfied? He would now proceed to point out free, happy, and merry England; and for what? Por (Hear, hear.) We should not look to strangers for tain one-third of those who would attend. At the hour another duty to the Chartists connected with this very demanding what every one of God's creatures is en-(Hear, hear.) We should not look to strangers for tain one-third of those who would attend. At the nour should remember that God helps those who of meeting there could not be less than 2500 people upon help themselves. (Hear, hear.) We should never the ground, and shortly after the commencement of the principles of the Charter to be just, and would agree in bloodthirsty men, who spoke the sentiments of the equal privileges for all, and never cease our struggle of 3000. The articles to regulate the discussion being acting with the great body in carrying out every meauntil we secure the Charter. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) read, Mr. Duncan proposed for his Chairman, Mr. John sare to make them triumphant as the peer, squire, land. It was not by desultory movements, but it was In all our struggles we should declare that we would be Robertson, of Tilliconltry, a Chartist, who will be nei- manufacturer, peasant, or weaver. Our object being content with nothing but the Charter, the whole ther flattered nor overawed. Charter, and nothing less than the Charter. (Loud

The resolution was then put and carried the law of the land."

t in a very animated and eloquent address sent to the "model prison" now erecting in Copen- abundance. (Hear, hear.)

masses of human beings separated and retired peace of the Corn Law repealers. They desired the Chartests are opposed to them, and soon they would gain their confine himself to Charter agitation. He was a republican ably to their homes, after giving three cheers for Frost, to sacrifice principle, and give up their hitherto untar- reward. Williams, and Jones; three cheers for Feargus O'Con- nished consistency, sink into the quagmire of class-dis- Mr. Morrison would at once frankly admit Mr. Dun- would do good to our trade—he was for the separation nor and all other political prisoners; thee cheers for tinctions, and waste all their energies in fighting the can was no way bound by the proposition under discus- of Church and State, because it would introduce the returning over the bridge, the way by which he came, seconded the resolution. He appeared before that the Convention; three cheers for the National Petition battles of one class of monopolists against another. sion, to answer his question; but he had been asked principle of free trade into religion—he also was for the rode back through the river—(laughter);—and meeting not merely to be seen, but in order to advocate and the Charter; and three cheers for the Northern the Charter; and thought the people had sufficient in the control of the charter; and thought the people had sufficient in the control of the charter; and thought the people had sufficient in the control of the charter; and thought the people had sufficient in the control of the charter; and thought the people had sufficient in the control of the charter; and thought the people had sufficient in the control of the charter; and thought the people had sufficient in the charter of the charter; and thought the people had sufficient in the charter of the when, in the after part of the day, he met him (Mr. those principles for which he always struggled, and to Star. Thus terminated the proceedings of as glorious were they prepared to sacrifice the fruits of that strug-

LICOULTRY.

The middle class portion of society in Tillicoultry are them that they are upon the verge of a gulph, and how the present time.

The Chartists of Tillicoultry convened their meeting mise between the Whigs and the middle class aristoc- depend, and return them to Parliament. (Hear, hear.) conduct of the manufacturers in securing signatures to racy, and an endeavour on their part to swindle the That would prove their determination to fight the battle the petition. We wish the country distinctly to know people out of their rights. (Hear.) The working of liberty, and would be a death-blow to their enemies. that the manufacturers in all the villages here about, as classes should therefore be united to defeat that con- (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cullen sat down amidst enthusiastic well as the shopkeepers, have hawked about these peti- having a poetic imagination; but his millenium of hapspiracy, and for the purpose of carrying the Charter as cheers.

tions, and by using every low, mean, dirty artifice, the law of the land, (Hear,) By no other means Mr. Morgan, delegate from Bristol, also supported have induced a few lickspittles to attach their signacould the working and enslaved population assert their the resolution. He was the representative of a city tures to them, but we must say thus much for the poor rights or obtain their just claims. (Hear.) They were which was determined to have the whole hog, bristles fellows, that after signing the petition they are ashamed ear and breaking it to the hope. Corn Law Repeal, entitled to the suffrage, and so long as one of their class and all. (Hear, and laughter.) The advocates of tyranny of it and deny it in public. When it was announced was deprived of that right, so long should they con- the advocates of the repeal of the Corn Laws, who upon Tuesday the 25th, that Mr. Duncan was to delitinue the struggle for liberty. (Hear.) They had know. were anxious to sow dissension amongst them, and vera lecture in the open air, deep was the consternaledge, they had power, and could not be resisted; let would have it believed that there were divisions in their tion of the crokers in Tillicoultry; they were seen the factions-Whig and Tory, do the worst, they would body, that great meeting of 4.000 of Chartist working flitting to and fro like ghosts; the result of their delibe ultimately compelled to bow down their necks before men, which he beheld that night, gave a damning lie beration, being that the head clerk of one of the estabthe power and the majority of the people. (Hear,) to the assertion. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Nottingham lisuments was seen to leave the town in a gig for Dun- sulted, except at the nomination, and that is one of the What patriotism was there in the repeal of the Corn had made the Whigs stagger, and had given them some fermline, to bring up a sort of non-descript, for he fictions of our glorious Constitution, which is the envy Laws, when that measure only contemplated putting idea of Chartist influence and of Chartist power. avows himself to be a Corn Law repealer, Free-trader, of all thieves and liars. The aristocratic class are who were saving nine millions in rates? (Hear.) And them, at the next election, another proof of the same in return we will gull the Chartists; split and divide tion. On the contrary, the people would find that it sive privileges. The middle classes, since they were in return we will gull the Chartists; split and divide tion. On the contrary, the people would find that it sive privileges. The middle classes, since they were in return we will gull the Chartists; split and divide tion. On the contrary, the people would find that it sive privileges. The middle classes, since they were in return we will gull the Chartists; split and divide tion. On the contrary, the people would find that it sive privileges. The middle classes, since they were in return we will gull the Chartists; split and divide tion. On the contrary, the people would find that it sive privileges. The middle classes, since they were in return we will gull the Chartists; split and divide tion. On the contrary, the people would find that it sive privileges. The middle classes, since they were in return we will gull the Chartists; split and divide tion. On the contrary, the people would find that it sive privileges. The middle classes, since they were in return we will gull the Chartists; split and divide tion. On the contrary, the people would find that it sive privileges. The middle classes, since they were in return we will gull the Chartists; split and divide tion. On the contrary, the people would find that it sive privileges. The middle classes, and the purpose of opposing Mr. Duncan The requirement of the purpose of opposing Mr. Duncan The requirement of the purpose of opposing Mr. Duncan The requirement of the purpose of opposing Mr. Duncan The requirement of the purpose of opposing Mr. Duncan The requirement of the purpose of opposing Mr. Duncan The requirement of the purpose of opposing Mr. Duncan The requirement of the purpose of opposing Mr. Duncan The requirement of the purpose of opposing Mr. Duncan The requirement of the purpose of op as reduced him to starvation point. (Hear.) The very result of his interviews with the different Members of passing exclamation being 'I wonder if he'll be in they live, they have been cold, haughty, and tyrannical. felons in the gaols were better provided for than the Parliament, the anxiety of those Members for their time to stop the mouth of that fellow." At the hour of He would boldly charge the manufacturing class with felons in the gaols were better provided for than the Parliament, the anxiety of those Members for their inmates of the workhouses. It was even said that the seats, and to know how the Chartist pulse beat. His inflicted, was about being introduced into the work. The meeting with laughter. He then took an able houses. If such was the case, shall not every man in view of the prospects of the Chartists, proved houses. If such was the case, shall not every man in view of the prospects of the Chartists, proved the mount of that tellow." At the hour of the work house with house with house account of the several answers he received convulsed inflicted, was about being introduced into the work. They say that its working is injurious to their trade—

They say that its working is injurious to their trade—

They say that its working is injurious to their trade—

They say that its working is injurious to their trade—

They say that it has dried up their profits—perilled their capital, had spent much money and great labour to destroy the that it has dried up their profits—perilled their capital, had spent much money and great labour to destroy the that it has dried up their capital. ing increased to about 1,900. Alva having been moved and seconded,

to the address now read. For his part, he felt proud

of a toothless mastiff.

the popular movement for the Charter.

tinued; cheers. He said, Brother Chartists; and at the nomination. The Chartist shout which would Ladies, we have our enemies before us; we know their follow, would tell the heartiess faction that the love, He would now give way that messis morrison and indeed presd a short monthly, between difficult for being the judge himself of these moral qualifications. Halley might tell: their lown tale, who sent for them, were difficult for being the judge himself of these moral qualifications.

> Mr. MORRISON, in a very circumicencery manner, it was the want of actions and the sent for him; which he had commented upon, when provisions to disprove any of those statements which he had what he had to say to them was, that they ought to were low, employment plenty, and wages high, would made illustrative of the fact—that were the Chartists to

Mr. DUNCAN then desired him to state his question which he wished discussed. Mr. MORRISON stated that he wished to discuss first.

It was agreed the discussion should last four hours, cate of Chartism, stood forward to advocate the Mr. BARMBY, delegate for Ipswich, followed Mr. fifteen minutes being specified for the opening, and ten political rights of the ditcher, the ploughman, Cleave, in a speech of great power and ability, which for all succeeding speeches. Mr. Morrison commenced the sower, and the reaper, as well as the spinner, he concluded amidst immense applause. by observing that although the subject of the debate did the weaver, the shoemaker, and the tailor. If class not require it, he would go fully into the evils of the legislation has divided us into all these conflicting in-Mr. MAINEN moved "That the best thanks of this Corn Laws. He pointed them out as a monopoly ex- terests, and the various monopolies have led us to bemeeting are due and given to the delegates of the clusively for the benefit of the landed interest—that in lieve we have all separate interests—it is the sublime consigning her natural protector to the prisons and Petition Convention for their upright and persevering the working of this monopoly, trade had in many cases mission of Chartism to erect a common vantage ground, conduct, and unremitting attention in obtaining the been crippled—our exports had been stunted in upon which the oppressed of all these various interests release of political victims, and in forwarding the cause | their growth-population increasing pressed upon the can stand, and to perceive that a Parliament irresponof the people, so that the Charter may speedily become labour market-wages fell-the monopoly increased the sible to the people is the source from whence all our price of the provision; hence the misery of the working | national evils have sprung. The Corn Law repealers are | law; class interest will be extinguished; then freedom Mr. PARKER seconded the resolution, and supported population. He called upon them all to unite with the one of those classes struggling to be freed from that very and happiness will spring forth like the morning, and middle classes for the repeal of these laws, and then monopoly of power they are so anxious to protect. So Mr. CLEAVE, previously to the putting of the above plenty would flow into our ports, and the board of long as we occupy this fortress, all the oppressed will resolution, called the attention of the Delegates pre- every working man in the land would groan with flow into it as into a citadel, where justice and equity

dence of sincerity and disinterestedness.

pelitical activity. They have exercised their political he had no intention of defending the present Corn But what was the fact at the present time?population in contempt, and begetting the good-will of of a powerful opponent was sometimes as good as the now cultivating the moors, when it may be more prothe aristocracy in giving their votes to the nominees of accession of a friend. He would now go on with his fitably invested in manufactories. This was his politi-

resolution. He was aware of the great difficulty of and Anchor. (Hear, hear.) He came that moment The Chartists of Tillicoultry, who make up nine knew his opponent's design was to drag him away into and they would make up, by their future activity in which they had to contend-prejudices created against Hetherington on his release. He (Mr. Cullen) was not for their acuteness of thinking, and penetration into the question before them, which was, whether the their past neglect of these truths. them by the vile factions for their own aggrandisement. the advocate of party. He despised the brand of party. It was necessary to prepare the minds of (Hear, hear.) He advocated the principles of Universal tocracy hold the absolute controll of the land, and from movement? He affirmed that it would. The Chartists litical economy; but it might be characterised as a the people to meet and resist the efforts that were Suffrage-principles by which he alone would stand. this enjoy the right to make laws taxing all the re- who joined Corn Law repeal might understand the heartless exhibition of unprincipled selfishness. His making to harrass, to oppress, and to plunder them. (Hear, hear.) He would attend to the great principles of the Charter; but either he was ignorant opponent belonged to that school of political economy (Hear, hear.) As soon as those prejudices were resof liberty and leave others to discuss minor differences. facturers, nor wo king population, can have protection or careless how to carry them to a triumphant issue, whose leading idea was, make the rich more rich; crib, moved, as soon as they were enabled to convince the He would do his duty and endeavour to conciliate to or security to their property; past experience has conignorant of their real views and objects, then they could, the cause all he could. (Hear, hear.) Every man vinced them that the working population are the victims administrative Reform. Chartism must triumph in and over-heated factories. This school ridicules the by union, make such an effort as no tyrant power could should come forward and pledge himself to act a certain of this system—that its workings have destroyed and public opinion before it can be recognised in the House idea of cultivating land that will not pay, or, in other resist them. (Hear, hear.) They should look with part in the achievement of the great cause, and hold nearly dried up the source from which their prosperity of Commons. Every political slave was a missionary words, if ye can draw a per cent more from the culticaution on every man, even on him who came forward out the right hand of fellowship to all willing to assist springs; and this corruption, in its working, having in this cause; and he ought to labour to make it triumbate and attend to the former. The comfort of the now reached the middle class, will speedily operate in phant in the workshop, the coal-mine, and the high. critical Chartist than an avowed and open Tory. -by the pulpit, and by the synod, and still the leaders convincing them that their only safety will be in joining ways and byeways. He knew that the spirit was people is nothing; the per centage is everything. Had (Hear, hear.) Their cause was one of peace, and as of the Chartists, and the men themselves should demand the Chartists, for national regeneration is hopeless spreading like a flame every way, and we were called his opponent been compelled to breathe the pestilential friends. The Reform Bill, which was to have done so (Cheers.) It was not for themselves that they were We now proceed to detail how the battles have been scheme of national improvement. This was our task, in attempting to ridicule the cultivation of the moors, much for the people, was carried without effecting a contending, but they were contending for the just rights fought and it required energy, union, and determination, to and his fulsome praise upon heated atmospheres and single particle of good for the people; that Bill never of their fellow men. They made no distinction. Catho- the country being make it triumph, neither to be deceived nor led astray greasy wool. He would ask, were not those branches would have been carried if the aristocracy had not the lic, Protestant, Quaker, and Socialist; all should have Stirling, the clique there drew up a petition, dispatched by any class movements, for it had now grown up to of trade that dealt largest in exportation the poorest members at their side. (Hear, hear.) Without the their help. (Hear, hear.) The Government imagined it through all the manufacturing districts, praying for a that importance that it could try its strength with them paid; and as that exportation had increased remunerated of the millions, the Whigs never could have suc- that by laying hands upon the best of the leaders of the leaders of the leaders of the leaders and as that exportation had increased remuneration had increased remunerated all with whom it has been called the crok- all, and had prostrated all with whom it has been called the crok- all, and had prostrated all with whom it has been called the crok- all, and had prostrated all with whom it has been called the crok- all, and had prostrated all with whom it has been called the crok- all, and had prostrated all with whom it has been called the crok- all, and had prostrated all with whom it has been called the crok- all, and had prostrated all with whom it has been called the crok- all, and had prostrated all with whom it has been called the crok- all, and had prostrated all with whom it has been called the crok- all, and had prostrated all with whom it has been called the crok- all, and had prostrated all with whom it has been called the crok- all, and had prostrated all with whom it has been called the crok- all the

minds that they were well qualified to exercise the hear.) The cry was nothing but a felonious compros of their own choice-men upon whom they could on Tuesday the 25th, for to take into consideration the franchise; then would peace, concord, and harmony reign between them, and happiness would be the gene-

ral character of our country. Mr. DUNCAN must compliment Mr. Morrison upon piness to the human race was like many which had gone before it, and embraced a mere evaporation of oily words, which consisted in keeping the promise to the under the present circumstances, would be found of this character. But who, after all, created the Corn Bill-confirmed it-and perpetuated it? Was it the working population? No. They have no power of legislation in the House of Commons. When that House undergoes an election, working men are not conand thrown a darkening cloud over their future pros-Chartist party, who would have reformed the source he should move that the extreme suffering of the indus-Resolutions similar to those adopted in Allos and pects. These are heavy charges against the Corn Bill, from whence these minor evils spring. He had also trions classes from low wages and want of employment not be a spring. The CHAIRMAN called upon Mr. Abram Duncan to consistency of that party, who defends the monopoly tricks of the Anti-Corn Law party in this district, in Mr. Duncan then came forward, and said, that every would long ere this time have carried the fire of reform means they had resorted to, to secure a few signatures turing districts of the country. (Hear, hear.) Chartist now hearing him would give a hearty response into the augean stable; but who protected it—let my He was not here to defend such conduct. His opponent of the men that represented him in London. In that -have they not done everything in their power to de- the large towns in Scotland had resorted to the same document they had given smple proof of their capacity stroy the Chartist movement. Their vile hireling low tricks. He regretted such conduct on their part, to legislate for the people; they had investigated into prints, from the Morning Chronicle down to the Stirling but he could speak distinctly for the town which he to legislate for the people; they had investigated into prints, from the Morning Chronicle down to the Stirling but he could speak distinctly for the town which he the cause of our wrongs; and pointed out the chicanery, Observer, that puedle-pool, where brainless wits play himself belonged to, (Dunfermline,) but still he thought hypecrisy, and fraud of those that misrepresented and off their harmless jokes upon Chartism—have they something might be said in defence of the manufacturcruelly oppressed the British people. Our duty, at the present time, being to meet daily, in large masses, and publicly declare our utter and complete want of confi
the Chartists to sacrifice their character at the same

of their narmiess jokes upon chartism—nave they someoming might be said in this respect. It was the Reform Bill that had done the evil; it had protected the landed interest.

Wherever the manufactures had power they had dence in the British Parliament; our united and unanimous confidence in our own convention, with our resolution to obey them in everything that will advance the popular movement for the Charter.

Wherever the manufactures had power they had offered no opposition to the motion. But the despite the returned Corn Law repealers, and the number would be increased at the next election. They had been told the should not object to it, with the understanding that will advance on the popular movement for the Charter. the very faction who are expiring from the severe could not deny it, but was that any proof that their that day.

and terrible conflict they have sustained with Chartism. decrease would add to their comfort? The handloom Lord J. Russell had no objection to that arrange and terrible conflict they have sustained with Chartism. At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Morrison made and terrible conflict they have sustained with Chartism. decrease would add to their comfort? The handloom At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Morrison made and terriple connect they have sustained with Convention. Their friends attempted by Alexander Halley, late Having unmasked the hollow-heartedness of Whigweavers and the Birmingham artisans, that his oppoment, weavers and the Birmingham artisans, that his oppoment, we were all the Birmingham artisans, that his oppoment, we were all the Birmingham artisans, that his oppoment, we were all the Birmingham artisans, that his oppoment, we were all the Birmingham artisans, that his oppoment, we were all the Birmingham artisans, that his oppoment, we were all the Birmingham artisans, that his oppoment, we were all the Birmingham artisans, the birmingham artisan when they entered the meeting, to raise a cheer; but persecuting and bitter exterminating enemy to popular having their export trade increased, and he would ask and the House was addressed by Mr. Milnes, Mr. persecuting and bitter exterminating enemy to popular having their export trade increased, and he would ask and the House was addressed by Mr. Milnes, Mr. persecuting and the House was addressed by Mr. Darby, M

night to plead the cause of, before the sharp and clear-

hope of inducing Mr. Duncan to discuss the question him to answer. He would now pur again we what rison, throughout the whole of this discussion, had Mr. Morrison, in a very circumlecutory manner, it was the want of ability or will—Now, in the years never attempted to prove any one of his positions, had ponent in the best means to secure it. All improvements ever get in this country have been got by piecemeal, and the Charter will be secured in the same meal, and the Charter will be secured in successful where were, then, the middle class? Why, occupied wise measure. Let us join with all those who are for like mean spaniel slaves, to secure a smile from the improving our institutions and remodelling our laws. landed aristocracy; and, during the same period, pil. good? He looked upon the Corn Laws as a positive evil. Mr. Duncan declined to discuss the first proposition, He would hall their repeal as a positive good. The good Four years age, when the conviction arose in the mind

question—the solution of which is calculated to set our justice to the oppressed from bad government, we seek Mr. Morrison proposed Mr. Alexander Shaw Baker. the union of all for a common object. He, the advois the watchword. One false step on the part of the hagen fields, and for which Parliament has voted such Mr. Duncan now rose to address the meeting. He Chartists at the present time, would sink the hopes of debate, it belonged to him to close this discussion. large sums. He trusted that before they left London, said honesty was an essential characteristic of a public those who are rushing to our standard, and the very His opponent; had charged him with having failed to feeling might be aroused on so important a subject. upon political justice—they declared enfranchisement to aside as so much lumber. His advice to them, then, ward against those who had opposed the Charter. He all, and they had consistently persevered in using every would be, to stand fast amidst all temptations. By this admitted them all to be too true, and was sorry for Thanks were voted to the Chairman, when the great means likely to secure their object. Could this be said course they would command the respect of those who what had taken place in England. But he did not

gle, and lay it at the footstool of middle-class decepthrown out of employment by the repeal of the Corn public, because hereditary monarchy was, in his estition? No! He trusted the time had come when they Bill? They would find abundant labour in our facwould place their confidence in those who had given tories, from the increase of our export trade. He avow- to leave the decision with themselves. GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM OVER proof of devotion to their cause by conversion to the ed himself an out-and-out Malthusian. It had been THE CORN LAW REPEALERS AT TIL. principles of Chartism, that carried with itself the evi- called a theory; but in fact it was a principle. Give us free trade, and although the population was doubled Mr. Morrison complained that Mr. Duncan had we would all be comfortable and happy. He had no taken up none of his arguments, but from what had fear of an excess of population with free trade, ne way distinguished for extraordinary intelligence or failen from Mr. Duncan, he was inclined to think that until the whole world was densely populated .franchise upon the principle of holding the working Laws. He rejoiced in this conversion, as the removal capital was invested in sixth rate land. They were

the landed aristocracy. If they could have continued argument, shewing the evils of the Corn Laws. He cal economy. Invest capital where it will procure the to secure their profits by a continued reduction of the pointed out that in the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, highest return of profit; and by this means we will wages of their workmen, gladly would they have slum. | provisions were at a very low and reduced rate in raise our country in prosperity, and confer happiness bered away their days, satisfied with this inglorious this country, while at the same time wages were then upon the people. These were great and important distinction. But fatal experience has changed the spirit very high. He predicted that the same result would truths of political economy: he took great pleasure in of their dreams: their fast receding profits convince follow were a repeal of the Corn Laws to take place at | unfolding them before the people of Tillicoultry; and he thought it would not be the last time he would have Mr. DUNCAN said that Mr. Morrison's calculations the pleasure of addressing them upon such subjects. meeting, not only was the great room, in which they condition, the only tub their limited vision can dis- were rather premature. He had announced to the If they were not prepared to adopt them, and act upon Mr. MARIIN, the delegate, who so manfully opposed were assembled, filled, but even the lobbies, the arenas, cover floating upon the surface being Corn Law repeal meeting that Mr. Duncan was now a convert to his them now, he felt confident the time would soon arrive views: in this he would find himself mistaken. He when they would, and be sorry at their past ignorance; their undertaking, and of the great prejudices against from another meeting, which was held to greet Henry tenths of its population, are very much distinguished irrelevant matter; but he was not to be diverted from their active co-operation with the middle class, for

upon to assert its predominance ever every pseudo air of the factory, he would have spared his small wit lie to the prophecy of the Corn Law repealer. Would 2d. | you will be inclined to give insertion to; but this is our and were the working class to accompany them in this own pelitical rights. Need he tell them when a real £10 movement, they would give a convincing proof to the suffrage was mooted in the House of Commons for the and Mr. Morrison seconding, a vote of thanks to the middle class of their intelligence and practical wisdom, counties which would have been an increase of Parliawhich would go far to carry a conviction into their mentary power to the manufacturers, they paid no attention to the subject—a penny off a shawl or a farthing off a yard of cotton cloth is their morning dream and mid-day vision. Where are the Chartists. then, who would abanden their present leaders to follow men whose political philosophy is comprehended in the drivelling ravings which have been addressed to them this evening. The electoral body of this country number about a million; would any one pretend to say that a fifth part of these have signed for Corn Law repeal? The Chartists then have substantially the whole power of public opinion; the factions are in a administering oaths, and praying the substitution of state of maddening desperation; who shall enjoy the affirmations. He had no idea of introducing any plunder? The recriminations in and out of Parliament have laid bare the whole trick of an aristocratic and any encouragement from the House he should have no middle class system of bad government. The factious objection to do so. are destroying each other. The Corn Law repealers stand up and say to each of the factions, you are shipowners of Whitehaven against the timber duties, destroying each other. The people are enjoying the wished to relieve the minds of the public of a delusion spectacle, expecting when rogues fall-out they will under which they laboured; namely, that the propose the emillions in the pockets of the middle classes, and (Hear, hear.) Dr. M'Douall would, he trusted, give us a part of the middle classes, and (Hear, hear.) Dr. M'Douall would, he trusted, give us a part of the plunder, and measure with regard to timber was a reduction of tax-

them. Mr. MORRISON-His opponent had charged the and if true, what are we to think of the honesty and been taunted with the low, mean, and contemptible opponent, the advocate of middle class wisdom, declare had also taunted him that Glasgow, Edinburgh, and all Stamp Duties Bill was read a third time and passed, would not the future historian designate the Chartism abolition of all monopolies? They have excesses of the H. Grattan, Lord Teignmouth, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Duncan then resumed, pointing out the prepriety of the 19th century as a power which arcse that bade production of food in other lands; we have the excess of the Lord Sandon, Lord Morpeth, and Sir James Graham fair to cope with, unmask, undermine, and over- of the productions of manufactories in ours. Allow throw Parliamentary tyranny; and when it had settless to be freely exchanged, and it appeared clear to ter before one, the House adjourned till Wednesday. lings a week each to pay their lodgings with and sup- potism and merited not the name of men but of cowards to expose the hypocrisy and humbar of Corn Law cured its first step of triumph, abandoned its glorious him that profit would increase, demand increase; next.

OREAT CHARTIST MEETING AT THE port themselves. (Hear, hear.) It was strange that and willing slaves. (Hear, hear.) It was slaves. (Hear, hear.) It was strange that and willing slaves. (Hear, hear.) It was strange that and willing slaves. (Hear, hear.) It was slaves. (Hear, hear.) It was slaves the fell monster who ha Yet this is the task Corn Law repealers seek us to sevocates would no where be found. He was for Perform, and which my consistent opponent is here this prudence, for every cautious and safe measure, by removing evils pressing heavy upon us at the present time; a contrary conduct would lose us the respect of headed men of Tillicoultry.

headed men of Tillicoultry.

time; a contrary conduct would lose us the respect of those whose assistance could not be dispensed with in securing the Charter. Mr. Duncan said he also was for prudence, and

when and how they eight to be exercised. Mr. Mor.

tated most for the abolition of the corn menepoly when its removal could have been effective for good; The manufacturing artisans did so for twenty years ape the tinselled gewgaws of an effeminate aristocracy. people to the principles of political justice and universal liberty; and when they failed to curb or subdue their stern integrity to these principles, they opened a battery of abuse and misrepresentation from their him ling journals upon the people, calculated to drive people's organisation for the Charter; and when their hellish machinations partially succeeded in leading many of our zealous friends into the pit which they had dug for them, they walked into the Jury-box and consigned them to the axe of the bloody exe to the tread-mills and loathsome dungeons of middle class from the jury-boxes of the English inquisitions, now say to their immolated victims, come forth, and fight the aristocracy for our exclusive advantage. Those that can forgive these great national wrongs without repentance, have no conceptions of moral duty. It would only be encouraging them in their past criminal course. We cannot recognise them as being actuated by the spirit of humanity, until we hear the wail of the orphan whose father they have sent to Port Arthur, and until they hear the moan of the widow whom their bloody decision has made so by madhouses of England. Manufacturers have no other course left them for national safety but to join the Charter Associations, act along with the people, and then the national will will be embodied in the national become matured in their strength. He now left the cause of Chartism with perfect confidence that they would do it justice in the vote of this evening. Mr. MORRISON said, according to the rules of the

he was for the repeal of the Corn Laws, because mation quite irrational. He had no more to add than

The sight at this time was one truly grand. Tillicoultry is situated at the foot of the Ochill hills, at the mouth of one of those glens whose waters drive the machinery of its woollen factories. The morn was shining over the romantic scene, in all her splendourupwards of 3,000 people, consisting of men and women, had stood in the open air for five hours, closely compacted together. Among these, we observed the leading manufacturers of all the surrounding towns, the most of them remaining to the last. Both of the disputants agreed that there should be no expression of feeling during the discussion, as they were afraid their voice might fail them, addressing so large a meeting till midnight in the open air. It was evident from the glistening eyes, and their suppressed feelings, that this was no easy task for them to accomplish. But the Chartists of this district have too much respect for their principles and themselves to give any violation to the most rigid decorum; and, although they had to listen for two hours to what they themselves characterise as the most wretched twaddle-yet the motive assigned enabled them to exercise patience under it. When the vote was taken, a forest of hands was upheld for Mr. Duncan's side-for Mr. Mor-

rison's side not more than thirty hands were held up. The cheers and shouts of triumph which followed mad the giens of the Ochill-hills re-echo with the glad shout of Chartism, over all the will-o'-the-wisp and the false lights that the middle class are raising to deceive and mislead the Chartists. Every town in the country is in a commotion, previous to and since this discussion cook place. Waverers are confirmed, and the enemies are chopfallen and dispirited. The cheers that followed for Feargus O'Connor, the Charter, and all imprisoned victims, made the enemies present both blue and black in the face. They now find that the Charter and the people's leaders are engraven upon the heart of hearts of the people. Whigs and Tories are threatening atter extermination to Mr. Duncan, and declare there will be no peace in the district until he also forms one of the already numerous list of victims to satiste the revenge of Whigs and Tories.

We have extended this report farther than perhap

The business was closed by Mr. Duncan moving, respective chairmen .- From our own Correspondent.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-FRIDAY, MAY 28. A large number of petitions were presented on the

subject of the Corn Laws. Lord DENMAN presented petitions from baptist and other dissenting congregations, against the practice of measure on the subject at present, but if he received

Lord ASHBURTON, in presenting a petition from the of the Arms (Ireland) Bill, their Lordships adjourned to

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY, MAY 28.

Thursday next.

Mr. SCHOLFIELD gave notice that on the 3d of June renders it the imperative duty of Parliament not to separate till it has devised some means for allevising the great misery that now prevails in all the manufac On the motion of the ATTORNEY GENERAL the

Lord J. Russell moved the adjournment of the that the object of his resolution was to interfere with the discussion of the Corn Laws; but so far from that being the case, if the Noble Lord had proposed that the House should sit on Monday next, he would have offered no opposition to the motion. But the Noble

Sandon, Lord, Liverpool

Teignmouth, Lord, Mary-

Wilde, Mr. Serit, Newark

Wood, Charles, Halifax

Wood, T. J., Middlesex

TELLERS.

chester

County

lebone

Cheshire

SOMETHING MORE.

"Let me have two millions of signatures, and then rell have authority to act."—Thomas Attwood. # O give me two millions of signatures, and who can our demand."—Daniel O'Connell.

TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS.

sis has done your own work. and than usually so it may be surely considered justi- them with a precedent

me, as the originator of the project. You will recollect that I was charged with an act of tional interference?" while Mr. Hetherington and his friends did not roasting weather in Whig ovens. simple to designate the body as my "hired tools"

to itself. But I have yet to learn why one man alone, this one instance will prove my present state:my seem prudent-for such is my case.

Now, you know that every invention, every change, and been drenched with drugs. Messa Pitkethly, Smart, and Skevington, and I was entrance. the only person whose name was assailed. So much for #despotism !"

this with the petition presented in 1839, and rejoice in division. the advance of our position, demonstrated by the comand supported by Attwood and party, by the moral tion, redeem that pledge. Who was that man? force clique and their party, by the London Working only be removed by the Charter. The time allowed for we are DANIEL O'CONNELL'S victims. procuring aignatures was from October 1838 to June me, for six months of the most propitions season Much money was spent in getting up public meetings, and precuring signatures. Indeed, in London, we paid s too dear for our whistle," as reference to the balance produced at meetings; but then we got the signatree. We had the countenance of two M.P.'s in our ismer undertaking, and, after all, we got about memillion two hundred and thirty thousand signatures; and now, bear in mind, that was the whole nest of Chartist eggs laid for the whole season, from October, 1838, to June, 1839, that no single petition was presented; and that time was given, from week to week, to get the very last name, and that the very last name was had, and then a supplement, and then a codicil, and then a postscript, and all this before any disunion tok place. Up to that period there were no Government prosecutions, but, on the contrary, the people were brited by the Right Hon. and Noble Secretary for the Home Department, to meet, proclaim their grievances, ma petition for their redress.

Now, observe the distinguishing features in OUR petition. It was got up in a hurry; not more than a full fartnight being allowed for its completion. The whole expense did not amount to £100. We had no assistance from any clap-trap party or Association, but the veritable ladies and gentlemen of the industrious order. We had no assistance whatever from the metropolitan getters up of meetings and petitions. Our petition had the sting of Frost, Williams, and Jones restoration in ii, for the moral philosophers. I had numerous letters, stating that it would be much better for the prisoners' purpose to omit that and the Charter, but I was resolved that in our short cruize, we should all sail in the some boat. Thousands of puling, smooth-faced hypocates exclaimed, "Oh! sign a petition for those traitors -never. I will sign one for the liberation of all political offenders, because I think they have already suf-

We were all at sea about the last moment for sending forward petitions, and weeks were lost by not being able to communicate at shorter intervals with the people; while, in 1839, we had the columns of the daily press at our hired service.

We had a party reviling the Convention and calling them my "hired tools," and every attempt made to instrate their object and impede their progress. We hid petitions sent back, and petitions not sent. had thousands upon thousands of signatures to different to M. P.'s from different localities, making in all, in the brief space of less than six weeks, above 2,100,000 the prosecutions for attendance upon public meetings; Charist agitation. I say, add all these things toge- the Noes. ther, and say whether or not the country has a right to he proud of my first and last act of despotism.

Fithert such a manifestation of public feeling, and suppose that Hon. Gentlemen had been allowed once more to return to their constituencies with the pleasing Bridgeman, H., Earlis intelligence of "O, you see we have put the torch-and- Brodie, W. B., Salisbury digger-men down; you hear nothing of the Chartists' Now." What, I ask, must have been the effect of such impression, especially in Ireland, where the infant is daily increasing in strength and loveliness? Must it Butler, Hon. P., Kilkenny Mi have paralyzed the energy of our friends, and have increased the confidence and overbearing of our ene-The ? So much for the impediments against which we Collier, J., Firmouth had to struggle in procuring signatures for the Honour- Currie, R., Northampton ble House.

Now, for what is much, very much, more important; he manner in which the petition was carried

TO THE HOUSE. Upon this subject need I do more than remind you!

of the fact that EIGHTEEN MEN IN FUSTIAN

carried the soul of their own body, and deposited Hall, Sir B, Marylebone THE BAR OF THE HOUSE.

Need I remind you that the real petition of the real Hindley, C., Ashton Torking men contained, in 1841, nearly one million Hodges, T. L., West Kent figuatures, from Erst to last, over the petition of Humphery, J., Southwark Duncombe, T. S., Finsbury 1839. Do not coming events cast their shadows before? And was it not ominous that such a body should be the Adam, Rear-Adm. Sir C., Jermyn, Earl, Bury, Sufberers of such A MESSAGE to the very bar of the House? Clackmannan folk BEREBT GIVE YOU NOTICE TO QUIT." Yes, that above mouth hamshire lucas, Edward, Monaghan all others, is the important feature in our "new move" Bentuncs, Lord G., Lynn Bethell, Ed. Yorkshire of 1811, and to say another word upon it, would but Broadly, Henry, East Mackenzie, Thomas, Ross many, voted against us

Testen the fact. We now come to the debate. That occupies a much Bruce, C. L. C., Eiginshire Marsland, T., Stockport horier time of their honourable consideration than a Edition made upon a petition for the release from gaol Clay, Wm., Tower Hamlets Morpeth, Lord, Yorkshire of a single individual, (Mr. Thomas Thorougood) and Clerk, Sir G. Stamford many other comparatively insignificant matters, lest Clive, R. H. South Shropserion of Parliament. I pass over the laughter and Darby Geo., East Sussex. ridicule; Etal will shortly be paid off upon the hustings, Denison, W. J. West PIGCT, D. R.I., Clonnel then the "grinnegogs" come to grin through the collar Sussex for our "sweet voices."

We next come to the division, and here is the most burghshire important point of all. The House divides 60 and 60, tellers included, and, as is usual in such cases, the Fort, J., Clitheros Speaker gives his casting vote for negativing the Fremantle, Sir T. Bucks

proposition upon which the House is balanced. Goulburn, Right Hon. H., Russell, Lord Jno., Strond upon the wild stock, or your wild graft upon the tame an affectionate leave of her paramour for a time, came This, which appears as an act of tyranny against us, Cambridge University Rutherfurd, Right Hon. A., stock has produced the best fruit. I date your poli- to Glasgow, and at the proper period made it known to was intended as some kind of protection against Ministerial corruption. It is a custom for the speaker, Greene, T. G., Lancashire in such cases, to negative the proposition, although the Greig, David, Perth Leeds Times says it does'nt envy his feelings. The Speaker had no other course. But then the question arises—is there upon record any precedent for following Harcourt, G. G. V., Oxfordsuch a course as to hold the parties in custody after such a division? And, while upon the subject, give At length, and at last, my dear friends, your own me leave to offer one word in opposition to what has been so frequently urged by the sleek and oily Baronet. Whenever I write upon the question of Universal against interference with the prerogative of the Crown. afrige, I feel more or less excited, and if I be now and the trash about want of precedent. I can furnish Inglis, Sir R. H. Oxford

In 1834, I moved an address to the Crown for the My friends, the FIRST PETITION of the working liberation of Grant and Bell, proprietors of the True of this country ever presented to the House of Sun, then confined in the Queen's Bench for libel, and commons is my subject, while its magnitude, and the brief who do you suppose seconded that unconstitutional ad inexpensive manner in which it was got up and appeal? Why, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Robert's mid to its destination, command some observations right-hand man, and a member of his Cabinet, in 1835. Now, what think you of the precedent and "unconstitu-

apptism in having mentioned some of the materials I now come to the division; the most immediat of which the country could hastily form a Cenven- ately important part to us poor devils, pent up this of Sir Robert Peel? Now patriots, Catholics, Irish- three columns of a debate, and does not insure your

Now, then, I declare to you a fact, and in corrobora-My friends, let my first act of despetism now speak tion of which I give you the names of the parties, and General that is.

the has done much in a cause, is to be the only For more than ten days I have been confined to my percent excluded from even recommending what to him bed and cell with a violent rheumatism in my back. not able to stir. I have had the Doctor twice a day,

move, is at first suggested by one person. Ten Well, this is Monday morning, the last day of my somet, at the same moment, say, "O, we have just thirteenth month; and this very moment I have re his way up to his present position. Thus, I admit one week's "rent" of your Association, in one fortnight, thought of a plan." No; one must suggest, and the turned to my bed, where I now write, propped up. sublic must decide. Well, Martin shewed the neces. after being roused by the whacking, knocking, and the earth than Mr. Pigot, but, melancholy is the fact, that Now what say you to that? And again, Sir, upon gig of a Convention; I said there ought to be a Conthumping of the attendant of a poor fellow, I so good a man should be found in such society. Pigor the question of physical force. Thanks be to God, and rention; you said there shall be a Convention, and God believe in the cholera, and within four yards of me in is the Member for Clonmel, the most Radical Borough as you profanely say, which I devoutly pray, glory be he blessed the Convention; while, as regards my infin- the under hospital. I was obliged to get up, and go in the county of Tipperary; he is a Catholic; he is a to His holy name, no Chartist has ever yet, in general see over, or intimacy with, that body of thirteen mem- down to desire the Doctor to be sent for, and I met brother barrister of mine; we go the same circuit, are conflict, row, or single combat, shed one drop of human bes, I never set eyes upon more than Dr. M'Douall, the Doctor, his apprentice, and the turnkey, just at the members of the same bar mess, and to the hour we blood, while streams of Irish blood on both sides

Now that is a pleasant situation in this weather, and

It was sixty and sixty. Every man who was pledged rule? person. Firstly, then, the former petition was aided to support us did, with one single solitary excep-

DANIEL O'CONNELL only worded as to be a mere declaration of general, your names for our liberation, we are not now the They made their usual speeches against Catholicity. commercial, and manufacturing distress, which could law's prisoners; we are not the Speaker's prisoners; upon a motion of a maniac Scotchman, and in those

Just follow me through a bit of plain argument, too appointments to the Irish beach a question of importexpress purpose of adding to its numbers stand. A deputation of Members of the Convention THE PRESENT. and magnifying its importance. A large por waited upon Mr. O'Connell. To them he promised of our funds went to pay missionaries, his speech, his support, and his vote. At the meet as parties in a Court of Justice from such Judges? whose sole object it was to propound the Charter, with ing in Covent Garden, he was extremely loud and They had the security of a Jury. But, I ask, what a view to the acquirement of signatures. The whole of vehement in his good intention—yea, quite valuent, security for liberty, or justice, can they have from the metropolis was agitated by the Convention, in per- He said he would liberate "all, even O'Connor and your appointment, who, as a juror, have given such a O'Brien." He received the petition from working damning verdict; and let it be borne in mind, that men in company with Mr. Duncombe; he said a almost as a right. Mr. Pigot is now entitled to the first few words upon it, just to have an opportunity of vacancy upon the Irish Bench; and, upon behalf of boasting that there were no political prisoners in Ire- my Chartist countrymen, who are to be prose- operation to destroy me; but, Sir, I hurl defiance at meet of the PRINTING and POSTING for convening land. The answer to which is, that there is no oppomeetings will show. It not unfrequently happened sition to tyranny in that country. Well, he spoke, and have at your hand; he inhales my spirit with his breath; we are the there was a large balance to be paid to tome leebly, and what then? Why, just as the division was not this a fair question? Tis, and one which you flesh of the same flesh, and determination among their moorings by the violence of the current. riotic printer, over and above what the subscriptions coming on, our pledged-supporter "CUT AND RUN;" he, must and shall yet answer. O'Connell, left the House, and left us, who had the misfortune to have his support, still in dungeons.

the Caradians, and the casting vote against the operatit happen that a young politician rashly commits an act conquer. tives, and his speech against the Dorchester Labourers, which years of strained and studied policy cannot obliand then his denial of the report? But he shall not terrate! With these few observations I leave you, Pigott, HOW TO CARRY THE CHARTER IN THIRTEEN have a loop-hole to creep out of here. You must to that sorrow and remorse which a foolish act must know the custom and practice in all cases ever create in the good man's mind. And, my friends, of any importance, when a member desires to vote. It I leave you also, having thus contrasted our present is this. Those intending to support a motion request position with our position when we were thought more of a friend to send for them, when Mr. A or B com- formidable, but while we were literally weak in the the Charter; one which is perfectly legal, and would mences his reply, or when signs of a division are at perfidy of broading treason, which, thanks to your most certainly carry it if properly managed; it is as hand. When the division is about to take place, the discernment and the over anxiety of the traitors, has been follows:-For every working man in the country to hundred thousand more than that of 1839; besides, galleries are cleared of strangers, and all the bells of blown into air. I have also shown you that we now the House communicating with the several waiting are the prisoners of rooms where members lounge are rung.

Each party has its rendezvous. The Reformers, as they call themselves, use the Reform Club, and the following is the usual injunction left with some friend upon retiring to the "haunt." "John, my dear, or Maurice, my dear, or some one my dear, send a cab for me to the club before the division." Now, there is a cab stand at the very doer of the House, and the whole process of going for, and returning with, an honourable gentleman, does not occupy more than eight minutes. But why leave the spot for a moment? Had the Bank of Ireland Charter been the subject, he would have remained stuck to his seat.

But, my friends, why waste a word upon this disgusting piece of treachery? Is not the fact just this? -that this man was trebly pledged to support us-that he injured us by his speech, and did not vote for us. while his vote would have given us a majority; and, consequently, the prayer of your glorious petition would have been granted, and we would have been released by you. My friends, is not this last act of refined treachery more than flesh and blood can bear, and are we not now the victims of

DANIEL O'CONNELL?

This is not the ordinary case of balanced parties, where it might be urged. O, if any other one had voted with you, the question would have been carried. Here we had a man pledged, offered, forced upon us, and we were abandoned by him-so much for the vote use you make of the above noble sentiment of Byron's. theets presented from the Petition Committee, and sent of one, and now read the following list of the division I am at a loss to discover your application of it. Howfor and against the motion.

Address be presented to her Majesty, humbly praying the 25th of May; a day ever to be revered in the annals Egratures in 1841. To these drawbacks add the threats that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to of Comment, the law officers, and the press, against take into her merciful consideration the cases of all my future Convention which should dare to assemble; persons confined in England and Wales for Political divided; Ayes 58. Noes 58. And the numbers being vidence that I have been spared the infliction of owing the dismissal from employment, in times of unparal- equal, Mr. Speaker stated, that he considered that the kied distress, of every man who dared to attach his Vote, if carried, would interfere with the Prerogative figurature to a petition, or to take any open part in of the Crown, and, therefore, declared himself with

> Aglionby, H. A., Cocker- Langdale, Hon. C., Kuaresborough mouth

> > Sarwey, Lieut.-Col., Lud

Strickland, Sir G., W. R.

Villiers, Viscount, Wey-

Wakley, T., Finsbury

Walter, J., Nottingham

Warburton, H., Bridport

Williams, W., Coventry

TELLERS.

Wood, B., Southwark

Ward, H. G, Sheffield

Stewart, J., Honiton

Yorkshire

hampton

mouth

shire

Burghs

Suppose that the present crisis had come upon us Barnard, E. G., Greenwich Leader, J. Temple, West-Berkeley, Hon. F. H., minster Bristol Bewes, T., Phymouth Muskett, G. A., St. Alban's Brotherton, J., Salford O'Brien, C., Clare Buller, C., Liskeard O'Connell, M. J. Kerry Bulwer, Sir E. L., Lincoln Pechell, Capt., Brighton Busfield, W., Bradford Protheroe, E., Halifax Pryme, G., Cambridge Roche, E. B., Cork Co. Rundie, J., Tavistock

Callaghan, D., Cork City Denistoun, J., Glaegow Duke, Sir James, Boston Easthope, J., Leicester Eilis, Wynn, Leicester Thorneley, T., Wolver-Evans, Sir G. De Lacy, Westminster

Ewart, Wm., Wigan Fielden, John, Oldham Gillon, W. D., Linlithgow Greg, R. H., Manchester Hawes, B., Limbeth White, A., Surderland Hector, Corthwaite John, Petersfield

Macauley, T.B., Eninburgh

Jones, J., Carmarthenshire Hume, J., Kilkenny

Yorkshire Devenshire Palmer, George, Essex

Graham, Right Hon. Sir J. R. G. Bt., Pembroke Halford, Henry, Leicestershire Herries, Right Hon. J. C.

Harwich Howard, C. W. G., Cumberland Hurt, Francia, South Darby University Jackson, Mr. Serit, Bandon

Wyse, Thomas, Waterford Bridge

Parker, John, Sheffield men, what say you to this union of the Orange Premier, vote. that is to be, and the Catholic Liberal Attorney

so vilely and cruelly slandered—as the enemies of Ire- with an able agitator in each parish, have not been able land-nust know who and what this said Right Hon- to get half a million of signatures for a great national ourable David Pigot is. He is, then, a county of purpose, and while no impediment or obstruction was Cork man, nobly sprung from the people; he has hon- thrown in your way, yet have I and my wild associates. ourably, honestly, and most highly creditably worked while I am in prison, at an expence short of £90, not that there breathes not a better private character on produced 2,000,000 signatures. parted, were personal friends.

"What was that?" you sak.

speeches O'Cennell saw quite enough to render their

O yes, what security could the Irish Catholics have

DANIEL O'CONNELL. Ever your faithful Friend

And brother Chartist. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

F. O'C.

We are 4,000,000-So No Surrender! P. S. Let me not in my general duty forget that good brother, Peter Hoey, has lost a leg in the service. This would most certainly carry the Charter, and also An appeal has been made to you to know whether his restore Frost, Williams, and Jones, if fully carried out. life is also to be sacrificed for want of the poor means of visiting his native land. I have no response. Is he to die? I now invoke you-I ask you to send me your pence. I will be treasurer. None shall stick to my fingers. It will gladden me to receive the good man's bounty for the sufferer, and when Hoey comes for it I will have much pleasure in not diminishing it. Let each send a letter direct to me, to York Castle. Give

me something to do in my solitude.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR TO DANIEL O'CONNELL. Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not,

Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P. SIR,-I have very often marvelled at the frequent ever, I use it, as we are over 2,000,000, to remind you Motion made, and Question put, "That an humble of the moral blow we gave physical tyranny on Tuesday, of the country. While I truly deplore any circumstance tending to hold my friends and brothers yet in Offences:"— Mr. Thomas Duncombe.) The House bondage, I cannot too fervently return thanks to promy liberty to you, even in the remote degree which your name, standing among 120 others, would imply. Upon my own party, I marvel not at your perfidy, but I beg to remind you of the analogy between your conduct and that of our degenerate countryman, Lord Carbery, upon the question of Catholic Emancipation-That Noble Lord spoke in favour of the measure, and Lushington, C., Ashburton voted against it; upon which you very justly observed, Molesworth, Sir W., Leeds that you trusted in future he would speak against you Muntz, G. F., Birmingham and vote for you. I wish most sincerely, Sir, that you though, in fact, the little that you did say was calculated, as it was intended, to injure us.

Sir, many who do not yet understand you, will suppose that some reason may be assigned for your absence, after your thrice-pledged vow to set the captive free, but I feel convinced that you, like all other politicians who look to RESULTS only, would have given the cast-Sinclair, Sir G., Caithness ing vote against us, rather than let us loose. Yes, Sir, you would prefer another torrent of that popular indignation to which your recent parikly must subject you, to Tailcurd, Mr. S., Reading | meeting us once more in the field.

How is it, Sir, that absence of Irish Members upon all paltry divisions has been so savngely commented upon by you, while you thus desected outrage a nation in the very presence of nearly 2,000,000 of its people It is not many days since the absence of Sir Divid Roche, upon a government measure, was accounted for by you in a letter to the Marning Chronicle. - You stated that the expected death of his amiable wife was the cause of his absence, but you have given no excuse for your absence. Base perfidious man! You rejoice in the result:

Buller, Sir J. Yarde, Maule, Hon. Fox, Eigin have recently done me the honour to call me the

tical existence from about the year 1811, and from him through their correspondence, that he was to conthat time to the present, a period of over thirty years. dren he had ever seen. The young man sent her a little Sibthorp, Colonel, Lincoln You have raised millions of pounds upon the poor money; but, it is alleged, not quite so much as she Slaney, R. A., Shrewsbury Grosvenor, Ld. B., Chester Smyth, Sir G. H., Col- Irish for the purposes of agitation, and the fruit of considered he might have done. And now comes the which was to be found in the number of signatures story of her child stealing. She was out of place from Stuart, Villiers, Waterford attached to a petition for a Repeal of the Union.

Sir, I rejoice to be able to test your practice and success by some recent declaration. You cannot, you shall not, fly from it. because it constitutes my whole triumph. You have said over and over again, within the last six weeks, that 2,000,000 signatures would carry Repeal. You demanded a shilling a head as the shild in her arms, fondled it, and afterwards was Stanley, E. John, North "blood money." You have not yet any signatures. intrusted with it to the door to give it an airing, and You have never, for thirty years, with all your perfect practical machinery, got up one petition with 200,000 Having read that list, I would ask the Corn Law names to it. You have never got up petitions upon Exchange patriots whether or not they perceive any any subject with one half the amount of signatures gave information at the police office that a woman thing in it revolting to their Irish patriotic blood, dis- attached to our last petition; and mark, the 200,000. gusting to them as Irishmen, and insulting to them as at one shilling a head, is to be the test of your prac-Catholics? Do those who comment so freely upon tical agitation, and is to entitle you to a Repeal of the tained to be in the direction where she had formerly unnatural alliances and acquaintanceship, see any cause Union, while our petition, got up at an expence less served, a Highlandman, named Ewen Kennedy, was to blush in reading the name which stands next to that than a week's "rent," with over 2,000,000, commands but despatched in pursuit, in the hopes of getting the

Now, Sir, reflect upon that, and think that while you at large, at the expence of millions, with a people But stop, stop, the English PEOPLE who have been more masters of their time than the poor English, and

have freely flowed in furtherance of your practical. And, O, Pigot, Pigot, Pigot, why tarnish your peaceful, divine agitation. Do you suppose, Sir, that in my condition; and I merely mention it to show the laurels so nobly won and so dear, by such an act of in the long run, these startling facts will not tell? or Now for our glorious triumph. We must contrast value of every vote for our relief. Now then to the wilful oppression? Will not the Irish people now do you imagine that because you have hitherto had a begin to test your position by Mr. O'Connell's own hireling press at your back, to circulate your slanders, and fire its batteries at your foes, that truth can be much longer held in abeyance. No. Sir. for believe me Some few weeks ago, when the repeal fire required that the day is fast coming, when my voice will, and slacking, poor Jackson and Sutton, the living ghosts of shall, be heard throughout the length and breadth of Men's Association and their party, and was so cauti. Yes, fustian jackets, who subscribed your money and departed Orangeism, were thrown over it as dampers. the land, notwithstanding the many, the mean, the low, the lying, and the dastardly methods resorted to

for smothering it. Yes, Sir, our day is coming, and upon that day Feargus will be found, with his wild associates, fight-1839; a powerful Convention was elected for the clear even for the Corn Exchange earwigs to misunder- ance—of greater magnitude than even REPEAL FOR ing the battle of justice, equality and right, against all tyrants, morally if we may, physically if we strains of exulting merriment. Poor animals, did they

Who is now the practical man,

DANIEL

FEARGUS O'CONNOR?

P.S. Every machination that the wicked mind of and all your sophistry, and the sophistry of your tools, Again, Sir, do we not find you in company in this can never, never, never, eradicate the name of the division, with the said Sergeant Jackson? and is not a | " wild Feargus" from the memory of his " wild asso-My friends, is this not very like the abandonment of man to be known by his company? O how often does ciates." With them I will Many of our noble-minded friends, who are now exiles The colour of the river, near the bridge, for some

MONTHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir.-Will you allow me, a working man, a corner in the Star, to suggest a plan for the obtainment of save by every sixpence he can scrape together by every means in his power, to get as much as would keep him for one month, by making every sacrifice the cause demands. Surely this might be done in one at one and the same time to strike work and take have been appended.—Scottish Patriot. holiday for one month; then for a great meeting to be held in every town, under the direction of the General Councillors of each town; then for the Executive. accompanied by a million of men, to wait upon the Queen, which is duty to a good individual. My friends, our to acquaint her of the just demands of her people.

> Yours, respectfully, ROBERT LOTT.

Bermondsey, May 31, 1841. ADDRESS TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Bridgeton, May 17th, 1841. HONOURED SIR,-At a meeting of the Directors of the Lanarkshire Universal Suffrage Association, held in their hall. College Open, Glasgow, on the evening of Friday, the 14th May, it was proposed by Mr. Wright. seconded by another gentleman, and unanimously agreed to, that the Secretary be instructed to write to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., to inquire of him if, at his liberation, he would make it convenient at the earliest

opportunity thereafter, to honour Glasgow with a Such, honoured Sir, is the resolution of the Directors of the Lanarkshire Universal Suffcage Association: and I am proud in being the instrument of conveying the resolution unto you for answer.

True, Sir, there may be intervening causes between this time and your liberation, which may frustrate the wishes of both you and your inviters; but we must leave this to the will of Providence, hoping, however, that you will be spared to receive the congratulations of your friends, and they to receive the honour of their noblest friend's visit.

But, meanwhile, it must be conseling to the solitary. prisoner to know that he lives in the sympathies of the best portion of the community-to know that he has their good wishes and their prayers, and that the grateful expressions of their gratitude are before the patriot's Gad for his Welfare. And that you do so, I have only to revert to the un-

animity, and sincerity, and impassioned manner with which the resolution of Friday evening was received for proof; and I know that you will appreciate the tender regard which the friends of freedom in Glasgow and Lanarkshire cherish towards you at their proper value.

No, Sir, 'tis no flattery; let no false delicacy obscure the truth. Such is the testimony of public opinion towards your patriotism, that on all public occasions you have been brought forward as the lion of our cause—no meeting concludes here without the name of had been governed by your own recommendation; Feargus O Connor, coupled with the Charter, receiving three cheers: and, on all demonstrations, the "Cared Lion" is held forward as the pole star to guide to freedom. That you may ever merit this that you may ever live, as you now do, in the hearts of the people, as the friend of humanity, of truth, and justice as the fearless and noblest advocate of freedom, of the people's cause, of the rights of man-is the prayer of

Your admiring and wellwishing Friend. WILLIAM BROWN. Secretary of the Lanarkshire Universal

by this invitation.

CHILD STEALING-SINGULAR DECEPTION.

lands, called at the house of a sailor, named M'Lachlan, at Port Dundas, and inquired for lodgings, which, how

on a wild stock, and let me see whether my tame graft which she suggested to conceal their shame. She took conquerors."

sider himself the father of one of the finest male chil-Martinmas to Candlemas, the quarter-term, when she entered into an engagement here for half-a-year. At Whitsunday, she employed a woman to do her work for a few days, until she would see her friends, and left her master's house, it was understood, with that intent. On Tuesday last, she went to the sailor's house at Port-Dundas, and entered into a confabulation in Gaelic with the good wife of the honest tar. She got thus found an opportunity to complete her design. Every publicity was given to the circumstance, and means were taken to discover the wicked offender. A gentleman, who had taken a deep interest in the case, with a child, answering the description given, had been seen walking along Garscube Road, and inquiring for means of conveyance to Aberfoyle. As this was ascerwoman in the neighbourhood of Aberfoyle. He found it necessary, however, to proceed to the parish of Drummond, and at the farm where her sweetheart, whose name is M'Neil, was employed as a shepherd, she was found feeding the stolen infant with a spoon, its dress a much-esteemed Russian officer, was killed by a having been almost entirely changed. It appears that, before her capture, the female had been at the ruling elder of the parish, to whom she stated that M'Neil was the father of the child, expressed penitance for her nothing more or less than reduction of wages; and offence, in order to be subjected to Church censure, and the conclusion must be come to, at one leap, that if expected to have the child baptised on the following bread stuff values are to be equalised with the curabbath. The arrival of the persons by whom she was rent rates of continental Europe, so also must the captured, however, broke up her whole design. The child had readily gained the affections of the supposed father, and the reader can easily conceive the change of feeling caused by the exposure. Campbell, the criminal officer, who had been likewise sent in pursuit, came traitors, who wish to fill their own pockets by to Glasgow on Friday night last, with the prisoner; reducing the physical condition of the English artiand, having lodged her in the Police office, took the san to the squalid wretchedness of the labourers in child home to its mother, whose excess of joy on the Russia or Prussia. When it is said the corn is little one being placed in her arms was beyond the grief cheap-(mark this!)-money to you is, or may be and pain she had suffered on account of its absence. the nominal price of corn; but labour is the real Ross, who is a woman about thirty-five years of age, of price of corn. Never forget, also, that the foreign is a coarse rustic appearance, was, on Saturday, remitted only one seventh of the home and colonial consumpto the Sheriff's Chambers. Her object appears to have tion of your manufactures, and that as land and been either to extort money from M'Neil, or to draw him | labour are the only real values, agriculture and manuinto a marriage.—Scottish Patriot.

THE NATIONAL PETITION.

Hail spirit of universal liberty! glory to the imperishable cause of immaculate truth! Justice will soon assert her empire over the vile passions of the spoiled children of luxury and pride. Class supremacy, ter, both linendrapers' assistants out of situations, class vassalage, aristocratic profusion, and plebeian destitution; pampered idleness and starved toil: are nearing their social dissolution. It was said a few months ago that Chartism was dead as a door nail-honest John Campbell declare that he had killed it. The Whigs spent many thousands of the nation's money on its obsequies, and their hirelings sung its dirge in really think that the people's demand for their just rights was but the effervescence of temporary agitation? did their ignerance of human nature, and of the signs of the times, lead them to believe that because they had consigned to their bastiles a few mighty spirits, who had contributed to the political storm, a dead calm was to ensue? Abject miscreants! they will now see that Chartism is immortal; and why not? It dates its origin at the creation of man, and the decrees banks of the Seine, between Charenton and Alfort. wicked man could invent, has been put into full of the eternal hallow its principles. Our national petition is the response. That glorious testimony of the rain in the middle of France, had risen suddenly to people's will, and the harbinger of the people's power, a height of 75 centimetres (27 inches). At the point the millions; it will gather strength as it rolls on, and driven with such a crash against the bridge at Ivry, at last carry every obstacle before it. The National Petition of 1839 had 1,250,000 signa-

tures. The agitation was then apparently in its zenith. in distant lands, or languishing in the gloomy precincts hours after, was changed to an inky hue. The loss of the dungeon, were on the field. Demonstrations were held in every quarter of the country for the purpose of getting up the petition, and abundant time was devoted to the necessary arrangement; but, in the pre: sent instance, it has been got up without any extraordinary effort-indeed without scarcely any effort at all there are many districts that we know who had not their signature sheets forward in time for presentation, and as we have no doubt but the same has occurred in almost every county in England, and Scotland, we have for the said month, for the whole working population allowed, an additional quarter of million of names would

AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER. The Glusgow Courier states that on a recent occasion, at the conclusion of the business in the Police Court. Giasgow, John Macpherson was brought into the hall, and placed at the bar. His hair was long and matted; and he respectfully begged permission to retain his cap on his head, to prevent his "roped" locks from falling over his face. The attitude he assumed was commanding, and even graceful-his brawny well-formed limbs being exposed below the knee, while his loins were girded by a piece of blanket, and over his shoulders, leaving his arms bare, was thrown an old sack-which completed his entire costame! His dark shaggy beard gave a patriarchal cast to a countenance expressive of intellectual power; and, except the oddity of his dress. and a slight peculiar expression of his dark eye, there was nothing to excite suspicion of his sanity, when he was rebutting the charge of having a vicious dog in his possession. He gave a distinct account of having been in company with the men said to be bitten by the dog. They, according to his statement, had, on coming out of a house near Blue Vale, where they had met on business, attacked both him and the dog-when it had turned upon the assailants—and the prisoner, in the hurry, had fallen down a steep place, and got both not wear clothes? Prisoner (in a changed and hurried manner) - Because I gave them to others, until I had neither clothes nor money left. I found all those I assisted to be ungrateful -all ungrateful! Court—You cannot be allowed to go about the streets in that manner. Prisoner—Oh, no—I never leave the neighbourhood of Glen Park, where I reside with my faithful dog alone, apart from ungrateful mankind: Court-How do you support yourself? Prisoner -I am a twister; and in the gloaning, when no man sees me, I steal out to those who employ me, and in the dull leaden hours of midnight, when all is hushed, I am

chief of the desert.

SIDNEY SMITH'S "LAST."-" Sir," said, Lord Cto the Rev. Sidney Smith, "do you think Parliament will be dissolved?" "Dissolved, my Lord! It must be if this hot weather continues much longer."

you would again being or desert us. You have done began to fondle, and latterly offered to take it to the female prisoners who have recently arrived at Al. House, the residence of Sir John Conray, the damage so; neither you nor one of your sons, nor one single door to give it the air. The unsuspecting mother made giers, and have just been exchanged, were three rejection to this, and the female left the house with markable for their personal appearance. One, in or objection to this, and the female left the house with markable for their personal appearance. One, in arrival of the residence of Mr. T. Harman, 136 panes the child, to which, however, she never returned. The particular was very protty; and was attended by a record was attended by a reversity and was bounded in the Berkehire House, and the glass in the constant of much more importance. You transpired; all hopes of recovery were almost given up.

The residence of Sir John Conray, the damage giers, and have just been exchanged, were three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount to enally a flower three reis said to amount a flower.

House, the residence of Mr. T. Harman, 136 panes
the child, to which, however, the child three flower three r have recently done me the honour to call me the one range evening, nowever, the child was restored to by a bank. She exactly among the moles, and the most remarkable character laid among the moles, and the most remarkable character laid among the moles, and the most remarkable character laid among the moles, and the most remarkable character laid among the moles, and the ranges of the storm out of degree of the storm out of degree of the ranges o Palmerston Visct., Tiverton feited us with the repetition of "I am a practical of the case in the police office. The following are the circumstances which the habits of the kind of the case in the parish of Buchania, Stirling should be removed by a south of the first with soldiers on the first who will be raised by a south of the first with soldiers on the first with soldiers on the first who was more and soldiers on the first with soldiers on the first who was more and soldiers on the first who was more Denison, W. J. West
Sussex
Plumptre, John P., East
Ellief, Hon. J. F., Roxburghshire
Estecurt, T. G. B., Oxfold
University
Fort, J., Clitheres
Fort, J., Clitheres
Fort, J., Clitheres
Fort, J., Clitheres
Fig. T. Bucks

And actions speak the mind,
Words are but wind,
And actions speak the mind,
Where she contracted an intimacy within shephend on a prevent her falling into the hands of the French, but most melancholy spectacle, being completely strewed with the falling into the hands of the French, but most melancholy spectacle, being completely strewed to the falling into the hands of the French, but most melancholy spectacle, being completely strewed to the falling into the hands of the French, but most melancholy spectacle, being completely strewed to the falling into the hands of the French, but most melancholy spectacle, being completely strewed to the falling into the hands of the French, but most melancholy spectacle, being completely strewed to the falling into the hands of the French, but most melancholy spectacle, being completely strewed to the falling into the hands of the French, but most melancholy spectacle, being completely strewed to the falling into the hands of the French, but most melancholy spectacle, being completely strewed to the falling into the hands of the French, but most melancholy spectacle, being completely strewed to the falling into the hands of the French, but most melancholy spectacle, being completely strewed to the falling into the hands of the French, but most melancholy spectacle, being completely strewed to the fall in the fa

A RABBIN, M. Kinn Meblan, died at Warsaw a short time since, aged 105. He leaves more than 150 descendants, and enjoyed his intellectual faculties to A Wir.-" I am striving to obtain a sufficiency, said a witness in the Court of Common Pleas." what is a sufficiency ?" inquired the Judge. " A ittle more, my Lord, (replied a witty barrister), than what a person has already got." SUITABLE REFERENCE.-A petition was presented o the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on the 10th inst., asking that a tax might be imposed upon bachelors over the age of 30 years. The locument was referred to the committee on domestic

manufactures.—Pittsville (American) Gazelle. HAYMAKING.—This important portion of the farmer's duty has partially commenced in the neighbourhood of Sherborne, and in a few days will have become very general. The crops are most abundant in their yield, and superior in quality. The crops of clover were never known to be so universally good and the fragrance imparted from the beautifully scented flower of of this plant to the passing traveller s truly delightful.—Sherborne Journal.

THE HAY harvest has commenced in a few favoured spots in the neighbourhood of Devizes; and there is a prospect of an abundant harvest .- Wilts paper:

BERLIN, MAY 15 .- Letters from Russia state that with the beginning of the spring, the hostility of the Circassians recommended with increased violence. In one of their late attacks Major-General Backuniw,

CORN LAWS.—The manufacturer who bawls for the total abolition of the Corn Laws really means rate of wages be.: If 1,000,000 of rural workmen ejected from land upon the manufacturing market for labour, would not the necessary effect be starvation wages to all? Beware of the monied factures must stand or fall together.-Morning

FATAL ACCIDENT-Two Lives Lost .- On Monday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a deplorable and fatal accident occurred on the river Thames, off Wandsworth meadows, by which two young men of the names of William Shield and Richard Carpenwere unfortunately drowned. It appears that a party of young men, their companions, were returning from Richmond in a boat, where they all had been spending the day. On arriving off Wandsworthmeadows, all being partly inebriated, some proposed to bathe in the river, which being agreed to, Shield and Carpenter undressed and plunged into the water, their companions for amusoment rowing about, when suddenly Carpenter was seized with cramp; he called to his friend Shield, who proceeded to his assistance, in rendering which he must have been fastened on by Carpenter, and both were drowned before those in the boat could render any assistance. Neither of the bodies were recovered.

On Sunday an unusual spectacle occurred on the The river, in consequence of some violent storms of that the whole of them sunk. A man who was perched on one of them, to fish, was with difficulty rescued by some people who witnessed the accident s estimated at 40.000f

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A RELIGIOUS MANIAC.

-On Saturday, an inquisition was taken before Mr. Payne, at the Brakenhead Arms, Bartholomew-close, on view of the body of John Goodchild, aged 53, a a few simple newspaper addresses to the country, retired publican, who committed self-destruction calling our unity of desire into operation, have, in the under the extraordinary delusion that he was past small space of six weeks, affixed to our National Peti- redemption in another world. James Goodchild, tion of 1841, 1,348,848 signatures, being nearly one plumber and glazier, No. 52, Bartholomew-close, deceased's brother, said that his unfortunate relative was of the most recluse habit, and would frequently remain in his bed-room the whole day. The previous evening, witness had occasion to go up to his room about eight o'clock, to induce him to go to the hairyear; then every man having saved enough to keep him little hesitation in saying, that had another month been dresser's to get shaved. He had a great disinclination to be seen out during the day. The door was not locked, and on entering his room witness found him apparently in an attitude of prayer, at the foot of the bed, but, upon closer inspection, witness found that he was suspended by a handkerchief to the rail of the bedstead. Witness had not herve to cut the handkerchief, and called for assistance; a neighbour came, who cut the handkerchief. The deceased was laid upon the bed, and a medical man arrived, who opened a vein in the deceased's arm, but little blood, however, flowed, and the surgeon said that he had been dead some time. By the Corquer-Mr. Farr, the resident medical gentleman at the Aldersgate dispensary, advised that my brother should be confined in a lunatic asylum. He saw deceased three months ago, and then observed that he was labouring under a mental delusion upon the subject of religion. He has been very desponding for months past. Coroner-What has been the cause of his despondency? Witness-He has been so ever since he has been out of business. He was a publican for many years, and lost two wives. He used to remark that he was a great sinner, and that he would never have forgiveness; his conversation was always upon that subject, and he was so much in the habit of saying when calling upon people that he was a bad man, and that there was no hope for him, that he was latterly afraid to go into the street. He has given himself up on charges at station-houses, but was invariably turned out, and told to go home. his leg and shoulder injured. Court—Why do you By the jury—About three months ago, he tried to hang himself. He observed that he knew he must be hung, but that he had not the courage to make away, with himself. The Rev. Dr. La, of the chapel, Aldersgate street, has tried to alter his (deceased's) opinions. The coroner remarked it was to be regretted that the deceased was not placed in some asylum, as, in all probability, this distressing event would not have occurred. Other evidence was adduced, when the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

VIOLENT THUNDER STORM .- Last Thursday night, busy twisting in the damp shops of the weavers, proud the Forest Division of Bilkshire, was visited by one that there is none near me but my faithful dog. Court of the most terrific thunder and hall storms which -Would you wear clothes, if you had them? Prisoner this country has ever witnessed. The sky, which -Yes, if they were my own—(emphatically)—if I pur for the last two days had been unusually bright and chased them. Capthin Miller-I will present you with a sultry, began about eight o'clock in the evening to suit of clothes if you will promise to wear them. Prisoner present symptoms of a change, and to forbode the -I have always heard of Captain Miller being a bene- coming tempest. As the night closed in, the atmosvolent gentleman; now I have proved it. I feel ob- phere became more close and oppressive, and masses liged to him, much obliged, but I would rather not; I of dark and threatening clouds began to collect from will have them of my own. Court-Have you made any the south-west, illuminated almost incessantly with vow? Prisoner-No, no; three years have seen me in vivid sheets of lightning, accompanied by the most this garb; the black ingratitute of mankind is as strong terrific, crashes of thunder. About half past nine, as a vow. But (his voice softening) even yet'l extend without a minute's warning, the most destructive my hand to the needy, and the cry of distress makes my shower of hail was discharged that it has ever been heart thrill! Court—We will continue the case in the our lot to record. We have been favoured with an meantime, and see what can be done for you. This sin- account of the storm by one family who were speccular character was then conducted out of the court, tators of the scene. They were sitting at the teawith a freedom of step and dignity of carrings worthy a table, and the servant, who had fastened the shuftters in two of the rooms, was preparing to close the others, when a crash was heard, as if the side of the house had fallen in, and in an instant the shutters were burst open and the room covered with pieces of ice, many of which were found under the sotas half an hour afterwards, as large and nearly as hard as marbles. To close the shutters a second time was: Suffrage Association.

Peargus O'Connor, Esq.,

York Castle.

P.S.—Let the people of England know that Beargus

York to the 4th histant. The following extracts are

O'Connor is the admiration of the people of Scotland all that we can altern from the property of the people of Scotland all that we can altern from the property of the people of Scotland all that we can altern from the property beautiful to be impossible, and the lightning almost found to be impossible, and the lightning almost blinded those who attempted it, and the hail was irresistible. In the bed-rooms where the windows had been left open, the chairs were thrown down, the beds drenched with hailstones, and the O'Connor is the admiration of the people of Scotland all that we can glean from the papers brought by floors covered with ice and glass. After raging in this arrival: "Alexander M'Leod. Unexpectedly this awfol manner for twenty minutes the storia to most of our citizens the city of New York is to be abated. The chief weight of the tempest seems to honoured to day, with the state prisoner whose name have fallen on the country between Bracknell and has excited so many remarks, and so much feeling Reading, a distance of about eleven miles. In Brack-on both sides the Atlantick. M. Leodiwas in Albany nell and Workingham, the windows on one side of In the course of last week, a female, from the Highyesterday, from Niagara. We understand that the street in each place were literally smashed in,
M. Leod has been removed by his been grown and are likely to afford work to the glaziers for three
at Port Dundas, and inquired for lodgings, which, how Lockport, to be placed in configuration in the street in each place, were literally smashed in,
Lockport, to be placed in configuration and are likely to afford work to the glaziers for three
ever, it was not found convenient to grant, her; but as been decided upon by the supreme pourt, of the
Marquis of Downshite, great mischel has been done
state. The above name are sorry to say, to the margin or downshite, great mischel has been done you have obtained your shiect; but you shall answer she seemed to be a stranger, and scarcely, able to speak state. The above papers, we are sorry to say, to the mansion and the conservatories. At Bill-hill, forit For some days you were foolishly tolerated in public lengths, lodgings were got for her in the neighbour. The short in the neighbour treal papers, received to the sorry all the windows of constrained in the presumption alone that you were going to be a stranger, and scarcely able to speak state. The above papers, we are sorry to say, to the mansion and the conservatories. At Bill-hill, bring indicates the sorry to say, to the mansion and the conservatories. At Bill-hill, bring indicates the sorry to say, to the mansion and the conservatories. At Bill-hill, bring indicates the sorry to say, to the mansion and the conservatories. At Bill-hill, bring indicates the sorry to say, to the mansion and the conservatories. At Bill-hill, bring indicates the sorry to say, to the mansion and the conservatories. At Bill-hill, bring indicates the sorry to say, to the mansion and the conservatories. At Bill-hill, bring indicates the sorry to say, to the mansion and the conservatories. At Bill-hill, bring indicates the sorry to say, to the mansion and the conservation and the upon the presumption alone that you were going to make breakfast for herself, and permission was given take a lead in behalf of your victims; but I, who her to do so. Mrs. M. Lachlan had in her arms, a fine. An Romannico Tales And Correspondent of the broken on one side of the house, besides all the glass Did not the dumb, but eloquent advocate, in language, Antrobus, Eduid, Surrey Know you better, assured every friend of mine that male child, about four months old, which the stranger Toulonwais writes from At Hurst to be misunderstood, say to the intruders, "I Baring, F. T., Ports- Knight, H. G., Notting- you would again betray or desert us. You have done began to fondle, and latterly offered to take it to the female prisoners who have recently arrived at Al. Hodge the residence of Sir-John Conroy, the damage of the none of the none, began to fondle, and latterly offered to take it to the female prisoners who have recently arrived at Al. Hodge the residence of Sir-John Conroy, the damage of the latterly offered to take it to the female prisoners who have recently arrived at Al. Hodge the residence of Sir-John Conroy, the damage of the none of the none of the none, began to fondle, and latterly offered to take it to the female prisoners who have recently arrived at Al.

the loss of any lives.

transacted.

TUESDAY, MAY 25th, 1841. On account of the members being engaged in preparthe petition for presentation, there was no business

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

Mr. Smart was called to the Chair. Mr. Wilson, one of the Westminster deputation, was then heard relative to an interview with Colonel Evans, Who wished to see a deputation of the leading Chartists meet the liberal Members of Parliament.-Mr. W. was

referred to the County Council. Mr. Barmby moved, "That as the presentation of the National Petition is now accomplished, it therefore becomes the duty of the delegates to dissolve this 26th day current, the General Petition Committee, and return to their constituents, for the purpose of reporting the success of their mission, and summoning the provinces to the electoral battle." In support of his motion he begged to read an extract of a letter from Mr. Cullen, who had left London; and for himself he would contend, that, first, it would be a loss of money to the

Mr. Ridley seconded the motion. Mr. Martin said Mr. Barmby had referred to the constitution of the Committee. What next had to do with their dissolution he was at a loss to know. He knew that the business was not yet perfected. They, he hoped, before separating, would send forth an address to the country. He considered that their meeting to petition was but a shield to protect them whilst creating a feeling throughout the country. He believed little more was gained from petitioning than this, that It gained publicity for them, and the opinion of the country was thereby strengthened. The opinions of the Ministers of those favourable to the cause, proved that the Charter must be gained before Frost, Williams, and Jones can be freed from the fangs of the tyrants of New South Wales. For Maule had stated that the peaceable agitation was proceeding-that peaceable agitation would gain the Charter. The proceedings which had taken place at the Crown and Anchor had taught them a lesson; a second or third lesson must Jet be given them. We must give an address before we part; we must look to all the plans of association; we must get all the trades to act together. He believed Mr. Barmby had not thought enough of the affair, and finance business being unfinished, and an address to the country having to be prepared, it is necessary to prelong the period for the final dissolution of the General

Mr. Morgan seconded the amendment. Dr. M'Douall was in favour of sitting two or three days, so as to bring up the accounts, and the address, especially an address to the country and the trades, after the victory gained the night before; besides, it would be ridiculous to leave the unfinished accounts; if they dissolved at once, they would do so without having, or

Mr. Skevington supported the amendment. Mr. Ridley spoke in favour of the original reso-

Mr. Wall supported the amendment, as did Mr. Rese. Mr. Barmby having replied,

The Committee divided, when there appeared, For the amendment ... 7 Against it 2

View. (Hear, hear.)

Majority ... A vote of thanks was then unanimously given to Mr Hogg for his exertions in getting up the Crown and Anchor meeting.

Mr. Hogg said he did not deserve thanks, for he had ealy done his duty, which he was always willing to Thanks were voted to Mr. Wilson of Westminster.

Mesers, Smart, M'Donail, and Wall were then seve ; lived in draw up an address to the country. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 27TH

Mr. Rose was called to the chair. Mr. Skevington moved and Mr. Ridley seconded That a vete of thanks be given to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., and others who supported his motion." Carried

Dr. M'Donall was requested to draw up such address Mr. Skevington moved, "That a letter be sent to F. O'Connor, Esq., on the subject of the balance belonging to the Convention in Mr. Pitkethly's hands." Mr. Ridley seconded the motion, which was carried without a dissentient voice.

Thursday Evening.

Adjourned till five o'clock.

The Committee resumed. Mr. Smart brought up the letter of thanks to Mr.

Mr. Martin moved the adoption of the same Mr. Morgan seconded the motion. Put and carried unanimously. Thanks were voted to Mr. Smart for the said letter.

Adjourned FRIDAY, MAY 28TH.

Mr. Martin in the chair. A letter was read from Bath.

Mr. Smart was appointed one of the Finance Com mittee, in the room of Mr. Barmby resigned. Mesers. Smart and Skevington were appointed a

Tote of thanks. Dr. M. Douall moved "That the minute book, correspondence, and papers of this Convention, be placed in the hands of Mr. Cleave, until a majority of the members composing this body shall demand the same Whom they may authorise to receive the said papers,

Mr. Ridley seconded the moton—put and carried. Mr. Skevington moved "That Messra M'Donall, Bose, and Ridley be a committee of finance to superintend what moneys may arrive after to-morrow, and over the same to the Executive."

Mr. Smart seconded the motion—carried unani-

Mr. Rose seconded the resolution, which was agreed Messrs M'Douall and Morgan were appointed now their intention in reference to the prisoners.

Adjourned. SATURDAY, MAY 29.

Mr. Rose in the chair. Dr. M'Donall moved-

me."

"That Mesers Smart and M'Donall be authorised to borrow from Mr. Cleave the sum of sixteen pounds seven shillings and five-pence, and to convey to him mentioned in the Star, estimated at £8 12s, as well scribers of the trades in general. (Immense cheeras the future subscriptions which may be forwarded ing.) for the use of the Convention, to the amount of £1 15s. 5d, these items making in all £16 7s. 5s."

Mr. Morgan seconded the motion, which was carried **Enani**mously.

by Mr. Cleave to Messrs. Smart and M'Douall, a letter (Cheers.) be written to F. O'Connor, Esq., relative to the

Dr. M'Douall seconded the motion which was carried.

The letter was then agreed to. Mr. Martin moved-

"That if there be a surplus arising from the funds of the Convention, the sum of thirty shillings be distributed among, and to, each of the three London delegates, so as to make up their weekly

Seconded by Mr. Smart and carried unanimously. The Address Committee brought up their report, Which was ordered to be received.

Mr. Martin moved-"That the Address to the Country be adopted." Dr. M'Douall seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Skevington moved-"That having completed our business so far as we can, under present circumstances, we do now dissolve, and trust the country will follow up our exerthe people to attend, and demand free discussion.

Mr. Smart seconded the motion, which was put and carried nem con. Delegates present at dissolution-Messrs. Ridley, Martin, Morgan, M'Douall, Smart, Wall, and Skevington.

contains an account of the execution of Darmes, (who ground. About six o'clock, the people began to attempted to assassinate the King of the French) at assemble, and a body of police were marched into seven o'clock on Monday morning, at the Barriere the Square and took their stand around the hustings. St. Jacques. It says:—"He walked barefooted, in They protected each alike until the Chartists' husthis shirt, to the place of execution, his head being ings were finished, when the police took possession covered with a piece of black crape, in conformity of them, and would not let any one come upon them, with his sentence. There were but few spectators, and if any attempted, even if it were those who had ewing to the early hour at which it took place, and had the management in their erection, they were the almost moral certainty on the part of the citizens ordered off. About half-past eight e clock a number of Paris that the King would commute the capital of gentlemen entered the Whig hustings. The Charpunishment for imprisonment for life. Darmes was tists then though; it time to make to their hustings. escerted from the prison of the Luxembourg to the Our Reporter was requested to go and ask why the foot of the guillotine by a strong military force. His police had taken possession, but before he had bearing was firm, calm, and collected. To the last ascended a couple of steps the policemen gave him he refused to make any confession implicating others, to understand that if he did not quickly go down and died more nobly than he lived. The spectators they would knock him down. He then inquired for were unmoved, exhibiting neither sympathy nor the Superintendent, to know the reason why the horror, and when the bloody apparatus was removed Chartists were not to have their own stage. He was told that he had received his orders from Sir dispersed peaceably to their several homes."

CARPENTERS' DINNER IN LONDON. (From our London Correspondent.) The annual dinner of the associated bodies of

carpenters and joiners was held at the Highbury Barn Tavern, on Monday last. About 400 sat down, Mr. Chatfield in the chair. After the removal of the cloth, the CHAIRMAN, after some prefatory remarks upon the rights of industry, gave "The people; may the time speedily arrive when the rights of industry will be supported by the united energies of the working classes.' Drank with three times three, and one cheer

Mr. Simpson, in responding to the toast, called upon his fellow-workmen to unite for the purpose of preventing their masters from riding rough-shed over them. The masters said there was a diminution of trade. This he believed to be untrue; but if true, he could not see how that diminution of trade could sanction the decline of remunerating labour. lower the hours of labour ! (Cheers.) It was, however, nothing less than an attempt to deceive workcountry, and, secondly, that they had no power to sit ing men, so as to reduce wages, and to increase the hours of employment. He would ask whether the interests of 150,000 or more of men belonging to the body of carpenters deserved to be protected! Should the comforts of these men, their wives, and families, exist merely on the favour of men who had by chance obtained a station in life which enabled them to be employers and not employed? The body of the carpenters included in

number as many souls as did the City of London 150 repealers. He then called for the contrary, when years ago when she gave laws to kings and swayed the monarchy. The carpenters contributed more accompanied by groans and cries of "no factory than any other class of men to the comfort and lords," and "why don't you let the working men enjoyment of the people at large, and to the elegan. have their hustings?" "Are you afraid of discuscies of the higher classes and were they to remain in the same station in the nineteenth century which they This was the signal for a brutal onslaught on the occupied in the 16th century ! The society before part of the "moral force" Corn Law repealing hired which he had then the honour of appearing had bludgeon-men. Staves, pokers, sticks, and bludbeen formed for the purpose of protecting the geons were instantaneously produced, and twirled interests of the trade, to destroy the antipathy which in the air in different parts of the meeting, and the existed of the workman to unite with the mas er possessors of them commenced to lay around them and that of the master to unite with the workman (Hear.) The workmen were disposed to unite with just as it happened. A more indescribable scene the masters in one grand object, that of obtaining was never witnessed! Heads were laid open, and from those who have made a fortune, a something parties left on the ground weltering in blood! to support the old and those past labour, for those who | Several were so seriously injured, as to be obliged be should therefore move, "That it is the opinion of had not had the opportunity of preparing for the this General Committee that their correspondence and evil day. In conclusion, he would say, they (the Mr. Cobden, the chairman, Sir T. Potter, a magistrate, produced the state of things we have described. working men) had no desire to oppose the masters, but they called on all to unite for the purpose of, as the toast he had the honour of speaking to said, supporting the rights of industry. (Cheers.) Song-Committee until four o'clock on Saturday, the 29th of

The four leafed shamrock." vileges of the operative," stated that the utmost dicta a foretaste of what he was to expect, unanimity prevailed in the body of Carpenters, and the trumpet sounded for order, and the that, instead of being divided into sections, they bludgeon men ceased from their murderous work, were about forming one common centre, so as to as if obeying the call of their captain, and, after being enabled to produce any of their affairs, in a proper protect themselves against the tyranny of their com- some little time spent in settling into something like union, he had only to state, that a motion made at the first resolution preferred by the promoters of the one of their last meetings, for erecting an asylum meeting. The confusion prevailing throughout the unanimously. (Loud Cheers.) Drank with the more than two or three yards from the hustings. usual honours. Song-"The Mountain Horn." Mr. CLAYTON, in a neat speech, proposed-" The ladies, and may they always contribute to the social enjoyment of society." (Cheers.) Drank with three times three. Song—"My native hills."

Mr. TAPRELL proposed "The press; and soon may it become the advocate of the working classes, and not the tool of tyranny." He knew that the working millions had not the support of the press, which has left the working classes unnoticed. He looked to the press to be yet the pioneer in human he believed the fault to be this-the working classes have not as yet raised their repealing Whigs around the Chairman. voices so as to be heard—(hear, hear)—but they rally proposed, seconded, and elected a Committee to an intelligent people, and their claims could not long remain unrecognised. They had the importance of right on their side; and he felt assured that yet must the Government be obliged to come to their assistance. He felt strongly that the press, the press alone, could accomplish their redemption; and proud was he to say that the working classes had now a paper which, week after week, advocated their rights. The Northern Star deserved the support of every working man, (Cheers.) Yes, that paper and the little publications had done them, the working classes, "right good service." There was another paper which had at times advocated their interests, and which had not opposed them, he alluded to the Weekly Dispatch. (Hear, hear.) The voice of the people had gone forth through the medium of the Northern Star-(cheers)-and he hoped

to see that paper still more read. (Hear, hear.) The toast was then drank amid much applause. Mr. Wall returned thanks on behalf of the Northern Star, and Mr. DEMPSEY for the Weekly Dispatch. The Committee of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners here entered the room, amidst enthusiastic cheering, one of their body bearing a richly chased teapot and snuff box, for presentation to Mr. John Newton.

Secretary to that Committee. The following is the inscription on the teapot :-"Presented to Mr. John Newton, by the London Trades, for his untiring zeal as Secretary to the Glasgow Cotton Spinners' Committee, A. D., 1841." The plate having been deposited on the table before the Chairman,

Mr. Loverr rose amid much and long-continued deputation to wait on T. S. Duncombe, Esq., with the cheering, and said it gave him great pleasure to see not only so numerous an assembly, but the cordiality which prevailed. In communing with his own description were not more frequent. (Hear, hear.) He believed it arose from the want of means on the to be restored to them, or any other person or persons part of the people, through an unequal distribution of wealth. Let them for a moment imagine our royal mistress with her £300 a day, and her husband to play with his \$100 a day-(hear, hear)-and then they would discover how it was that the working classes had not more time and means for rational enjoyment and information. To-day they had met that after the delegates and all expences are paid, hand to do honour to one of their own order, and to prove they were not unmindful of the cause of justice and humanity. The trades in general, with their friend Mr. Newton, banded themselves in the bond Mr. Skevington moved "That all petitions that may of humanity, and in the cause of justice. Their strive after to-morrow be referred to the London labours were successful, being influenced by the Petition Committee, and that they be requested to the purest motives, to receive those individuals whom njustice was about to sacrifice—(cheers)—to prove their innocence, and to render them back to their wives and homes. Their friend Newton and his a colleagues did all they could to render imprisonment deputation to wait on two of her Majesty's ministers, to supportable, and to keep their families, thus making imprisonment lighter. Night after night were they engaged; day after day, and year after year, did John Newton exert himself, and they had met that day to give a substantial proof of their respect for such exertions, and he (Mr. Lovett) had then to present him, in the name of those assembled, with that proof of the general esteem which he then held. It was not the artists's ingenuity they admired nor the engraver's work, but the gethe claim the Convention has to £3 5s. now lying in nerous exertions which had procured a testimonial his hands; also the estimated balance of £6 in of so high a nature as he had then the honour of Laurence Pitkethly's hands; likewise the subscriptions | presenting to Mr. John Newton, in the name of sub-

Mr. NEWTON, who was much affected, returned thanks, and mentioned that even in the obtainment of the testimonial the poor Spitalfield's weaver had contributed; but he had to thank all. He had asked for a character from the trades, and he could say that indeed they had that day given him a last-"That in consequence of the negative answer given ing one, which his children's children would honor.

> Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the company adjourned till eight o'clock, when dancing commenced, which was proceeded with till bright morn made its appearance. The tin-plate workers held their annual dinner at the same house, and on the same day. The farriers likewise held their annual dinner at the same time and place.

WHIGGERY AND " MORAL FORCE" AGAIN!

SECOND PETERLOO. The Corn Law Repealers of this tewn last week announced their intention of holding a public meeting upon the subject of the Corn Laws, in Stephenson's square; and at such meeting discussion was particularly invited. The Chartists felt pleased at this, and accordingly issued placards calling upon This caused great excitement in Manchester and all the surrounding villages. In the placards issued by the Chartists there was a strict injunction for their friends to keep the peace. The meeting was to have commenced at eleven o'clock in the forencon. On Wednesday morning, about four o'clock, the joiners began to erect hustings for the Whigs, and about five o'clock, the Chartists began to erect their EXECUTION OF DARMES. - The Sun of Tuesday hustings, giving the Whigs their choice of the

He was then told he could not ge. A number of working men who heard this cried out "Let porter, and why not him!" After some farther hesitation, he was permitted to ascend. About this time (nine o'clock) the bands began to enter, leading processions from different parts of the town. A dense mass of people were assembled round each hustings. A large posse of Irishmen headed by one Kelly, secretary to the Repeal of the Union Association, was seen advancing, bearing with them large sticks and similar weapons of offence. This party forced their way through the assembled crowd to the place nearest the hustings this move was looked upon with the utmost coolness and indifference by the police. The greatest confusion and uproar prevailed, all through the meeting, but no blows were struck until Mr. Watkin, If there was that diminution of trade, why not a Corn Law repealer, came forward about ten o'clock, and moved Mr. Cobden to the chair, which motion was greeted by the Irishmen by several rounds of cheers, and by terrific groans from the other portion of the meeting. Mr. R. J. Richardson mace his appearance at one of the windows of a large house in the Square, and was received by sallies of groans, which continued till he went in

again. Mr. WATKIN then put the motion to the meeting when the body of repealers voted to a man, followed be loud cheers, waving of hats, &c., from the there appeared a vast number of hands. sion!" "Down with the cotton tyrants," &c., &c. with most ungovernable fury, hitting friend or foe, the whole Whig clique and the police force on the hustingslooked on with the greatest indifference, taking no steps, not even appearing to discountenance the brutal and bloody" work of their "base" hirelings. When the promoters of the meeting, who had Mr. Rows, in proposing the next toast-" May challenged and offered "free discussion," had sufthe united energies of the Carpenters of London fered this work to go on just long enough to give prove successful in supporting the rights and pri- every one who might offer himself to dispute their petitive masters. (Cheers.) As an instance of their peace, an "operative" named Warnen rose to move for the aged and infirm of their body, was carried dense mass, prevented a word he said being heard His resolution was seconded by Mr. Daly, one of the

Union Repealers. Mr. Bairstow, who had been fortunate enough to procure a ticket of admission to the hustings. presented himself to "discuss the question," as had peen challenged. The "open" and "fair," and 'candid," and straight-forward Mr. Cobden refused ground that he was not an inhabitant of Manchester. until he had first put it to the vote. Accordingly he essayed to do this; and the decision of the improvement; for, though unnoticed by the press, meeting in favour of Mr. Bairstow's being heard, was declared by more than a dozen Corn Law Mr. Cobden, however, decided that he was not to

be heard, and inhabitant, and would move an amendment. This aunouncement served as another signal for the ng to interfere, but actually took part in hustling Connor about on the hustings! Sir T. Potter damning" and " by G-d"ing in a most outrageous manner. After sometime the trumpet again sounded,

when Cobden introduced a gentleman named Dr. Sleigh to the meeting, who said he appeared on behalf of the Agricultural Protection Society. No sooner, however, was it known that he was not a Corn Law repealer, than yells the most terrific were thus to the end of the chapter, was the "free discussion" meeting of the Whigs conducted !

THIS "BRUTAL AND BLOODY" ATTACK WAS PRE-MEDITATED AND PLANNED BY THE WHIGS.

In proof of this we offer the following evidence. A requisition to the Mayor had been got up by the paid officials of the Anti-Corn Law League, and numerously signed. When presented to the Mayor, he refused to call the meeting, probably from knowing the tricks that were to be resorted to, and therefore he did not feel himself justified in taking upon him the responsibility of calling and presiding over a meeting was therefore called by ten of the requisithoughts, he had often asked why meetings of this tionists, amongst whom was their paid hired advo-

An old Chartist, and a good man, residing in Mantists intended to be present at the meeting on defend themselves. (Cheers.) Wednesday? "Most certainly," was the answer; "You have invited discussion; and we shall be strengthen the cause in which they were engaged; there to discuss with you the question." "I would and, if the Whigs had taken such brutal steps, for advise you not to go" was the rejoinder; "unless the purpose of stifling public discussion, they would be greatly deceived. He had always requested the you are prepared to meet your God!" "I am always prepared for that," retorted Wheeler; "but not violate the peace. But, for the future, he would why do you say so ?" "I can only say," answered take a different course. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) the hired tool, and the hirer of the bludgeon tools, "that if you and the Chartists are wise you will not Scotchmen of the necessity of uniting themgo to that meeting, unless you are prepared to meet selves for the purpose of overthrowing the most des-

the anti-Corn Law League, and one of the gettersup of the meeting, that it was their intention to use money must come, said they, from the Tories. Now, brute force, and, if need be to murder their opponents, was communicated by Wheeler to Sir Chas. Shaw, the Manchester police commissioner; and yet, no steps were taken by him, or the other au- into the country to meetings. (Hear, hear.) That thorities to prevent the meeting; not a word of meeting ought to elect a deputation to Sir Charles caution was issued, warning the bludgeon-bearers laid out for the erection of the hustings of which he not to attend; not a single step was taken to pre- ordered his own band of ruffians to take possession vent them from entering the meeting, or even to re- |-(hear, hear),-and to enter their protest against strain them when they were using their bludgeons Sir Charles Shaw, in allowing the people, who have in a most ferocious manner. Yet all discharge of their constitutional duties. (Hear.) the police were in readiness, drawn up As Englishmen they would not stand it. (Hear, in places contiguous to the place of meeting; hundreds of them were on the hustings, and immediately behind them; the military were under hear.) If such conduct as that was allowed to proceed, no man's life would be safe, and an end would be put to free and fair discussion. (Hear, hear.) The Chartists had be into the sheden when he had a refer to the sheden when he had a refer arms, and in the neighbourhood, ready, if called sical-force men, but they sunk into the shades when upon, for active and immediate service. The fact one unprincipled rascal came to him and asked is, all these preparations were deliberately made in him if he did not tell a gentleman that he (Leech) "FREE DISCUSSION" IN MANCHESTER. the hope of having an opportunity of calling in the was paid by the Tories. Mind you, said Leech, he military and bloody police, to remove scores of the did not say that he had been, but asked him the question. (Execration.) For their conduct that this By offering and inviting "diagrams and bloody police, to remove scores of the question. (Execration.) For their conduct that the had been, but asked him the question, the Speaker said, that, whether they this. By offering and inviting "discussion" they could put down Tories or not, they would at any knew they would draw together a large number of rate, let them see that they could effectually put the labouring people; by sending amongst them a large body of hired ruffians armed with weapons of had strengthened their (the Chartist) party. (Here offence, and with orders to use them when the three or four respectable men said that they would signals were given, they hoped to have provoked enter that afternoon. Cheers.) They (the Whigs) had been able to make out no case but one which would be a lasting disgrace upon their heads. (Hear, termed it, amongst the people, had thus been pro- hear.) On the other hand, the people of England duced, then would the police and the dogs of war would see the folly of sending men to Parliament have been let loose, and a-far-worse than Peterloo butchery perpetrated! This was the intent! This of the cotton lords, and concluded amid the plaudits was the plan! But, thank God! it was frus- of the assembly. trated! The people had been warned to keep Mr. Pitkethly next rose, and said that he had the peace—and all the fiendish attempts to heard it was probable that the same infuriated men make THEM "riot" failed! The bludgeon men other meeting, would come and disturb that; but he greaser of Messrs. Fielden's weaving shed had his had this sort of work all to themselves, and hoped, if they did, those men next the door would arm nearly severed from his body on Friday, May were not interfered with. Neither police nor mili-tary were introduced to prevent or put down their limits and the said that the exhibition of physical force in Stevenson's Square was sufficient to convince the hour. When they had effected this, they thought he "rioting;" and the people, from this fact alone, saw through the whole scheme, and wisely frustrated the "bloody" design! "Being smitten, they smote not again;" but they pendered over the fact that those again;" but they pendered over the fact that those again; but they pendered over the fact that those again; but they pendered over the fact that those again; but they pendered over the fact that those every man to get a passport before he could be a system of despotism put in force if the Whigs remained in power, which would compel will be saved.

LONDOM:—Corn Laws.—A most noble meetwho are so anxious to thrust "large" loaves down their throat whether they will or no, should have to be measured, and every particular bludgeon men to beat them: and have also hired bludgeon men to beat them: and have also Pitkethly then denounced the conduct of Sir Charles declared the meeting adjourned, on account of the

Charles Shaw. He then demanded to be allowed part of their friends they did not seem to understand. Sir Charles, he would depute them to his masters. to go upon the Whig hustings as a reporter. "What The "love" thus evinced was beyond their comprepaper do you report for?" "The Northern Star." hension!

These statements are not without foundation. as the "riot" was confined to the hired bludgeon men! The military were under arms, but were not called in, though life was in imminent danger. Magistrates were on the platform, and did not even put up a finger to stop the effusion of human blood. When one of them, Sir T. Potter, was appealed to. and desired to take some immediate steps to repress present House of Commons was so corrupt that he the riot then raging, he coolly rejoined, "that it would not disgrace himself by sitting in that House. was merely a few Irishmen using their shillelahs! and that they liked such sport!" Many of the Whig that House talked about things which his old grandgentry on the platform openly testified their joy at blood being thus shed; and above all, and before all, their paid tool, FINNIGAN, had openly declared, before the meeting, that they intended to put down any opposition that might be offered. By SENDING THE PARTIES TO "MEET THEIR GOD!" Here for the present we leave the matter. But it

must not, can not, SHALL not rest. We must have some other steps taken in the business. We must know whether such things are to be permitted : for if they are; if bludgeoning is to be the order of the day: if sending parties to "meet their God" is to be the way of "discussing" the Corn Law question; if murder and slaughter are to be openly connived at by magistrates and police men, why then the people must prepare! "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander !" Now, mind! we do not advise that the people should retaliste this attempt. We have every confidence in their good sense and right feeling. Wednesday proved that that confidence is not misplaced. But for their good sense and great forbearance. Manchester on that day would have been a scene of slaughter and bloodshed, such as England has seldom seen ; produced the state of things we have described .-Retaliation would have brought down the military and police. Murder and massacre would have followed their introduction. All the wild feelings of revenge for past and present injuries would have been called up; and perhaps Manchester itself would have been laid in ashes! Therefore, we again thank God! that the people were able to restrain their indignation, and thus frustrate the "loving" designs of the "bloodies"! But while we thank the people for their circumspection and good sense, and while we again say that we do not advise retaliation, we must bid the "bloodies" to mind what they are about! They may play that sort of game once too often! The people may not always be able but afterwards betrayed them. (Hear, hear.) Mr. to restrain their indignation; and then woe to them! We, therefore, warn the Whigs against hired bludgeon-men! We tell them that the use of them, as on Wednes- ing in the Potieries, where the Whigs had day, will not do! It is not to be expected. They instructed their men to overthrow the hustings he to allow him to attempt to address the meeting on the | do not expect it. Let them therefore refrain! Let | was speaking from, and to throw stones at him. One them not again venture on so dangerous an expe- and another was actually in the act of levelling a riment! Edged tools are dangerous things to play pistol at him. Mr. Bairstow declared he never with. If bludgeon law is right, dagger law is would attend a meeting where he was going to meet right also! If " meeting your God" law is right speaker continued in one strain of well merited torch-law is right also! If all law is to be set declamation of the bloody Whigs. Mr. C. Connon, who had also obtained access to tion; if they refuse to protect peaceably disposed the hustings, presented himself, saying he was an subjects from the attacks of a hired band of ruthless miscreants :- why then anarchy has commenced! the conduct of Mr. Cobden, Sir Charles Shaw and brutal and bloodies." The staves and pokers were and a factory may be as soon burned down the Whigs, for allowing the infuriated Irishmen to again used in most "moral" murderous style, the as a skull be cracked! Let the Whigs then Magistrates and other authorities present not offerwe call upon the Government to interfere and prevent their partisans from producing such a state of things as above indicated.

In conclusion, we again call upon the people to there, as "discussion" had been invited and offered, still continue to manifest the same good sense and discrimination which characterised them on Wednesday. Let nothing provoke you to break set up, and he was prevented from speaking. And the peace. Put up with every insult, every indignity, rather than furnish to your enemies the slightest pretext for charging their disturbances on you! conduct as chairman that day. (Hear.) He would Give them no opportunity for "mowing you move that it should be so, and his friend that had est pretext for charging their disturbances on you ! down" with their sabres, or of shooting you like moor-game! Endure, till you can endure no more, -and then,---God help the right!

MEETING IN TIB-STREET. MANCHESTER. After the meeting was over, the Chartists adjourned to the Chartist-room, Tib-street. The room was crammed almost to suffocation. The object of this meeting was to take into consideration meeting at which brute force was te be used. The what step should be taken for the future, and to denounce the brutal conduct which had been displayed at the meeting by the repealers of the Corn Laws, and the Repealers of the Union, towards the people, and the Chartists in particular.

Mr. LITTLER, member of the Executive, was called to the chair. When we entered the room, a young chester, named James Wheeler, who is the owner of man from the West Riding of Yorkshire, who was Perambulating Advertiser, and who has, for some in company with Mr. Pitkethly, was addressing the weeks, had posting bills from the anti-Corn Law people; and, in his speech, he denounced the pro-League upon his Advertiser, called at their rooms a and brutish he had ever witnessed during the whole day or two before the meeting for the settlement of course of his life. He, for his part, had seen enough his account. He there saw the man hired with the on the above occasion to for ever disgust him with 'Anti-bread Taxers'" gold, named Finnigan. the conduct of the wrings. (Anti-bread to speaker concluded by urging the people never to atthe conduct of the Whigs. (Hear, hear.) The Finnigan asked if he (Wheeler) and the Char- tund another meeting without being prepared to Mr. LEECH next addressed the meeting; he thought

that the proceedings of that day would tend to

The conduct which had been displayed that day ought to convince Englishmen, Irishmen, and potic faction that ever disgraced this country. He had been accused by the Corn Law Repealers of This avowal, on the part of this paid manager of receiving Tory money. And they wished to know where working men could get money from to go round the country to upset their meetings. The whether the Chartists had received money from the Tories or not, it was evident that money had been received from the Whigs—(hear, hear),—ortheir tools could not walk off from the treddle into a gig to ride

The Whigs had violated every principle of justice -(hear, hear)—and had gone the full length of tyranny and despotism. Mr. Pitkethly recommended him go. You have allowed the Guardian re- The police were there, and did not interfere so long find men of their own principles, to turn out the

Whige at all hazards. (Hear, hear.) Mr. BUTTERWORTH said as a proof of the consistency of the Chartists and the inconsistency of Mr. Cobden, he, with two others, were deputed by a Chartist election committee to wait upon Mr. Cobden to ask him if he intended to offer himself as a can-didate for the representation of Manchester. Mr. Cobden peremptorily refused, by stating that the That he would not allow himself to be put in nomination for any town; and, said he, the members of mother did, and such like nonsense. But while Mr. Cobden was telling them that, he knew that the Whigs were bringing him forward for Stockport. So much then for the consistency of Mr. Cobden! (Hear, hear.) Mr. Butterworth said that he had been accused of receiving £3 per week from the Tories, for which he felt greatly obliged. (Laughter, and "we wish you had it.") Mr. Butterworth said, that instead of his having any connection with the Tories, the fact was, that he did not know three Tories in Manchester. Mr. Butterworth concluded by denouncing the conduct of the Corn Law Repealers that afternoon.

Mr. Bairstow next rose, and observed that, before that day, he had thought that England was a free country. (Hear, hear.) At this time a person rose in the body of the meeting and interrupted the speaker, by announcing that there were four men in the room who had not only got their heads cut, but had lost their hats. A collection was then made to replace them. Mr. Bainstow-He had been called a Torv. and had been taunted with receiving Tory gold; but before he would assist a faction which had attempted his assassination and threatened the lives of many of the Chartists-(hear, hear,)-and who had

hired a band of ruffians to butcher the people, he would assist a devil, or anything, before a Whig. (Hear, hear.) Had that meeting been called by the Chartists, and had they come armed with pokers. bludgeons, and loaded sticks, &c., they would have been denounced as physical-force men; but because the bludgeon-men were serving the Whigs, they were allowed to break the people's heads who had come peaceably to the meeting; and though the blood was streaming, the Chairman never used his influence to prevent it. Had it been a Chartist meeting, the "blue-bottles" would have been sent amongst them to disperse them, and the Habeas Corpus Act would have been suspended. If that was to be the conduct of the Whigs, down, down, down with them. (Cheers.) He never before witnessed such unfair, such atrocious and bloody conduct in his life. (Hear, hear.) When he was robbed, he liked to be robbed by an honest thief-a man who came boldly forward and demanded his money or his life. The Tory was like the rattlesnake, and came forward as an open and avowed enemy: but the double-tongued sneaking Whigs came forward, and patted them upon their backs, and pretended to be their most confidential friends, Bairstow detailed the conduct of the Whigs, and denounced them as the most despicable faction that ever disgraced a nation; and afterwards gave an account of the treatment he had received at a meet-

break the people's heads, while they stood laughing at them and appeared to take pleasure in the

Mr. THOMAS CLARKE of Stockport, said he was sorry that the men of his own native soil had acted n the manner they had that afternoon. The Corn Law repealers had continually been denouncing the Chartists for physical force, but, however, they, the Chartists, had now lost that title. He was astounded at the conduct of the chairman, a gentleman who had been proposed to be put in nomination for Stockport. It was unmanly and unfair fer Mr. Cobden to endeayour to get the Irishmen not to hear Mr. Bairstow. He (Clarke) would pledge himself that the resolution would be rescinded when he explained his seconded it had agreed to withdraw his support. Mr. Clarke then said that his life was in danger in Stockport, by his own countrymen. He had been threatened many times, and once run out of a room, by a man with a poker in his hand. (Shame.) Nothing but the Rathcormac butchery would teach Irishmen. Mr. Daly, of Manchester, had likewise been denouncing him as a traitor to his religion and his country. He belonged to the Catholic religion, but he would be bound to no man; he would think for himself. Mr. Daly, too, said that two Irishmen had eaten peas soup on a Friday, therefore they could not be true Catholics. He (Clarke) meant two of those who signed the address. Mr. Clarke then said that he had heard the Irishmen say, that day that at the first opportunity they would assassinate Mr. John Campbell, the secretary of the Executive. He was sorry to see his countrymen so submitted. Mr. Thomas Potter was upon the deluded. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that every man who wished well to the people of Ireland, would

combine to send the Northern Star. Mr. John Campbell next protested against the proceedings of the Whigs that afternoon. He had heard that the Irishmen had avowed their intention to assassinate him for his principles; but that was but a poor way of putting down Chartism, because if he was to be taken away others were ready to fill

Mr. Mark Gradwell addressed the meeting in very strong terms, respecting the brutal manner in which the people, that day, had been used; and he, like the foregoing speakers, advised the people, when they went to another meeting, to go well prepared.

Mr. Mahon, an Irishman, said that every man must be prepared to sell his blood at the very best market, if he wished to enjoy freedom of speech The Rev. Mr. Jackson delivered a most soul-stirorange (as Dan called them) Chartists.

ring and eloquent address, in which he gave the Whigs a severe castigation for their conduct that day. He advised them to go to the next meeting prepared.

Time will not allow to do justice to the speeches on this occasion, which will, we trust, be a sufficient excuse. Mr. CRABTREE, of London, denounced the pro-

ceedings of that day as the most unjust, cruel, and People are naturally asking, shall O'Connell and savage he had ever witnessed during the whole course of his life. He came into the town a few days ago, and seeing a placard upon the walls which contained an address from Mr. Mark Phillips, he stopped to read it, and while doing so, there came up two gentlemen, to whom he said that "the Whigs were a base and bloody set." The gentlemen then called a policeman, and told him he was insulting them. The policeman then came and demanded his name. He (Mr. Crabtree) paused for awhile, to consider whether he was in England or not, and would not give his name. The policeman then took him to the lock-up; and when he got there, the policeman was questioned as to the amount of his orime, when it turned out to be that he (Mr. Crabtree) would not give his name. Mr. Crabtree then went on to state how he had been served since, in applying for justice; and he afterwards made a at five o'clock, a.m., saw a very large stamer at five o'clock, a.m., saw a very large stamer but slow powerful attack on the New Poor Law Bill. Mr. Josh. Linney entered his protest against the

conduct of the Whigs, in making tools of the Irishmen. to bludgeon the Chartists, because they were not prepared to meet them in fair discussion. Several maintop-mast, a topgallant sail on the foretop-mast, other speakers addressed the meeting, condemna- with fore and aft-sails. Captain Arbuthnot seems tory of the cruel treatment of the people that after-

A person in the room said, that all who had spoken had denounced the conduct of the Whigs vessel seen was the President. There are, however, individually; and, as he believed every one present wished to enter his protest against it, he would submit the following resolution, which they would, by passing it, show that they did collectively :-

"That the conduct of the Whig Corn Law dock here) in search of the crippled steamer. She Repealers has been most cruel, unfair, and atrocious towards the working people. Firstly, in depriving them of the hustings, which they had built at their (PROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Transport Half-past 5. p.m., Wednesday, them of the hustings, which they had built at their own expence. Secondly, in not allowing the people's advocates to address the meeting. Thirdly, for encouraging and countenancing the bludgeoning of the arrived here that the President is safe. She was seen and last people, by taking no steps to prevent it!!"

Local and General Entelligence.

TODMORDEN.-SHOCKING ACCIDENT.-The

provided soldiers, police and yeomanry to mow them down should they resist! This conduct on the hustings. But, instead of sending a deputation to persons present! Heigho!

SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Williams delivered the first of a course of three lectures upon morals, politics, and religion, in the long room of the Golden Lion. The lecturer dwelt the people, at the coming election, if they could not upon the superiority of moral over all other sciences, showing its pressing necessity at the present time its relation to the political questions of the day, and the present condition of the people. He gave an interesting summary of the leading moral systems that have prevailed at various times, and explained the peculiar nature of Christian morality, and main. tained its superiority over every other system. The audience was large, and most attentive.

CHORLEY.—A policeman was brought before the magistrates here on Tuesday last, and fined 25, for, a brutal and aggravated assault, while he was drunk, upon a sober, inoffensive working man, samed Blackburn, by the sitting magistrate, Mr. Watta whose decision has given universal satisfaction. The policeman also assaulted a man named Collinson, who went to Blackburn's assistance. The magistrate ordered the fellow to be imprisoned for two months, in case of nonpayment of the fine. As the money was not forthcoming, he was taken away to prison. in custody of the police.

KEIGHLEY - DENOCRATIC SCHOOL FEASIS. On Monday last, the anniversary of the Thwaites Democratic Sunday School was celebrated by the scholars, teachers, and most of the inhabitants taking tea tegether in the school room. The place was beautifully decorated with festoons of flowers, amongst which were arranged the Star portraits of O'Connor and the other celebrated patriots. Betwixt one and two hundred, compris-ing nearly all the inhabitants, with a few friends, partook of an excellent tea drinking, the expense of which was defrayed by a voluntary subscription which left 10s. towards the support of the institution. This school presents the pleasing instance of a whole village united to instruct each other in the rudiments of useful education, without regard to sect or party and, although numerous attempts have been made to swallow it up, by a powerful and intelerant see of opponents, it continues to flourish in spite of all opposition. The anniversary of the Working Man's Hall Sunday School, was held on the same day by a similar treat to the children; after which the Hall was thrown open for the entertainment of the friends and public, who enjoyed themselves with dancing &c. till a late hour in the evening. Mr. G. J. HARNEY paid his first visit to Keighley on Tuesday evening last, in the discharge of his

duty as Chartist missionary for the West Riding.

SECOND EDITION

MORE PARTICULARS OF THE BUTCHERY

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. Manchester, Thursday Evening, June 3rd, 1841.

After the meeting had dispersed, placards were issued by gentlemen who were eye-witnesses of the proceeding which took place, and we would wish to impress upon our readers that the said persons are not Chartists; the following of which is a copy: "Englishmen of Manchester! vindicate your character from the aspersions cast on it to-day in Stevenson's Square, by Richard Cobden, who dared to assert that the ruffians hired for the purpose of breaking the heads of all who should venture to question the efficacy of his nostrums and quackeries, were to be considered illustrative of the universal or general feeling of this town. There were not ten respectable men upon the platform, and the greater part of the ground in front was occupied by the brutality, filth, and ignorance of Little Ireland. And truly, the slaves of Daniel O'Connell and Priest Hearne served their masters well: they came on the ground armed with immense bludgeons, which ther used in the most cowardly and most brutal manner, Mr. Job Plant of Heywood, next followed in very strong terms, entering his protest against the bloody massacre of that day.

Mr. James Mitchell of Stockport, denounced the conduct of Mr. Cobden Sir Charles Structured Str for the destruction of any man who refused to do further particulars inquire at the infirmary.

"June 2nd, 1841. T. Sowler, printer, St. Ann's

Square." I have been at the infirmary to inquire how man were carried there yesterday, who were wounded at the meeting, and the officer told me there were cleven; and from inquiries I have ascertained that there were six persons who had their heads dressed at a surgeon's contiguous to the Square, and three at another surgeon's, whose name is Grinrod, in Great Ancoats street. A great many went as they were, bleeding to their own homes. Mr. Finigan, the day before the meeting took place, told one of our Chartist friends, that if he came to

the meeting on Wednesday, to show any opposition, he must come prepared to meet his God; and this he is willing to swear, if required, in any court. Mr. Walker, the drunken magistrate, was in great Ancoats-street last Friday evening. hearing Entwistle, who is putting up as a candidate for the borough, and because some one had the audacity to say something derogatory to the Whigs, he assured them that there should be broken heads, for that many were round at the time. We are prepared to prove, that soon after the meeting had assembled, and symptoms were shown that there was likely to be great opposition manifested; that a person entered the square with a number of short staves in the shape of rolling pins, wrapped in some fine paper, as though they were colours; they were about a yard long and three inches in diameter, and when he had got snugly among the Irishmen, dropped them, and made his way out of the crowd; any one who was present might have seen staves of the above description brandishing over the heads of the Irishmen as though exulting in their triumph when a motion was hustings, and saw the Irishmen beating the people and in the hearing of a gentleman, who is prepared to swear it, said that "the Chartists deserved their heads broke" for opposing the repeal of the Corn Laws. And this gentleman (Potter) is a magistrate, and was knighted for his endeavours to crush Chartism. There appears to be one general feeling of sympathy for the peaceable Chartists, for the manner in which they conducted themselves; and, on the other hand, a feeling of disgust manifested and expressed to-wards the Whigs. I have met with no one who has laid any charge upon the Chartists, but lay all the blame upon the Whig Corn Law repealers; many of the electors have declared that if that is Whiggery, they will have no more of it, and will never vote for another Whig; and further, many of the repealers have said, that the great meeting will do them more injury and impede their progress more than anything that has ever taken place. It is the topic of conversation all through the town, and among the Irishmen a boast of what they have done to the

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Thursday Evening, June 3rd. The principal topic of conversation is the brutal and indiscriminate attack made by O'Connell's mob upon the passers by in Gracechurch-street,

Dr. Kirwan pass unscathed, while the more humble followers of the big O are punished. TRADE is remarkably dull, but, notwithstanding

the good folks have been enjoying themselves right merrily during this festive season. MR. MARTIN has paid to Mr. Rogers, for Mrs. Frost, the sum of 8s. 6d., on account of Mr. Reynard.

PROBABLE SAFETY OF THE PRESIDENT. LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The greatest excitement has prevailed here throughout the day, in consequence of an arrival at this port of the Fortitude, Captain Arbuthnot, steering to the north-east, and making but slow progress. She was without a funnel-with crippled foremast, large paddle-boxes, painted dark colour, had a large square topsail set upon the

dent steamer; she was about ten miles distant at the time. The prevailing opinion here is that the others who conclude that it was the Britannia steamer from Boston, now some days over due. It is not unlikely that the Liverpool agents of the President may despatch the British Queen (now in dock here) in search of the crippled steamer. She

on the 25th of last month in the Atlantic; and last night the Jessie, from St. John's, N.B., which had been given up for lost for the last three months, and part of the insurance money had been paid, arrived in the River. The news has ereated a great sensation in the town.

LERDS: - Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brig gate; and Published by the said Joshua Horson, (for the said FRARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwalling-house, No, 5, Market-street, Briggate; al internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whele of the said Printing and Publishing Office

one Premises. Saturday, June 5, 1841.